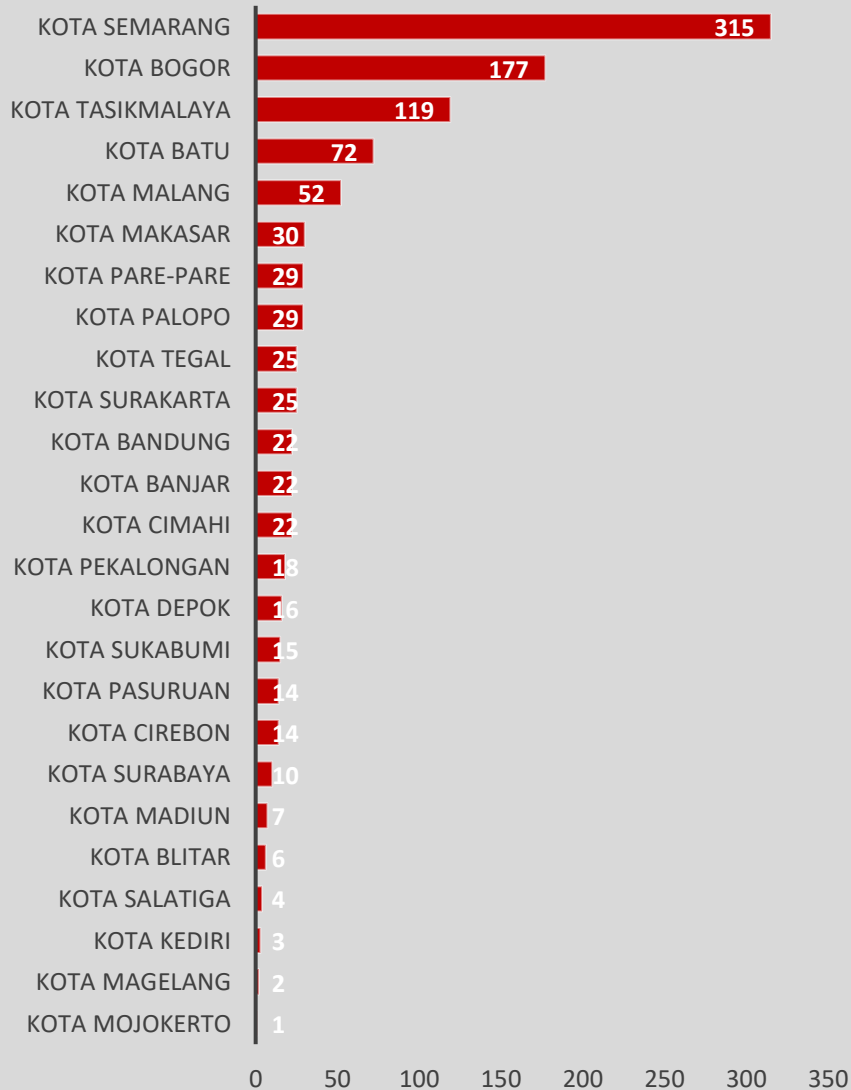


CLIMATE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR URBAN COMMUNITIES

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Director of Environment
Ministry of National Development
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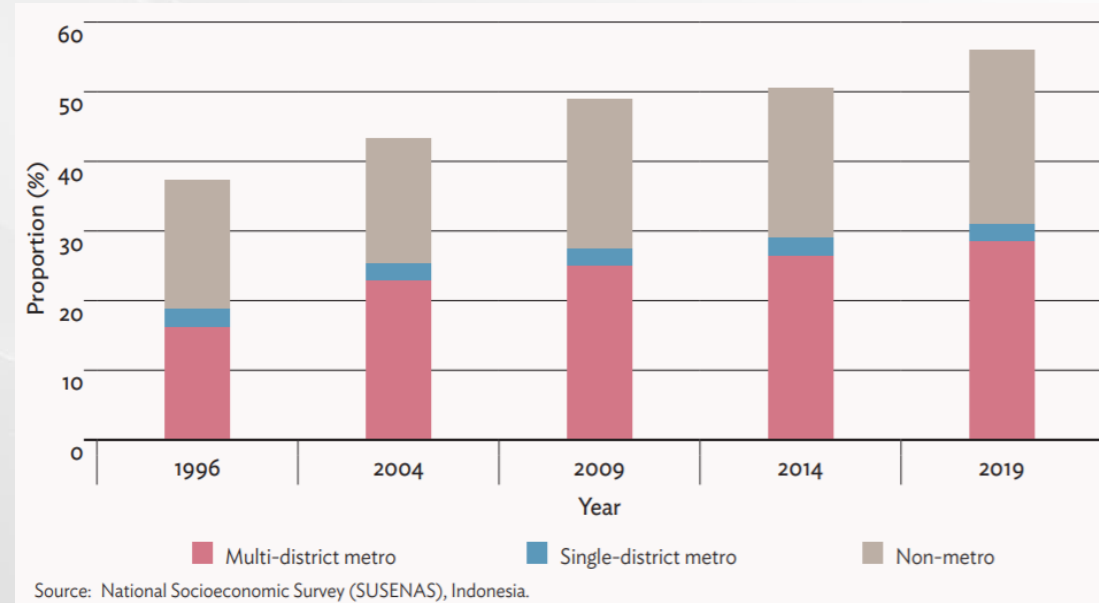


Hydrometeorological Disaster Event Data in City Area (2016 - 2020)*



*based on BNPB data in 4 provinces that have the highest incidence of hydrometeorological disasters (West Java, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi)

Why should Indonesian cities be resilient to the impacts of climate change?

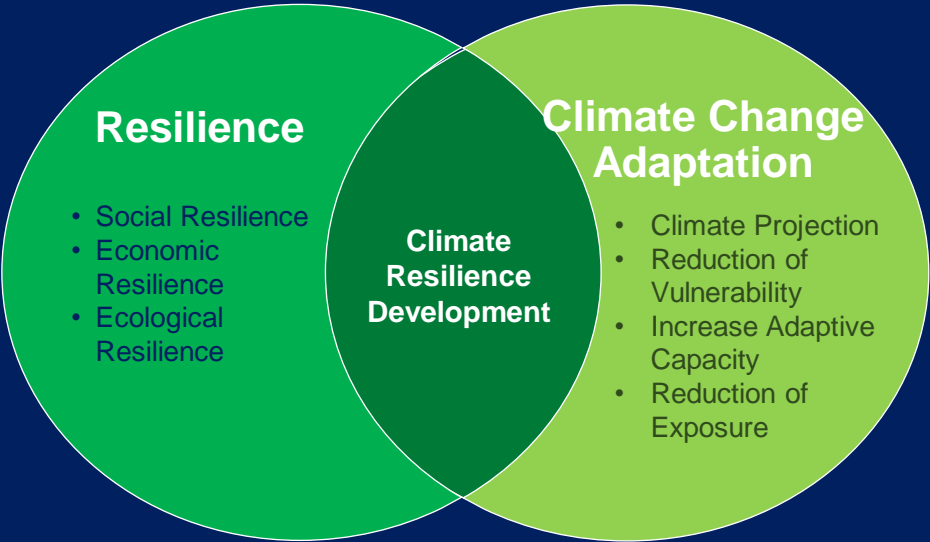


- Based on SUSENAS data, it shows that in 2019, 56% of Indonesia's population lived in urban areas and it is predicted that the number will increase to 66.6% in 2035.
- 3.1 million urban poor (climate resilience priority locations) are increasingly vulnerable to facing economic problems and climate hazards.
- The intensity of hydrometeorological disasters has increased in the last 10 years.
- Not only physical losses, but also the livelihoods of Indonesian people are potentially disrupted due to climate change.

Climate Resilience Development as the Strategy Towards National Resilience

Active involvement from all stakeholders (national and local) to implement the national resilience which taking into account the three primary aspect of Climate Resilience Development (social, economy, and ecology)

Climate Resilience Development



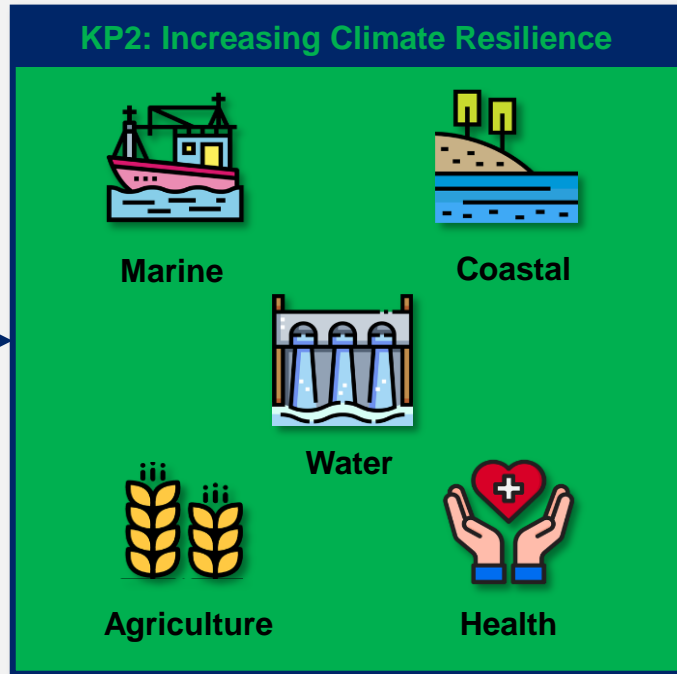
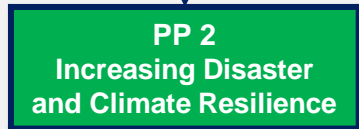
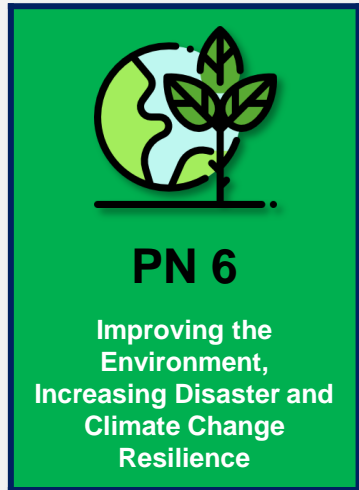
Climate Resilience Development is a combination between implementation of adaptation activity and improving national resilience. It aims to strengthen the development system against the impact of climate change in social, economy, and ecological aspect.

Think globally, Act locally

| Global | National | Sub-national (Province) | Local (Regency/City & Village) |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Climate Resilience Development as the embodiment of 3 global commitment, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)• Sendai Framework• Paris Agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Resilience Development as one of the priorities in Mid-term National Development Plan 2020-2024. Reducing potential economic loss as the main indicator.• Formulation of Climate Resilience Development document. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prioritizing the Climate Resilience Development Policy at Provincial Level.• Identifying the potential hazards to develop the appropriate strategy to cope with the impact of climate change at Provincial Level. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the localize climate condition and hazards, especially for village level.• Formulating the intervention to reduce the vulnerability and strengthen the adaptive capacity. |

Harmonization and Synchronization of Climate Resilience Development between National Policy and Local Policy are critically required.

Increasing Climate Resilience as one of the Development Priority in RPJMN 2020-2024



Remark: PN – Nasional Priority | PP - Program Priority | KP - Activity Priority

Climate Resilience
Development Policy
Launched by Minister
of National
Development
Planning/ Bappenas
on April 1, 2021



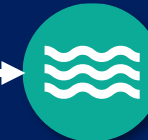
Climate resilience efforts can avoid potential economic loss in 2020-2024 from

USD 38,3 billion
(without intervention) **to** **USD 18,5 billion**
(with intervention)

USD 19,8 billion
*(climate resilience
development target)*

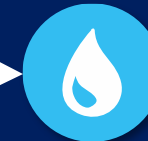


**Climate
Resilience
Development**



**Marine & Coastal
Sector**

Sectoral Target
USD 12,64 billion



Water Sector

Sectoral Target
USD 1,25 billion



Agriculture Sector

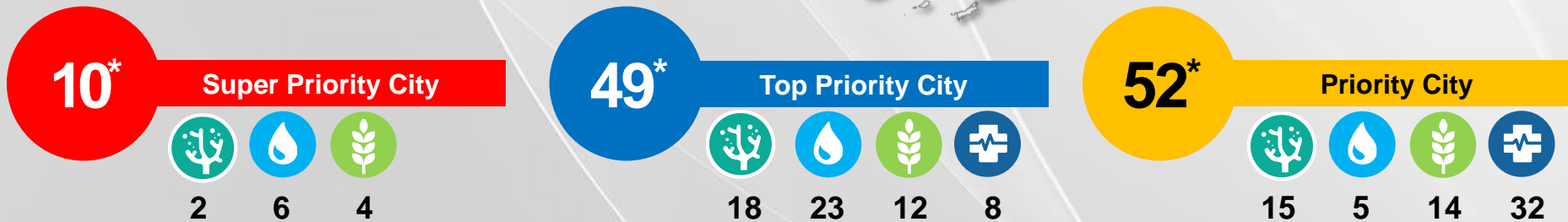
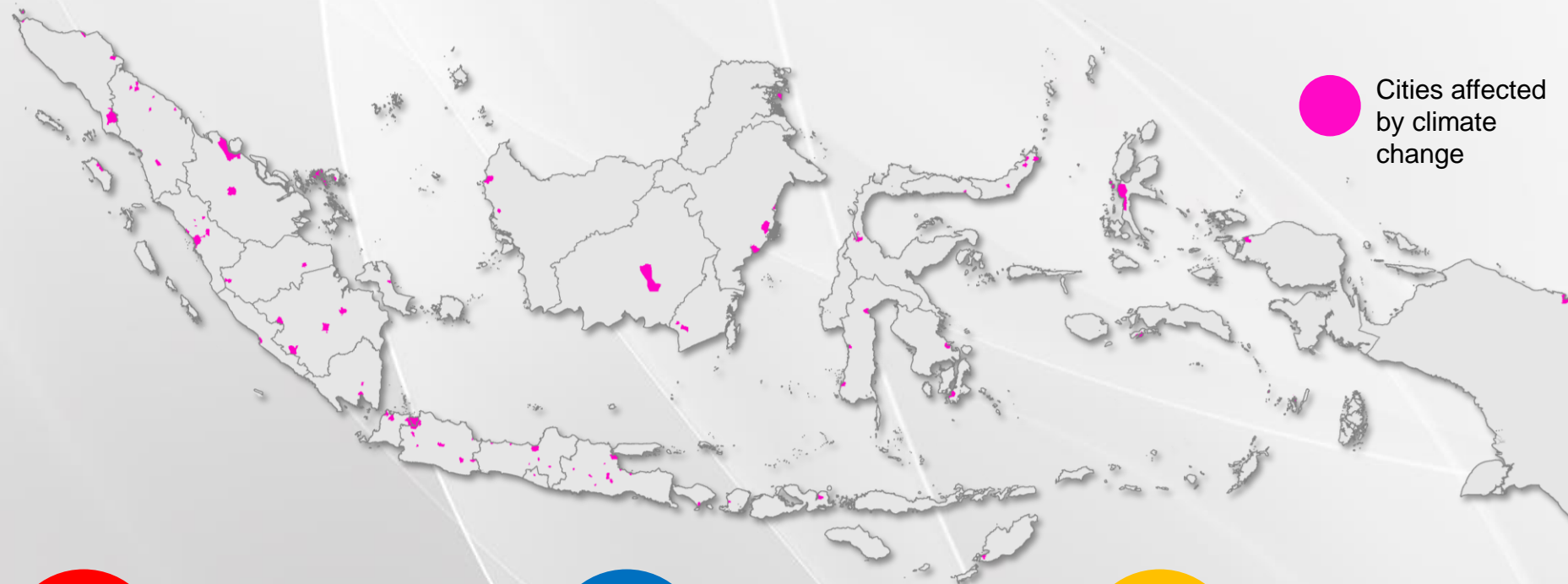
Sectoral Target
USD 4,34 billion



Health Sector

Sectoral Target
USD 1,61 billion

Intervention Cities for Urban Poor Climate Resilience



For example, **Bima City** is a city that is affected in **4 priority sectors** for climate resilience (Marine & Coastal, Water, Agriculture, and Health) with a total of 14,800 poor people.

* The number of cities represents cities that are at 1 priority level or intersect between 2 or 3 priority levels

There are 82 cities affected by climate change that need intervention with climate resilience activities.

The urban poor in Indonesia, amounting to 3.1 million people, need special attention to achieve the goal of climate resilience development in urban areas.

Information

-  Marine & Coastal Sector
-  Water Sector
-  Agriculture Sector
-  Health Sector

MER Results in 2020 for Climate Resilience Action in Urban Areas

Locations of Climate Resilience Actions in Urban Areas



Implementation Achievements



Action on Climate Resilience in 2020 carried out in **36 Cities**



Total investment for climate resilience actions from the national budget is **0,27 billion USD**



Total Reduction of Economic Losses Due to Climate Hazard Reaches **1,14 billion USD**

Actions on Climate Resilience

- Provision of shipping navigation information system
- Provision of fishing information system
- Flood mitigation
- Provision of adaptive farming facilities
- Provision of irrigation system

- Provision of coastal protection buildings/vegetation
- Provision and protection of aquaculture production facilities
- Provision of irrigation water storage structures
- Structuring the area and building houses, as well as relocating settlements on the coast



Implementation results of Urban Climate Resilience Development Policy in 2020



Flood Mitigation

- Total area of flood mitigation is 801 hectares
- Implementation was carried out in 5 cities, namely Bandung, Jakarta, Kendari, Manado and Medan



Structuring the area and houses, as well as relocating settlements on the coast

- Total area of intervention is 25,000 hectares
- Implementation was carried out in North Jakarta



Provision of irrigation water storage structures

- Increased water discharge in water storage buildings by 31,900 m³
- Implementation was carried out in Bima, Lubuklinggau, Palopo, and Samarinda



Provision of coastal protection buildings/vegetation

- Total buildings/vegetations that have been built to protect the coast are 11,710 meters long
- Implementation was carried out in North Jakarta, Palu and Singkawang.



Provision of Irrigation System

- Total irrigation system built is 4815 hectares
- Implementation was carried out in 18 cities, namely Banjarmasin, Bima, Denpasar, Lhokseumawe, Lubuklinggau, Mataram, Metro, Padang, Pagar Alam, Palembang, Palopo, Pariaman, Payakumbuh, Samarinda, Sawah Lunto, Singkawang, Sungai Penuh, and Tasikmalaya



Provision and protection of aquaculture production facilities

- Beneficiaries from the protection of aquaculture production facilities are 1382 groups of fishermen
- Implementation was carried out in North Jakarta, Semarang and Makasar



Provision of adaptive farming facilities

- Total areas that provided by adaptive farming facilities are 4036 hectares
- Implementation was carried out in 17 cities, namely Banjar, Bima, Binjai, Denpasar, Langsa, Lhokseumawe, Lubuklinggau, Metro, Padang, Pagar Alam, Palembang, Pariaman, Samarinda, Sawah Lunto, Serang, Subulussalam, and Tasikmalaya



Provision of shipping navigation information system

- The number of fishing boat that accessing and benefiting from the navigation and information system are 5578
- Implementation was carried out in Ambon, Bitung, Tual, Jayapura, Padang dan Semarang.

Closing



Climate Resilience Development Policy is a breakthrough that does not only focus on climate change adaptation but also in the context of strengthening economic, social and ecological resilience.



According to the results of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting in AKSARA, climate resilience investment in 2020 driven significant contribution in reducing economic losses due to climate hazards



Contributions from all parties need to be increased in the implementation of the Climate Resilience Development Policy. ADB has provided strategic support to the Government of Indonesia in developing the Climate Resilience Development Policy and enhancing economic, social, and ecological resilience.

Thank you

