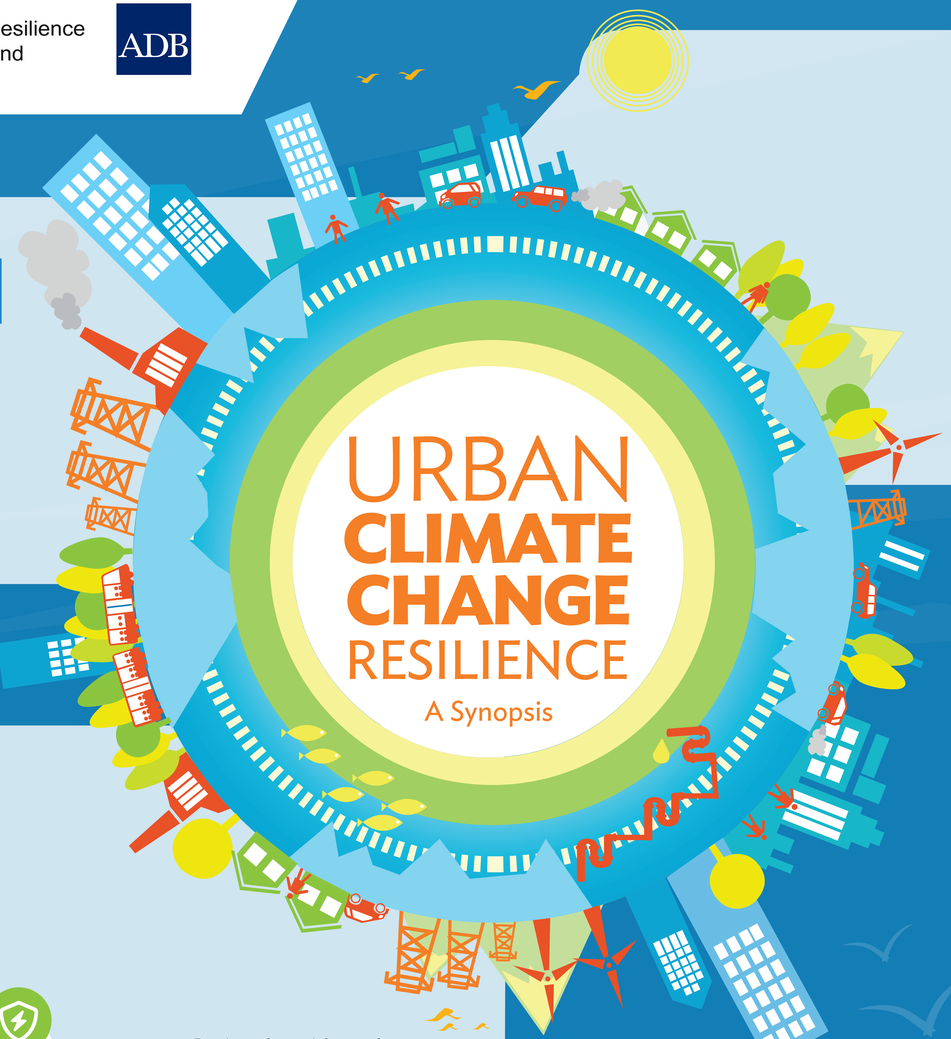
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
Republic of Indonesia

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Urban Resilience Trust Fund

ADB



What is Urban Resilience?

Urban Climate Change Resilience (UCCR) embraces climate change adaptation, mitigation actions, and disaster risk reduction while recognizing the complexity of rapidly growing urban areas and the uncertainty associated with climate change.

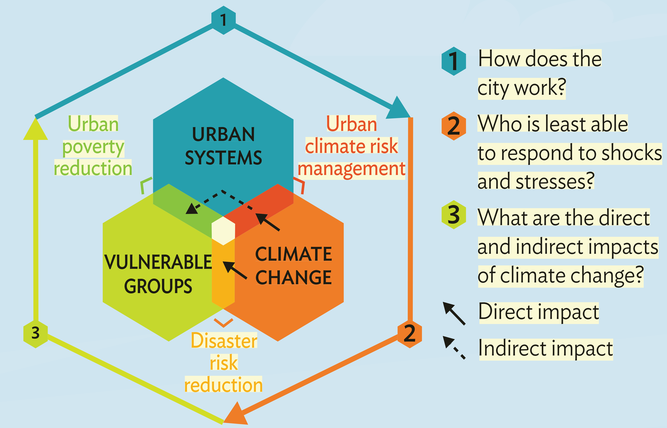


Figure 1: Conceptualizing Urban Resilience to Climate Change

7 Urban Resilience Qualities

Systematic learning and adaptive planning to embrace unpredictability.

Planning for additional capacity to ensure essential functions are maintained if one component fails.

Designed to withstand extreme conditions, preventing catastrophic failures.

Ability to evolve and adopt new strategies in response to changing conditions.

Engaging communities, especially vulnerable groups, to foster collective ownership of resilience efforts.

Investing in the capacity to anticipate future conditions and mobilize necessary resources.

Ensuring city systems and decisions are mutually supportive, promoting resilient outcomes through continuous feedback

Figure 2.2: Resilience qualities

Identified Issues in Related to Urban Resilience

Environment

70%
Big Cities in Indonesia posses **air pollution** exceeding **maximu treshold** stipulated by WHO (World Bank 2019)

51.37%
Average of **water quality index** in 38 municipalities in Indonesia or categorized as **polluted** (MoEF, 2022)

57.8%
DKI Jakarta population infected by cardiovasculer dan respiratory infection due to **air pollution** (Jakarta Government, 2022).

2.25%
Average of **green open space** in Indonesian cities and regencies (MoEF, 2022).

Disaster

3,522
Disaster Events in 2022, dominated by flood, extreme weather, landslide causing 858 people die (BNPB, 2023).

96.27%
Population exposed to multi-hazard risk, potentially increasing infrastructure cost at 4.74% of GDP (World Bank, 2021)

75%
Urban areas in Indonesia are located in **coastal areas, prone to flood and sea rise** (World Bank, 2021)