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Strengthening Climate Resilience Regional Workshop

Resilience Concept on Climate Change in Indonesia



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<u>OUTLINE</u>

- National Council on Climate Change, Republic of Indonesia
- Our Agenda
- Adaptation Concept to Strengthening Resilience
- Case Study on Climate Change Resilience in Indonesia
- Conclusions



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NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CLIMATE CHANGE, INDONESIA

National Council on Climate Change (DNPI)



ORGANIZATION

Chair : President Vice chair : Ministry of Econ Ministry of Welfare

Member: Ministries of : Forestry Environment, Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Energy and Mining,, Agriculture, Industry, Public Works, Fishery and Marine, Trade, Transportation, Health , and Heads of: Development Planning/BAPPENAS, Research and Technology Assessment, Meteorology and Geophysics Agency, State Secretary, Cabinet Secretary. National policies, strategy, program and activities on climate change

MANDATE

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- 2. Sector coordination for CC-related activities
- 3. Carbon trade mechanisms and procedures
- 4. Monitoring and evaluation
- 5. International vocal point

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Our Agenda

 Identification and development of common policies related to sustainable development

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- Alignment (harmonization) policy, regulation and legislation
- Identification of issues-issue with vulnerability (poverty, public awareness, the capacity of institutions and society, policy and legislation)
- Synchronization programs and activities with other stakeholders (local government, NGOs)

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STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN CITY

Reasons for Adaptation in City

- More exposure (in city) is more vulnerable
- Increasing of development and decreasing environment in city.
- Adaptation is basic of structure planning in city.
- In other hand, optimizing economic, social, environment value and reducing the risk level is for human being, property, and environment.

National Polices on Cities Resiliencies

- Engage local goverment on local adaptation program.
- Together with NGOs to promote the local issue on adaptation.
- Assessment on vulnerability in some vulnerable area.
- Support for local institution on climate adaptation institution.

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Challenges in Integrated Assessment on City Vulnerability

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Challenges in Integrated Assessment on City Vulnerability

Scale-Dimension

- linking data from different scales
- capturing different temporal scales
- balancing different functional scales

Normative-Dimension

- How to link indicators and goals?
- Who's norms we want to

consider?

Adaptive Urban Governance

Knowledge-Dimension

 combination of different data and knowledge sources (census data, remote sensing, household interviews (generation of new data)
 acknowledgement of the limits of information (e.g. coping capacity to unexperienced hazards)

Access-Dimension

- Who will have access to the information?
- Who are the main target groups?

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Case Study on Climate Change Resilience in Indonesia: View vulnerable condition in Muara Baru, North Jakarta

The Number of Disaster in Indonesia was occurred in 2007









Slums area on the fringe of the river estuary that has a high density level with the waste disposal system directly to the river





Existing condition of Muara Baru when just hit by flood and height of flood reach at the knee of human and inundated all the way of road in Muara Baru Street



Industrial area located in coastal area (Muara Baru) with very bad drainage system which affected entire surface of the road inundate by flood



The street of Muara Baru which main entrance to the industrial area with stagnant water conditions due to its bad drainage system at corridor road.

Level of educations : low educated, most of them (42.6%) finished until primary level of schooling



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Most of population are immigrants, prefer to settle life in Jakarta



Years of living in Muara Baru

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• Muara Baru : flood prone area, located in coastal area and crossing by the river

• Structural adaptations : two storey house



Household based on their income source



Adaptation Option, Barriers, and Recommendation

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Before the event

Adaptation options that respondents did not take :
build, strengthening, and heightening the dyke
heightening the house
moving the valuable goods to high places



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Barriers (reason for not taking) :
They think it should be done by government

 according to their own financial problem



Recommendations :

- collective work with all community
- readiness of flood event to come
- improve financial aid from government, NGO, or others.
- government must be more responsive and responsible

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During the event

Adaptation options that respondents did not take :
evacuating family member to safe place
moving item to higher place

Barriers (reason for not taking) :
Half of respondents said that they do not know how to evacuate their family.



Recommendations :

- Providing simulation in local community in order to know about rescue action
- providing evacuation way and shelter,
- more labor assistances from local community or external assistances.

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After the event

Adaptation options that respondents did not take :
reconstruction dyke and drainage
repairing damaged items
reconstruction house using more durable material

Barriers (reason for not taking) :
should be done collectively
needs financial aid

Recommendations :

 community have to work together in awareness to environment residence.

Act collectively to repair the dyke and reconstruction drainage 50-40-40.91% Percent 30-27.27% 20-18.18% 10-9.09% 4.55% Do not haave Do not know Have to act as It is not my Other enough money how to do it a group or own responsibility community government has to do it

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LESSON LEARNED





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regional approachnational approachlocal approach

Integrated urban approach



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THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

CONCLUSIONS

- Impact of climate change harm on all sectors of life
- Poverty and resilience is close issue

 Efforts of adaptation in each regions have unique characterization depended on impact of such regions



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THANK YOU!