PERAN STRATEGIS PEMERINTAH DAERAH DAN MASYARAKAT SIPIL DALAM AGENDA PERUBAHAN IKLIM

RACHMAT WITOELAR
The President’s Special Envoy on Climate Change
By 2050, Indonesia is estimated to be the eighth largest economy in the world, inhabited by approximately 320 million people, and 85% of them would live in cities.
The high density of cities can improve city’s efficiency, 18 million of the 21 million job opportunities were actually created in Indonesian urban areas from the period of 2001-2011.

However, if not properly planned and built, rapid rate of urbanization can lead to urban problems.

These impacts will in turn lead to declining quality of life in urban areas.
Climate change is one of the biggest threats for Indonesian cities.
• Indonesia risks losing up to 1500 islands by 2050
• A lot of coastal area will be under water by 2030 due to primarily land subsidence and coastal abrasion from rising sea level.
• 42 million residents in coastal areas are in the risk of being displaced.
Development Trends of Urban Areas in Indonesia

By 2020, it is expected to grow 20 metropolitans, 50 cities above 500 thousand inhabitants, and more than 100 small towns.

In addition, Indonesia has many small towns that will later grow into larger cities.

These small towns have the potential to store carbon, but are high in emitting GHGs due to limited technological and mature planning and integrated applications.
Daily traffic creates high level of pollution and GHG emissions, reduce quality of life
The National Government’s Response

• low-carbon development through climate change mitigation activities,
• climate resilience through adaptation activities, and
• encourage environmentally sustainable living through the promotion of sustainable communities.
The Role of City Government on Sustainable Development

- Some Mayors step up to lead the way for sustainable cities.

The role of local government, especially the city government is very crucial. They are the ones facing daily urban problems.
**Pre-2020**

**RAN GRK**
National Action Plan to Reduce Green House Gas Emission
- Presidential Decree 61/2011 - 26% reduction of GHG emission from Business as Usual projection with national efforts, and up to 41% international cooperation.

**RAN API**
National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation

**Post-2020**

Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):
29% reduction of GHG emission from Business as Usual projection with national effort and up to 41% with international cooperation.

**Sectors:**
1. Energy
2. Waste
3. Industry
4. Agriculture
5. Forestry
Realizing a Sustainable Vision for all Cities in Indonesia through Innovation

• The Indonesian Planning Agency has developed an analysis to help understand the current and future challenges and solutions.

• Indonesia need to set a clear guidelines and standard in order to avoid repetition of mistakes and unsustainable practices from the other existing cities.

• Uneven distribution of development budget which tend to focus on cities on the island of Java.
Conclusion

• Indonesian cities should welcome innovators and entrepreneurs which can transform business models, advanced technological condition to promote low-carbon development and climate resilience communities.

• Should create enabling circumstances for innovation to grow.

• Cities should respond to current problems and continuously adapting with the new trend to prepare better for the future.
Thank you