Urban Climate Change Resilience in Semarang - Indonesia

GUNAWAN WICAKSONO

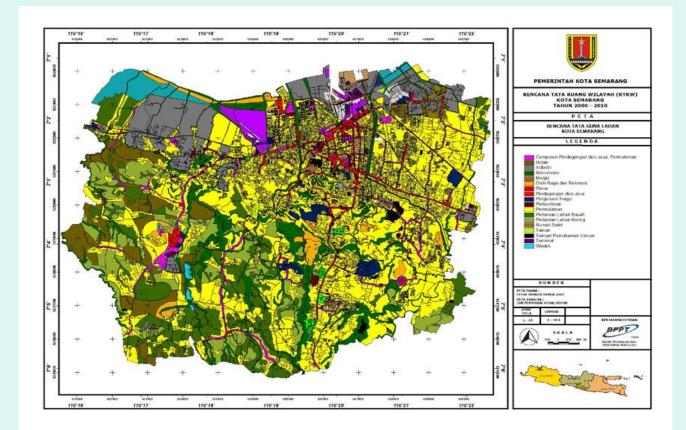
ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD SEMARANG MUNICIPALITY

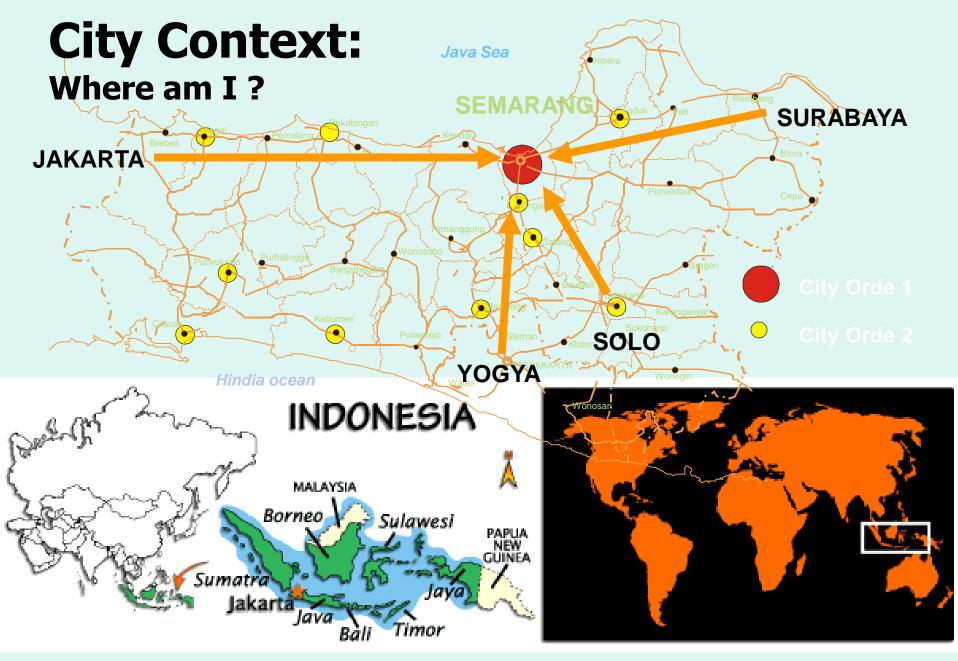


City Engagement and Key Findings from CC City Team Presented in 5th High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities Surabaya, 28 Febr-1 March 2014

1. City Context

- Location (map)
- Climate Information
- Demography
- Socio Economic situation (very brief)

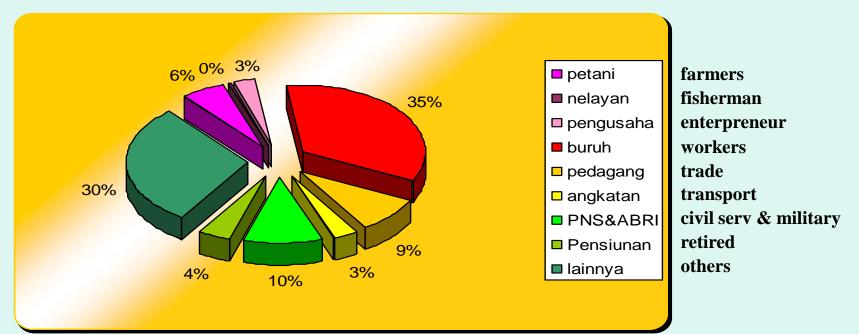




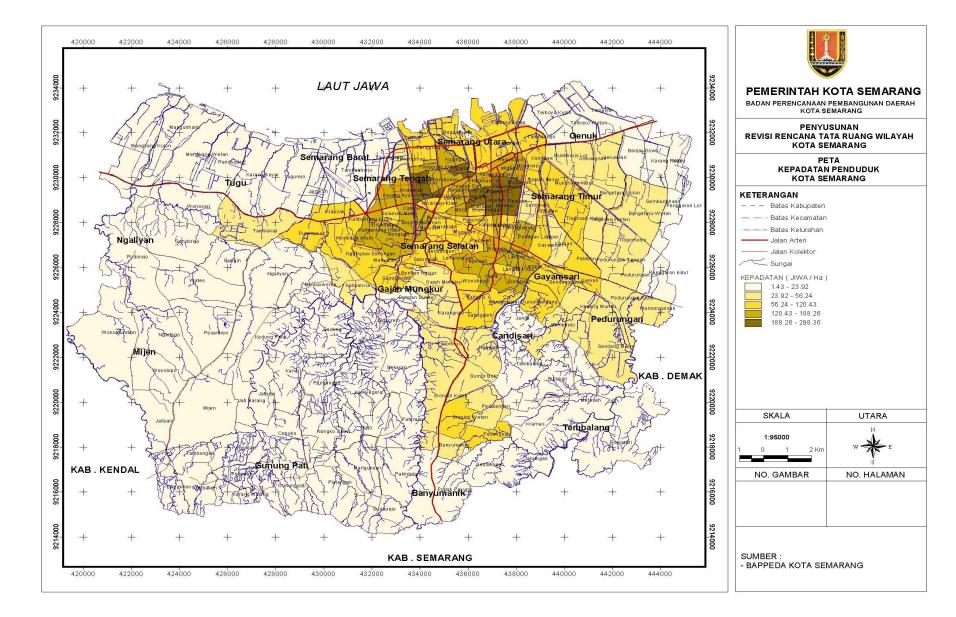
- **1.** Semarang as capital of Central Java.
- 2. As a potentially trading node with adequate facilities: harbour, airpoirts, railway station

DEMOGRAPHY (brief)

- Area : 37,360 ha (373 sq km)
- Number of population : 1.5 million
- Difference between men and women : 711204 - 721750 = 10546
- Biggest population on Pedurungan District 157124 and smallest on Tugu District 25937
- Age category
 - children 280,467
 - Productive age 1,018,449
 - Non productive age 126,115
- Population stucture by jobs ;



POPULATION DENSITY (P/Ha)

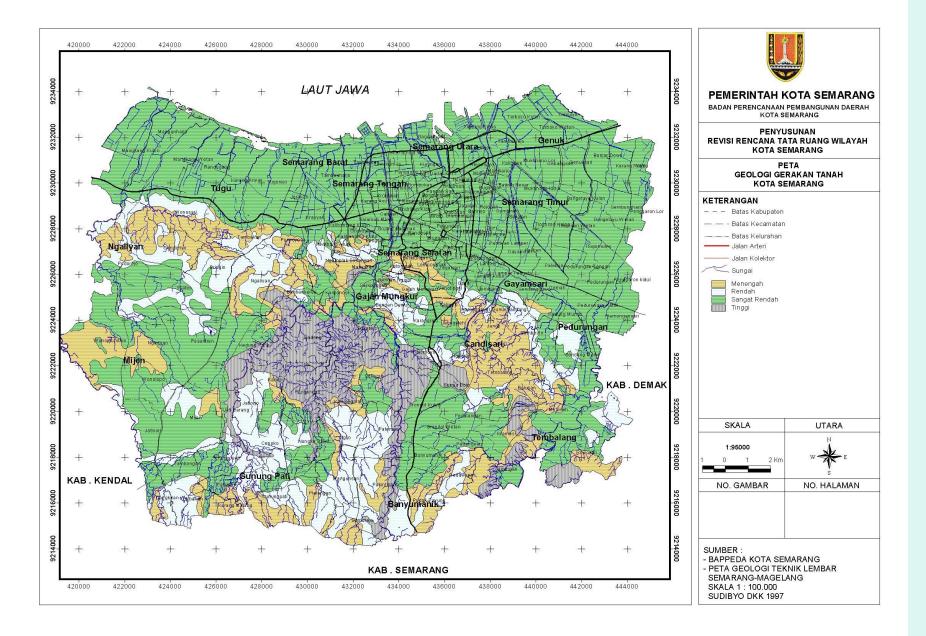


2. Why Semarang Sees URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE is Relevant

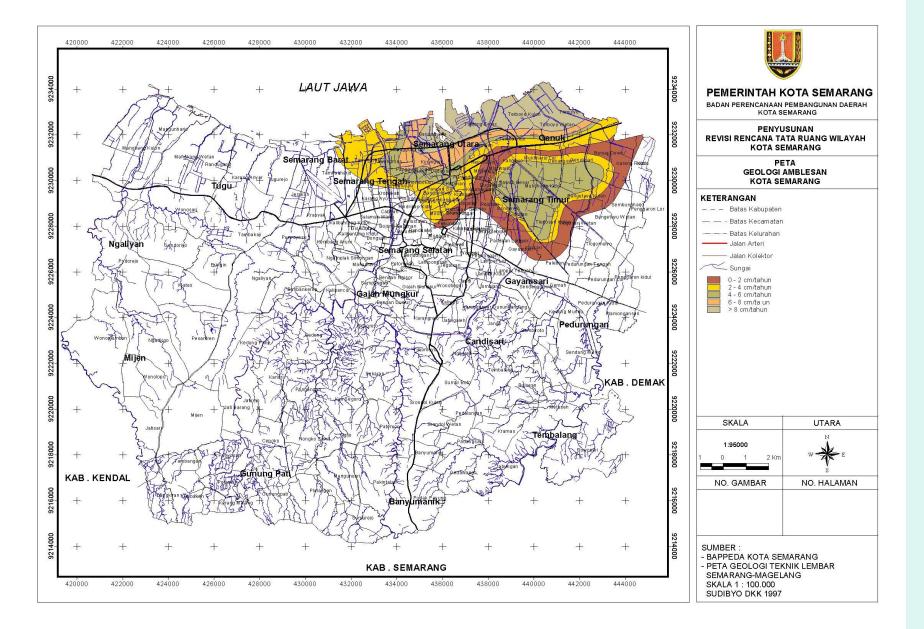
- Overview of Vulnerabilities
- Existing Adaptive Capacities



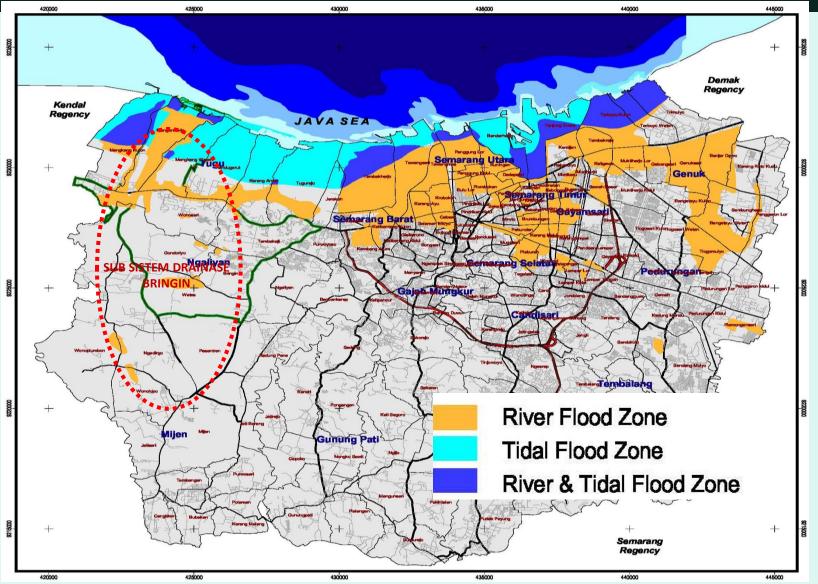
LAND MOVEMENT



LAND SUBSIDENCE



TIDAL FLOOD AND INUNDATION AREA

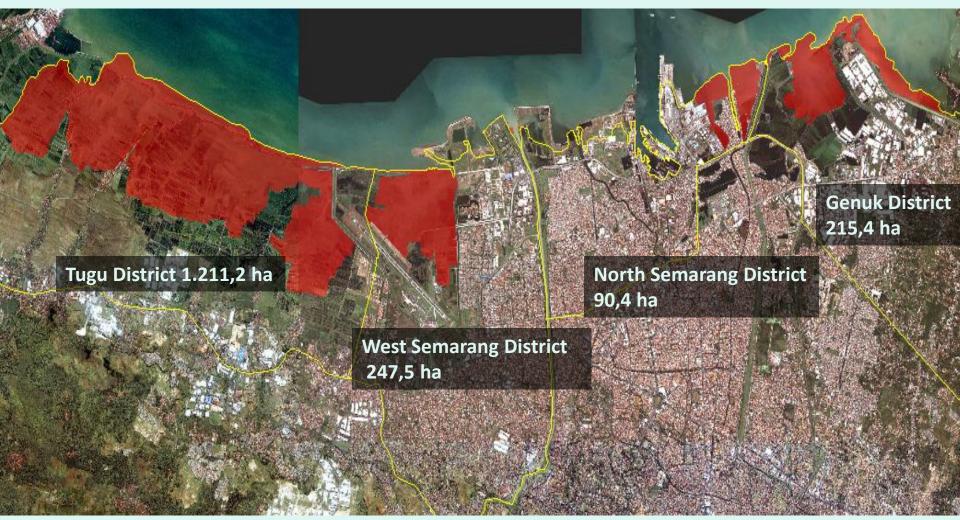


COMBATING FLOOD BECOMES FIRST MID TERM PROGRAM (SAPTA PROGRAM)

.....Do We Know?.....sea level rise 8 mm/year.

Coastal Erosion in Semarang, 1991 to 2009

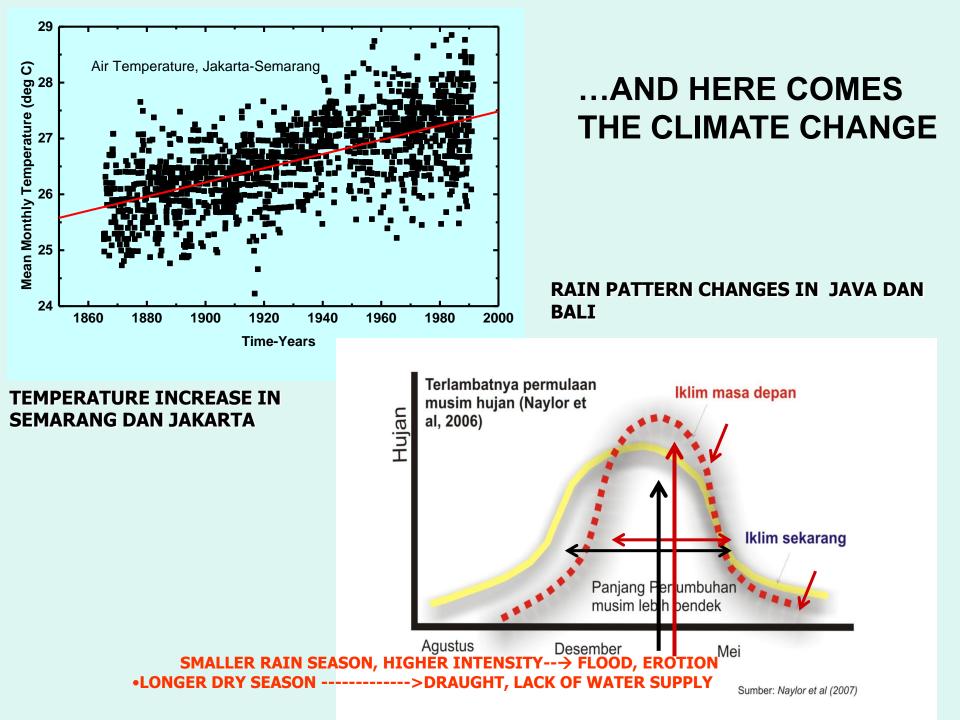
Coverage area 1,764.5 ha (98.2 ha/year)



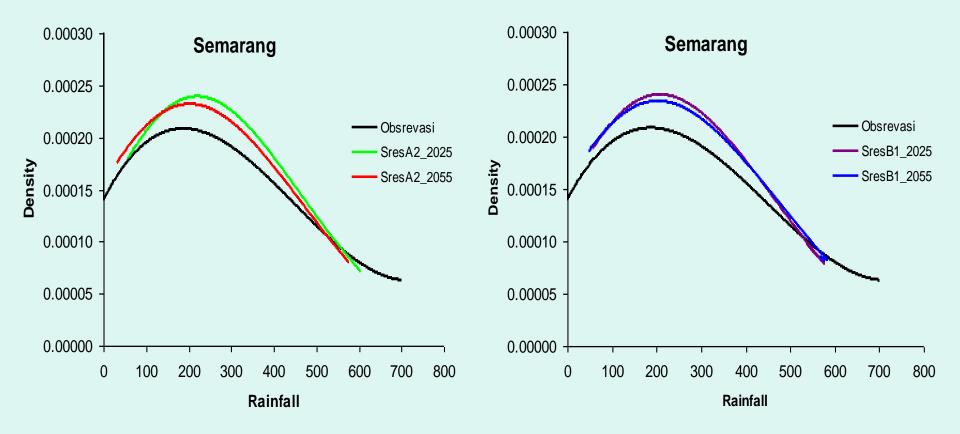
37360 – 1764 = **35596**

Wanna Proof ????......This is the fact.





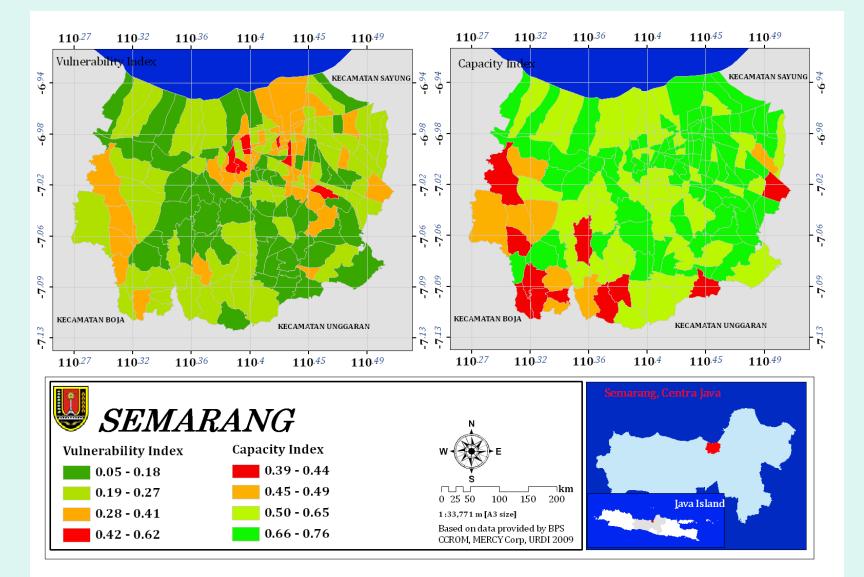
Monthly Rain Distribution



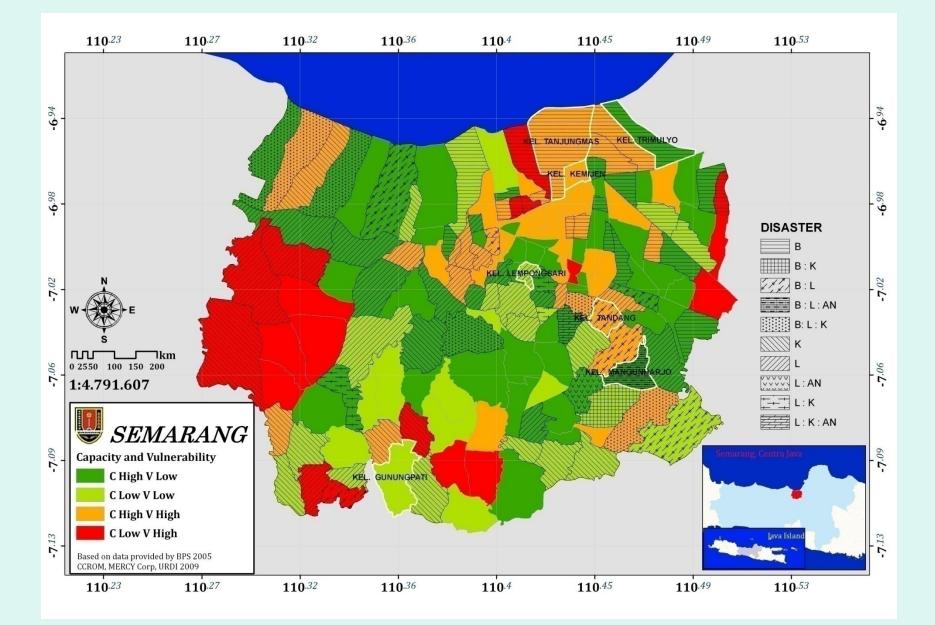
Overview of Vulnerabilities (from VA)

VULNERABILITY INDEX VS CAPACITY INDEX

[INDEX VALUE MAX= 1]



VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (VA)



3. ACTIVITIES TO BUILD CITY RESILIENCE IN SEMARANG through ACCCRN

A. SHARED LEARNING DIALOGUES WHO ARE INVOLVED? WHAT'S THE ADVANTAGE? WHAT'S THE CHALLENGE

B. SECTOR STUDIES AND PILOT PROJECTS

HOW'S THE PROCESS OF SELECTION, WHO IMPLEMENT, WHAT ARE THE STUDIES AND PILOTS ABOUT

C. CITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY

WHAT'S THE RELEVANCE WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT

PLANS, HOW TO GAIN CITY POLITICAL SUPPORT



SHARED LEARNING DIALOGUE

SLD1: AUGUST 2009 and SLD2: JANUARY 2010

• PEOPLE INVOLVED:

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES: ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BOARD, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, WATER RESOURCES, AGRICULTURAL, TOWN PLANNING, FIRE & DISASTER, METEOROGICAL & GEOPHYSIC

PRIVATE SECTORS: WATER SUPPLY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COMPANY,

UNIVERSITIES: UNDIP, UNNES, UNIKA

N G O: "LEPAAS" (COASTAL AREA CONSERVATION), "BINTARI" (ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION)

FACILITATOR: MERCY CORPS, IPB, URDI

OBSERVER: BLITAR

SHARED LEARNING DIALOGUE (SLD)

SLD1: AUGUST 2009 and SLD2: JANUARY 2010

A. RESULTING IN "TOP FOUR" CLIMATE HAZARDS IN SEMARANG

- INUNDATION AND ROB FLOODING
- COASTAL EROSION
- DROUGHT
- LANDSLIDE

B. COMMITED TO ESTABLISH THE "CITY TEAM" ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

• CONSIST OF MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, NGOS, UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE SECTORS

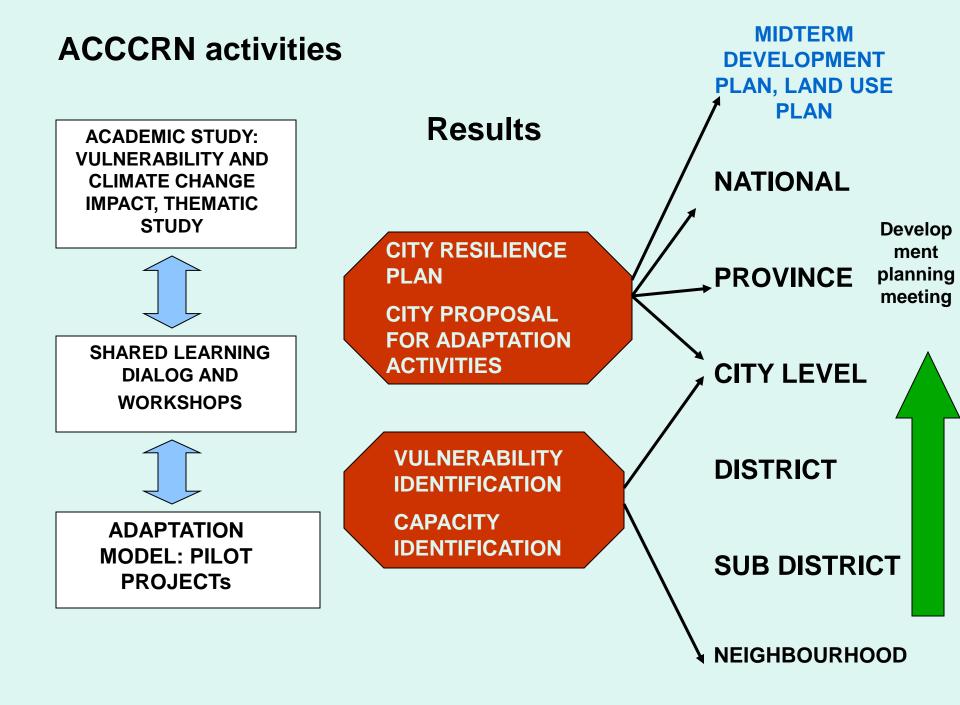
C. CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOWING STUDIES ON :

- VULNERABILITY ASSESTMENT,
- COMMUNITY BASED ASSESSMENT
- GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

D. DEVELOP PILOT PROJECTS AND IDEAS FOR SECTOR STUDIES

Selected Subdistrict Pilot Project

Nu	Project Title	Description
1	COASTAL AREA COMMUNITY ADAPTATION IN <i>TAPAK TUGUREJO</i>	Constructing used tires sea wall along 100m
	(COASTAL EROSION ISSUE, by Bintari NGO)	Mangrove planting, local species and introducing new species (<i>Burguieria sp.).</i>
		Establish Stakeholder Platform.
2	COMMUNITY BASED HOUSING RENOVATION LOAN IN KEMIJEN (rob flooding, issue by NGO PERDIKAN)	Model of Housing Renovation Loan especially for the Women headed households as the most Vulnerable group.
3	ADAPTATION TO LANDSLIDE IN TANDANG (Landslide issue by P5/Undip)	Hazard and evacuation mapping, disaster information system Reducing landslide by introducing <i>Vertifer Grass</i>
4	ADAPTATION TO DROUGHT and LANDSLIDE IN SUKOREJO	Green Education and campaign
	LANDOLIDE IN OUNOREJU	Introducing Biopore
	(Draught issue by UNNES)	Greening activities around spring water



ACTIVITIES AGENDA 2011-2016

- CITY TEAM CAPACITY BUILDING: capability to develop ideas of concept notes/ proposals;
- INTEGRATING Vulnerability Assestment (VA) and City Resilience Study (CRS)
 INTO MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- ORGANIZING PROJECTS: RAINWATER HARVESTING (\$ 100000 BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION)

RAINWATER HARVESTING



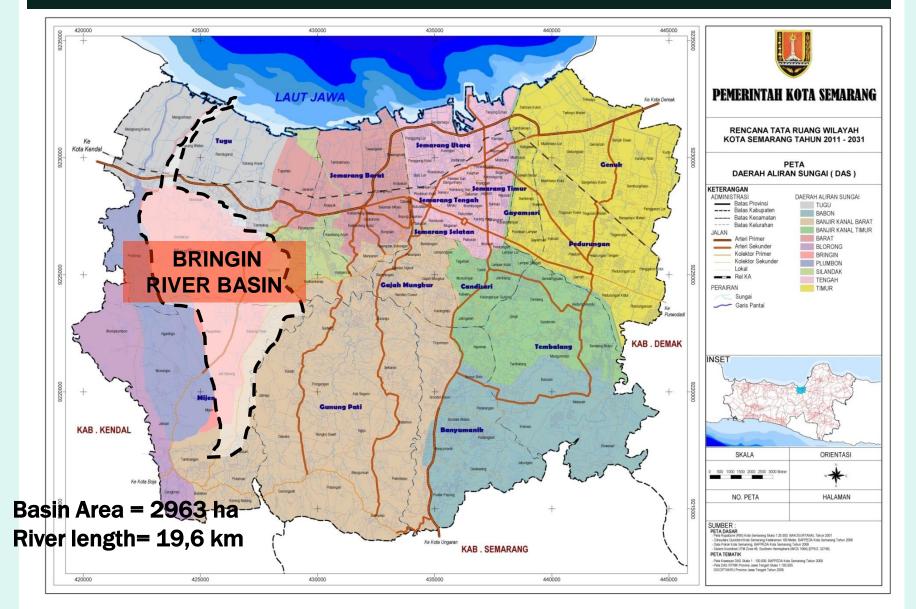
2011: 15 RWH household scale and 1 RWH communal scale serving 581 schoolchildren and water supply for 50-60 households (Rockefeller Foundations through ACCCRN Mercycorps)
2012: 38 RWH household scale
2013: 15 RWH HOUSEHOLD SCA LE (improved filtering system)

2014: 10 RWH for SCHOOL BUILDING (bigger capacity)

DEVELOP APPROVED CONCEPT NOTES

- FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (FEWS) IN BRINGIN RIVER: FLOOD ISSUE
- ACTIONS CHANGING THE INCIDENCE OF VECTOR-BORNE ENDEMIC DISEASES (ACTIVED): HEALTH ISSUES
- ENHANCING COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BY STRENGTHENING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS IN SEMARANG CITY (MANGROVE): COASTAL DAMAGE ISSUE

FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (FEWS): Bringin River ACCCRN PROJECT



National Program Multi Purpose Jatibarang Dam

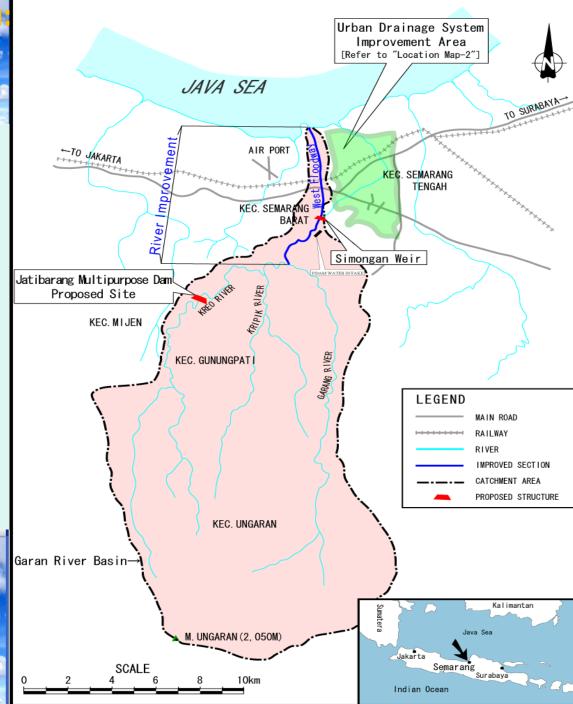
Located in Kreo River, 13 km up distance from Garang Kreo junction, 23 km from outfall

Coverage catchment upstream 53 km² wide including Regency neighbour.

251 Ha land ACQUISITION

Multi Purpose Project: FLOOD CONTROL WATER SUPPLY 1050 lt/sec TOURISM FISHING GROUND

Note: JATIBARANG DAM proudly say will be the biggest RWH project in Semarang



MANGROVE & SEA WALL

2002-2012: RECLAIM 95 Ha of 196 Ha Fishpond Loss in the west area City







CONCEPT NOTES PLAN (PROPOSED/DESIGNED)

- Urban Farming to Increase Citizens Food Security Resilience (will be proposed to ICCTF)
- Upstream conservation of the Garang river basin through sustainable agro-forestry and micro-credit mechanisms
- Etc.....

Award(s)

 On December 2013, Semarang announced as the group of 33 first of 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) pioneered by RF (the Rockefeller Foundations)

The 33 cities are.....

Ashkelon (Israel) Melbourne (Australia) Bangkok (Thailand) Kota Meksiko (Meksiko) Boulder (Amerika Serikat) New Orleans (Amerika Serikat) Bristol (Inggris Raya) New York City (Amerika Serikat) Byblos (Libanon) Norfolk (Amerika Serikat) **Christchurch (Selandia Baru) Porto-Alegre (Brazil)** Da Nang (Vietnam) Quito (Ekuador) Dakar (Senegal) Ramallah (Palestina) Durban (Afrika Selatan) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) El Paso (Amerika Serikat) Roma (Italia) Glasgow (Inggris Raya) Rotterdam (Belanda) Jacksonville (Amerika Serikat) San Francisco Bay Area – Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco (Amerika Serikat) Los Angeles (Amerika Serikat) Semarang (Indonesia) Mandalay (Myanmar) Surat (India) Medellín (Kolumbia) Vejle (Denmark)

4. Key Lessons and Challenges

Involvement of city actors govt, ngos, univ, private sectors ?
Political will and leadership
Implementation of City Resilience Strategy consistency: that will address city vulnerabilities and be adopted in Medium Term Development Plan

What CITY need to be SUPPORT

- MAINSTREAMING CC ISSUE INTO ALL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS: drainage materplan review
- THE ROLE OF NATIONAL CC BOARD (DNPI)
- Developing NETWORKING (through City Government Association / APEKSI ?) ICLEI?
- TO OPEN THE ACCESS BUDGET FROM NATIONAL (ICCTF) TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR FOREIGN DONOR COUNTRIES TO THE CITY
- GENERATING CSR AS ALTERNATIVE FUNDING RESOURCES
- LOCAL WISDOM ELABORATION



TERIMA KASIH