Introduction

URBAN RESILIENCE is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and system within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience (Rodin, 2015).
City of Semarang **Background**

2009

**Joint in ACCCRN Program**
- *City Team Establishment (1st version) – 2009- 2010*
- *The city team consist of coordination and technical team of climate change resilience: city government and Private*
- *Semarang already aware about city resilience related to Climate Change Resilience*

2011

**City Team (2nd version)- 2011-2013**
- *Expand city team member: city government, university, NGO, but Private sectors did not engaged*

2013

**Semarang Applied to 100RC Program & Selected as the 1st City in Indonesia to join 100RC Program**

2014

**Launched the 100RC Program in Semarang**
- *City Team (3rd version)- 2014-2016*
- *Need to expand and newcomers*

2015

**Phase 1 and Establishment of Resilient Team**
- *Need to expand more comprehensive stakeholder participation to build a Resilient Semarang*
The 100 RC started with the development of resilience strategy by applying the comprehensive "city resilience framework" approach. The approach is based on four important dimensions in the city systems, which included:

1. Health and Wellbeing
2. Economy and Society
3. Environment & Infrastructure
4. Leadership & Strategy
## Principles of Resilience Qualities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflective</th>
<th>Resourceful</th>
<th>Robust</th>
<th>Redundant</th>
<th>Flexible</th>
<th>Inclusive</th>
<th>Integrated</th>
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### Ability to Learn & Act

- ... conceiving systems & assets that can withstand shocks & stresses as well as using alternative strategies to facilitate rapid recovery
- ... planned to take account of city-wide needs and promote coordinated actions
City of Semarang

SEMARANG is the capital of Central Java Province.

TOTAL AREA 373.70 KM²

PROJECTED POPULATION 2.9 million (2050)

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME 2,572 (2015)

POVERTY RATE 5.04% (2015)
Shocks and Stresses

- Only 56% of the population served by water pipes. Limited provision causes water scarcity.
- Tidal flooding on the lower Semarang coast.
- Higher unemployment rate compared to provincial and national level.
- More private vehicles, creating congestion.
- River pollution affecting Semarang's water sources.
- Landslides in upper Semarang and hilly areas.
- One of the Indonesian cities with the highest incident rate of dengue fever outbreak.
- Excessive ground water use and intensive development causing land subsidence.
- Power outage.
- Flash flood from upstream areas.
## Inclusive Resilient City

### Security

"How can our urban system be able to meet basic needs, ensure social economic security and prepare for disaster and diseases?"

- **Focus area 1.1:** Basic needs
- **Focus area 1.2:** Social economics
- **Focus area 1.3:** Disaster & diseases

### Mobility

"How do we provide Semarang with good accessibility and connectivity for Better well-being?"

- **Focus area 2:** Mobility

### Capacity

How do we promote inclusiveness in development process by strengthening the capacity of stakeholders?

- **Focus area 3:** Capacity

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*Semarang - variety of culture*
The three themes link to and support each other. From the **perceived problems** side, **security** who deals with main shocks and stresses are the biggest theme. However, from **function** perspective, the **capacity** (which rarely mentioned) related to every shocks and stresses and will be the base in strengthening Semarang resilience.
City Resilient Strategy

**Pillars**

**Sustainable Water and Energy**
1. Enhancing the performance of basic water management
2. Promoting innovations in water provision
3. Promoting environmentally friendly behaviors

**New Economic Opportunities**
1. Promoting entrepreneurship to increase the competitiveness of trade and services
2. Developing environmentally-friendly and socially oriented innovative businesses
3. Strengthening multi-stakeholder (academic, business, community, government) partnership to create job opportunities

**Preparedness for Disaster and Disease Outbreaks**
1. Developing technology for disaster and disease management
2. Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders in disaster and disease management
3. Improving coordination in disaster risk reduction

**Strategies**

- 8 Initiatives (Sustainable Water and Energy)
- 11 Initiatives (New Economic Opportunities)
- 7 Initiatives (Preparedness for Disaster and Disease Outbreaks)
# City Resilient Strategy

## Pillars

**Integrated Mobility**
- 1. Encouraging a change in behavior from using private vehicles to public transport.
- 2. Improving coordination and institutional management of public transport.
- 3. Integrating transportation planning.

**Transparent Public Information and Governance**
- 1. Optimizing Musrenbang (development planning forum) in the planning process.
- 2. Improving the integration of planning and city budgeting.
- 3. Optimizing the government’s coordination of data integration and public information.

## Strategies

### 13 Initiatives

- [Image of initiatives]

### 9 Initiatives

- [Image of initiatives]

### 5 Initiatives

- [Image of initiatives]

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**Semarang Variety of Culture**

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**100 Resilient Cities**
THANK YOU

Purnomo Dwi Sasongko
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