

#### PURNOMO D. SASONGKO

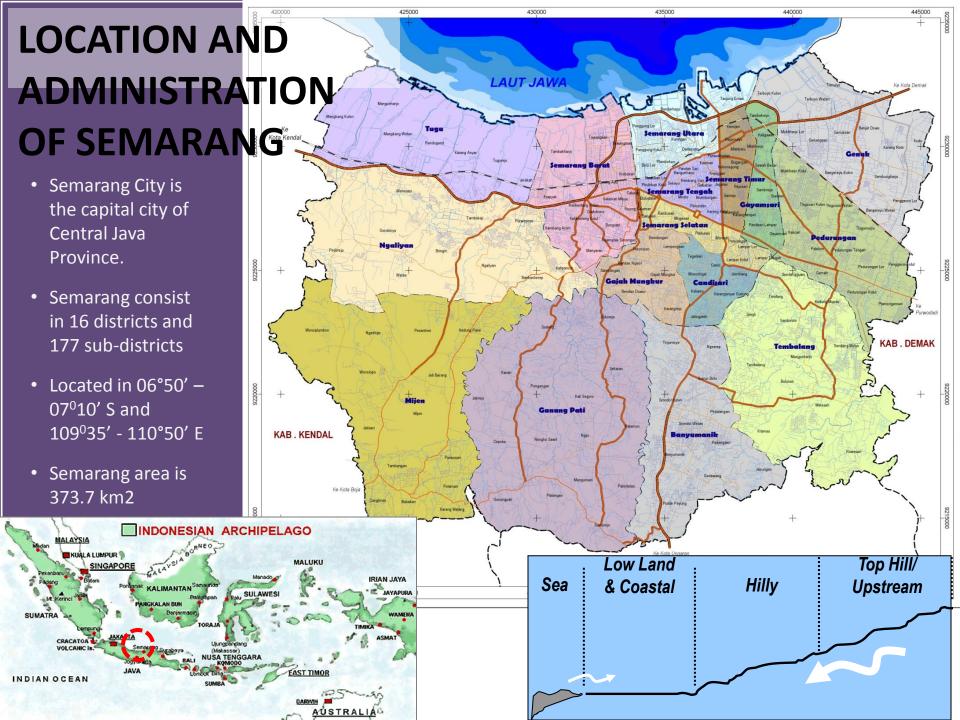
Poverty Environment Partnership 19<sup>th</sup> meeting 21-23 May 2014, EThekwini Municipality, Durban, South Africa

# OUTLINE

• BACK GROUND AND CONTEXT OF SEMARANG

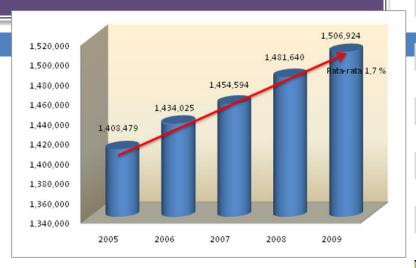
CHALLENGE IN CLIMATE
 CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT

• LESSON LEARNED

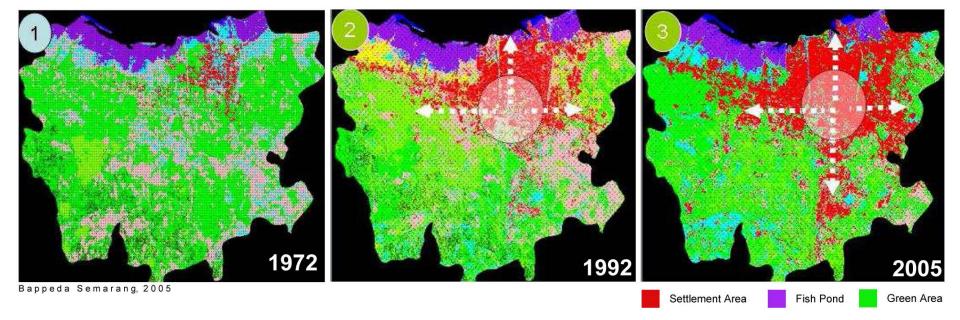


### **POPULATION & LAND USE**

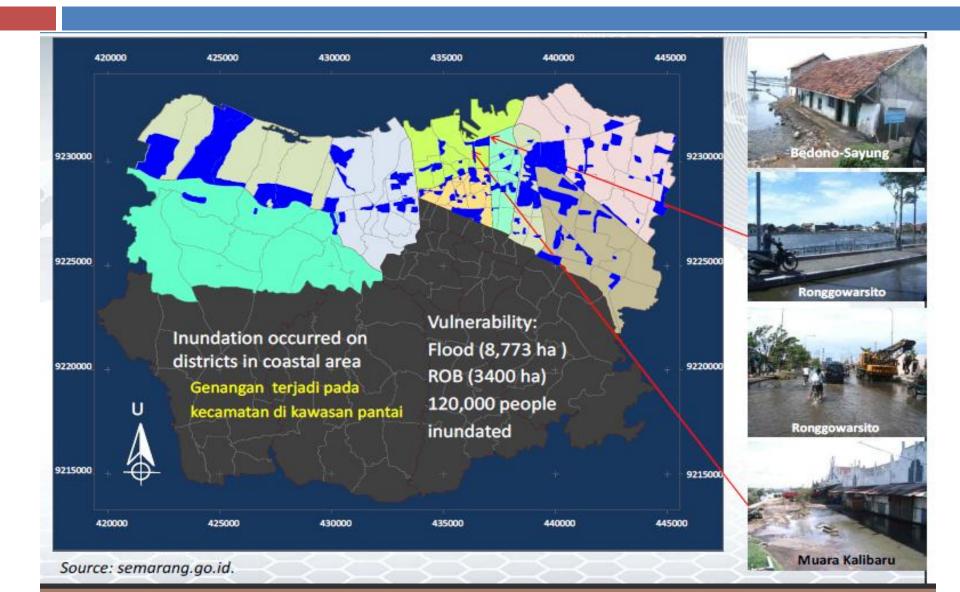
Population number is 1.7 million (2012) with population growth 1.5% per year 0.9 % natural growth, 0,6 % migration



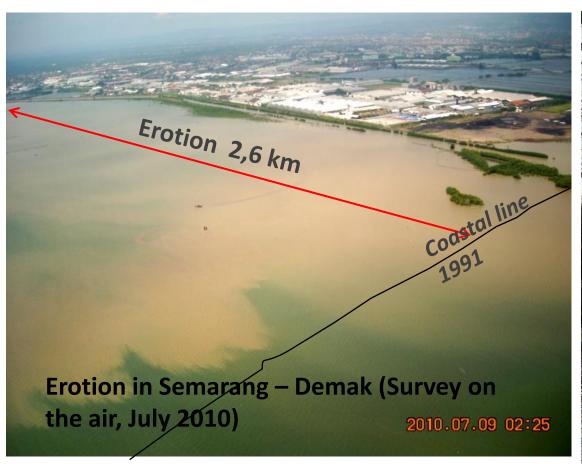
Land Use	Area (Ha)	%
Settlement	12,355.96	33.06
Dry Field (non-irrigated agricultural land)	12,024.56	32.18
Rice Field	4,360.88	11.67
Plantation	873.48	2.34
Mining	137.31	0.37
Industry	1,023.03	2.74
Transportation	483.14	1.29
Forest	1,377.21	3.69
Public Space	413.80	1.11
Fish Pond	1,775.00	4.75
Others	2,545.63	6.81
Total	37,370.00	100.00



## **COASTAL CONDITION**

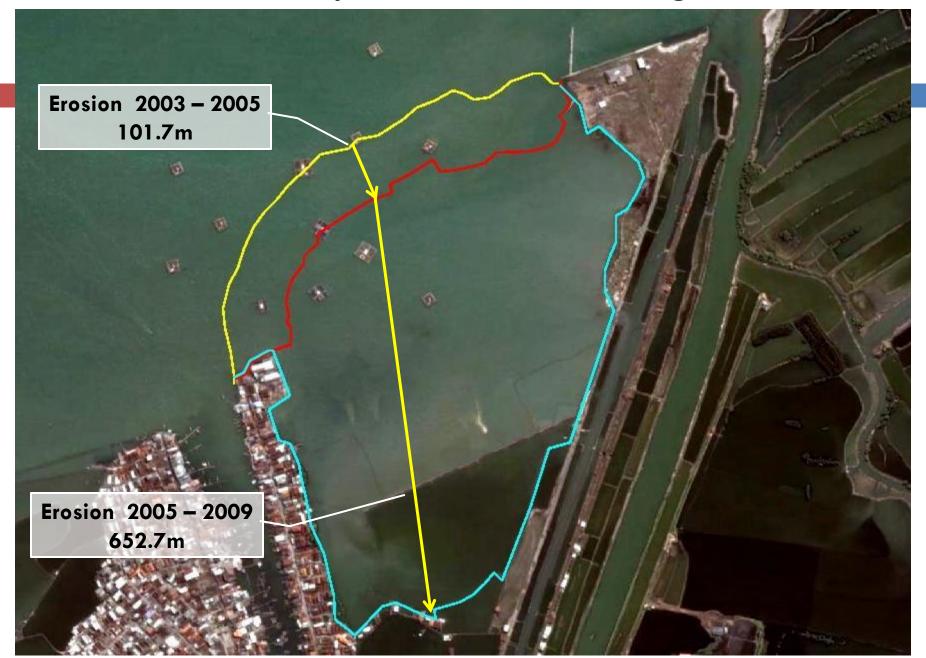


## Climate Change Phenomena in Coastal Area





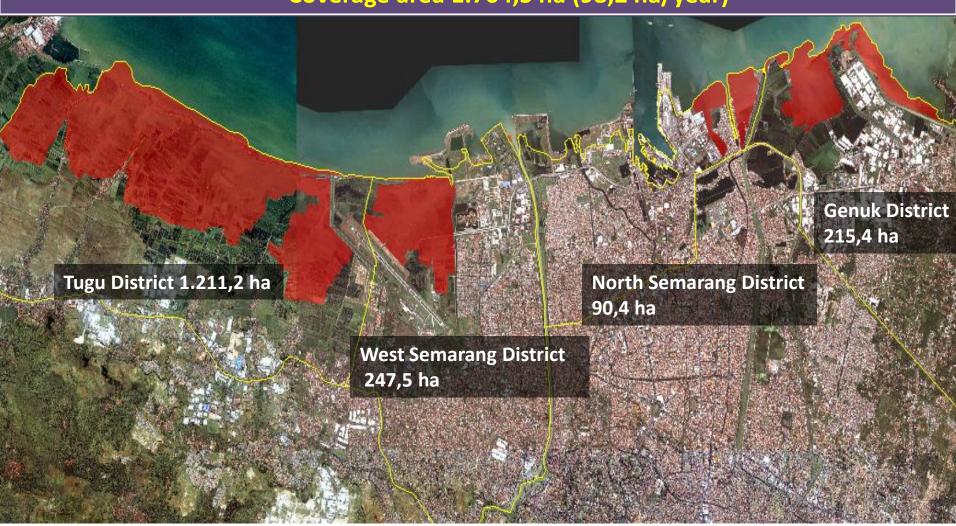
Coastal Erosion Terboyo Kulon, North Semarang, 2003-2009



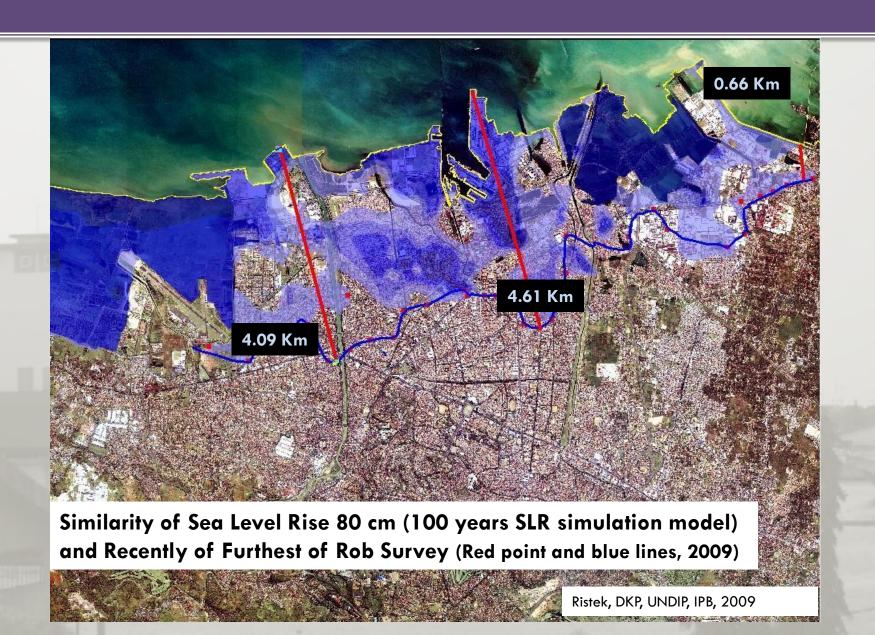
......Do We Know?.....sea level rise 8 mm/year.

### Coastal Erosion in Semarang, 1991 to 2009

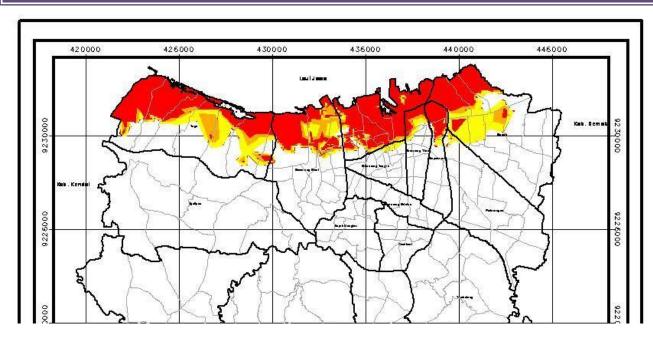
**Coverage area 1.764,5 ha (98,2 ha/year)** 



### SEA LEVEL RISES



# LOWLAND AREA



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#### Impact of flood and SLR

ACTIVITY	IMPACT
Fishpond	2,889 ha
Farming	902 ha
Settlement	10,425 houses
Infrastructure	2,27 km

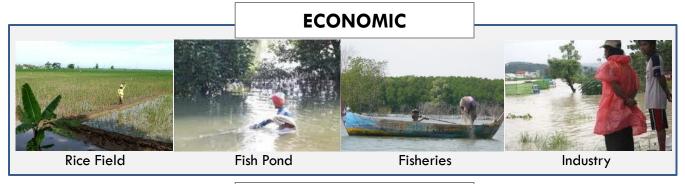
#### Economic Loss (IDR)/year

ACTIVITY	IMPACT
Mangrove	729 million
Fishpond	110 million
Farming	29 billion
Settlement	208 billion
Infrastructure	5 billion

\*1 US\$ = 11,000 IDR

# ACTIVITIES & INFRASTUCTURES AFFECTED BY FLOOD & INUNDATION







# Challenge on Climate Change and Green Economy

- Economic losses due to extreme climate events such as flood and drought.
- The disasters reduce work productivity especially if the main jobs of the society are vulnerable to disasters, such as the agricultural, fisheries etc.
- The impact of flooding in coastal areas is reducing working people in the fisheries sector, while in coastal areas; flood tides resulted in a decline in farmer incomes.
- Drought caused losses in agriculture, fisheries and drinking water. The disaster also caused an increase in prices of some agricultural products like rice, crops and livestock, but this occurs only in the area surrounding the disaster.

Resource: Vulnerability Assesment, 2010

# Coastal Rehabilitation for Developing Economic Growth in Coastal Area

- Government cooperation with University and Local NGO's Promoting and providing the concept Mangroves reforestation for coastal rehabilitation, particularly inhabitants surounding coastal.
- Engaging for implementing and funding with a wide range of research, NGO's, funders

# Mangrove Rehabilitation and Seawall













## Lesson Learned

- Local community empowerment and involvement are the key factors in encouraging environmental protection
- Government roles in inviting privates involvement
- Term of "potential resources" is needed to invite privates
- Coastal rehabilitation is key in "saving" coastal community and city.

## Constraints and Challenges

- Understanding of Sustainable Development in any sector of development, not only environmental issues only
- Availability of technology in Coastal Rehabilitation
- Institutional and individual capacity
- Gender issues

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Salamat! Gracias
Terima kasih Aliquam

Merci Dankie Obrigado
köszönöm Grazie

Aliquam Go raibh maith agat
děkuji Thank you