UNDP INDONESIA
Sustainable Urban Development Strategy
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SUSTAINABLE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Global SDGs Indicators

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

New Urban Agenda

UNDP Sustainable Urbanization Strategy

UNDP Strategic Plan

Indonesian SDGs Indicators

UNDP Indonesia Country Programme Document

Indonesia’s National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM)

Indonesia’s Development Agenda (Nawa Cita)

UNDP Indonesia Sustainable Urban Development Strategy

Paris Agreement
MEGATRENDS AFFECTING CITIES

URBANIZATION
More than 54 percent of the world’s population resides in urban areas, and this figure is projected to reach 66 percent by 2050.

CLIMATE CHANGE & RESOURCE SCARCITY
By the end of the century, 150-200 million people are projected to migrate due to rising sea-levels.
By 2030, demand for water and energy will increase by 40 and 50 percent respectively.

ECONOMIC SHIFTS TOWARDS EMERGING MARKETS AND CITIES
By 2050, six of the seven largest economies in the world could be emerging markets.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES & RISING INEQUALITIES
By 2050, it is projected that 16.7 percent of the population will be 65 years old or above (compared to 5 percent in 1950).
The world’s 8 richest people now own as much wealth as the poorest half of the world’s population.

DIGITALIZATION
Data production will be 44 times greater in 2020 than it was in 2009.

SOURCE: PricewaterhouseCoopers
Currently, more than 55 percent of Indonesians live in cities; at the current rate of urbanization (2.3 percent), by 2030, more than 73 percent of Indonesians will live in cities.

By 2020, urban poverty is projected to surpass rural poverty primarily due to urbanization and expansion of cities.

Currently, there are more than 151 million motor vehicles, mostly concentrated in cities; this figure increases by 10 percent annually.

Every Indonesian generates 0.7 kg of waste per day, amounting to 62 million tons of waste generated annually; and nearly 70 percent of the generated waste goes to landfills.
World Bank and OECD studies have shown a strong correlation between income inequality and access to public services.

The digitization of urban infrastructures through information and communication technology (ICT) that has the potential of improving service coverage and delivery.

A sustainable waste management approach to change people's lifestyles and practices with the goal of reusing all discarded materials.

A disaster risk governance system that protects development investments and ensures that infrastructure investments are resilient and do not create new risks.

The integration of urban planning with the management, protection and conservation of the urban water cycle.

Energy generation that is collected from renewable sources (with a focus on solar and wind).

Urban development mechanism that integrates public transportation investments and land-use practices to develop walkable cities.
e-Governance

- Strengthen democratic institutions and practices
- Enhance regulatory frameworks that promote transparency and accountability
- Facilitate dialogue and communications between national and subnational governments
- Reduce silos and bureaucracy
- Facilitate the transition into an information driven society

Renewable Energy

- Support economic and social development
- Improve access to energy
- Enhance energy security
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Mitigate climate change

Zero Waste

- Reduce and conserve goods and materials
- Disincentivize waste generation and promote cyclical use of resources
- Promote and develop reusable and sustainable design products
- Promote reusing and recycling inorganic and organic waste
- Regulate disposal at households and businesses
**Water Sensitive Urban Design**

- Reduce stormwater pollutant loads
- Maintain pre-development hydrology
- Enhance landscape and visual amenity
- Provide water for irrigation during periods of water restrictions
- Reduce need for downstream stormwater infrastructure
- Supplement centralized water supplies

**Transit-Oriented Development**

- Optimize the amount of residential, commercial, and leisure space within walking distance of public transport
- Optimize connectivity through integration of public transport and minimizing coverage gaps
- Maximize public transit ridership
- Prioritize walking and cycling above all other modes of transport
- Minimize parking spaces and demand for motor vehicles

**Risk-Informed Development**

- Protect development gains and alleviate poverty
- Strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure
- Protect and maintain risk governance systems
- Provide disaster indicators and data profiles
IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

1 **Strategic Urban Planning**
An integrated and participatory approach to urban planning to identify urban challenges

2 **Human-Centered Design**
A designing method in which participants go through five stages in developing more innovative designs to address old and new challenges

3 **Gender Transformative**
Identify and address at least one gender-specific challenge, by targeting a 60 percent female participation threshold for all gatherings (e.g. meetings, FGDs, workshops, etc.)
FINANCING MECHANISM

Private Sector

Government Financing

Bilateral Organizations

Multilateral Organizations

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Islamic Financing

Sovereign Wealth Fund

Crowdfunding

Philanthropy
UNDP Indonesia Sustainable Urban Development Strategy has prioritized ten cities for the initial phase of engagement based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis. These cities were shortlisted after analyzing several factors including rapid urbanization and poverty levels.