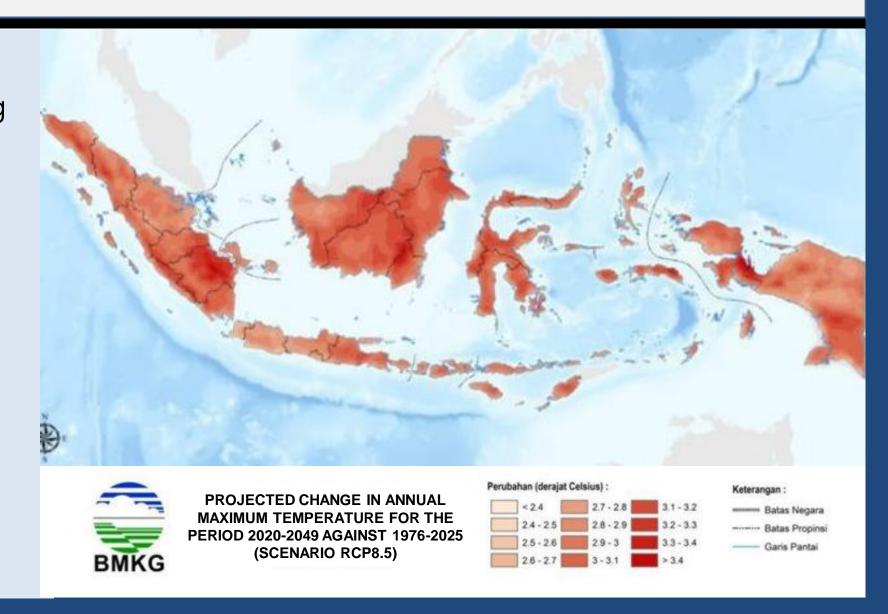




Urban Heat Challenges (1/3)

As a tropical country, Indonesia is also facing the threat of climate crisis, including the increasing temperature on daily basis.

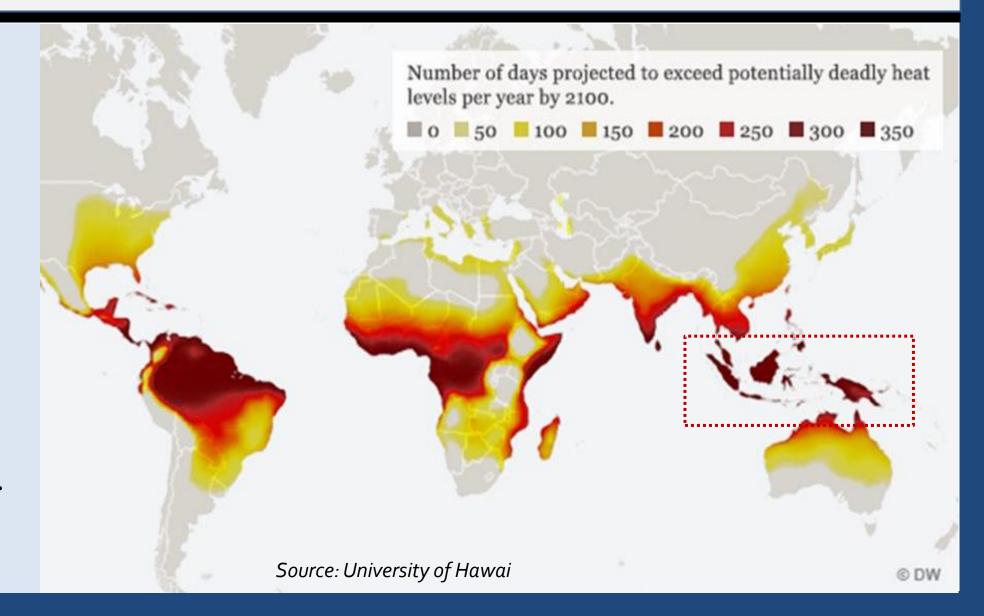
By 2049, it is expected that the annual temperature across Indonesia will increase in the range of 2,4 – 3,4°C.





Urban Heat Challenges (2/3)

In 2100, Indonesia is projected to experience 350 days, in a year, of extreme heath that potentially lead to death.





Urban Heat Challenges (3/3)

Other than the Health Risk, Urban Heat also Directly Linked to the Country's Prosperity Decline

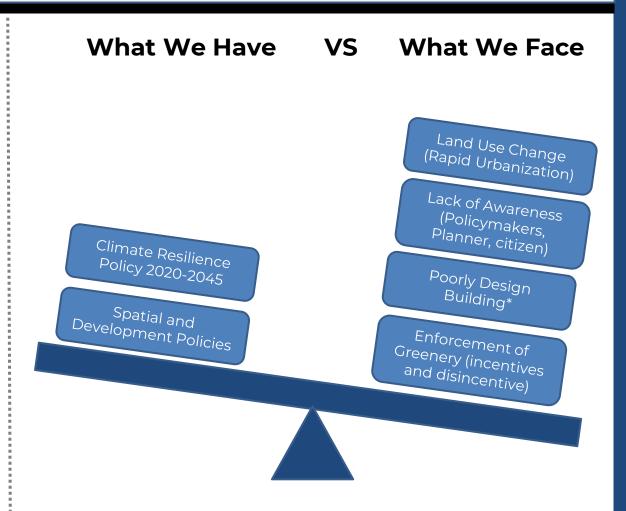


Population (Sensus 2020) **270.20 mill** By 2045, **more than 70%** of population will **live in urban area** (around 220 mill). Meanwhile, at least **40% of GDP** contributed by Metropolitan Area.



Globally, the effects of heat will strip approximately **1.5 to 2% of annual GDP** from local economies, due to reductions in labor productivity. (ILO, 2022)

On the other hand, the current policy and strategy for urban development has not yet addressed the challenges of urban heat.



*Green roof, green walls, energy efficiency system, cooling system, etc.

Learning Goals and Key Takeaways

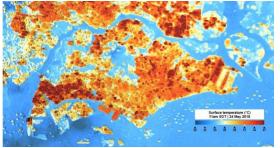
- Challenges of Urban Heat Island
- O Data Collection and Measurements
- Strategy and Policy to Adress the UHI Challenges
- Initiatives from Various Countries/Cities to address UHI challenges

Financial Schemes

>> Comprehensive strategy and actions in tackling Urban Heat Island as part of Climate Resilient Initiatives that will be stipulated in national and subnational medium development plan

How it is transferred to Indonesia's Context?

Data, Policy, Regulation:



Integrated Planning and Policy (Spatial Plan, Climate Action)



Integrated Planning and Policy (Spatial Plan, Climate Action)

Passive Cooling Action:



Materials (cool paints, permeable surface)



District Cooling System (energy and water – chiller)

Active Cooling Action:



Ecological System (Park and Wetland)



Greenery (Green Wall, Green Roof, Tree Street)

Barriers to Implementation and Solution

1. Policy and Regulation



- Awareness of UHI effects that would inform policies development
- Availability and alignment of specific UHI policy in national and sub-national level

3. Stakeholders Arrangement



- Engagement of sub-national government
- Engagement of communities and private sectors

2. Data Availability



Measurement
(technology and
sustainability) and
standardization for UHI at
sub-national level

4. Funding and Resources



- Funding priority of national and sub-national budget
- Development of alternative financing

Action Plan and Accountabilities

Short-Term Initiatives (by 2024)

- UHI mapping and identifying its impact for urban development (piloting in 10 Metropolitan Areas)
- Formulating UHI Action
 Strategy for Current Climate
 Resilience Policy 2020-2045
- Integrating UHI issues and strategy into National Mediumterm Development Plan (2025-2029) and Long-term Development Plan (2025-2045)
- Identifying the actors in doing the planning, implementing, as well as monitoring and evaluation

Mid-Term Initiatives (by 2030)

- Developing UHI Tools (data collection, modelling and projection simulation)
- Formulating monitoring and evaluation mechanism for UHI implementation strategy
- Unlocking climate resilience financing opportunities (including UHI)
- Integrating National Climate
 Resilience Strategy and Policy
 into Sub-national plan and
 action implementation (piloting
 in 10 Metropolitan Areas)

Long-Term Initiatives (by 2045)

- Up-scaling and replicating UHI best-practices to other cities (varies from big, medium, and small cities)
- Outcome assessment of UHI policy and strategies implementation

Potential Cooperation with Singapore Partners





Knowledge Transfer on UHI for Sub-national Government (city to city partnership)



