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# URBAN RESILIENT

## THE ROLE OF INDONESIA'S GOVERNMENT REGULATION

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26-27 OCTOBER 2023

TSUKUBA, JAPAN



WHAT IS  
RESILIENCE  
& URBAN  
RESILIENCE

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INDONESIA  
INITIATIVES ON  
URBAN  
RESILIENCE

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THE ADOPTION OF  
ISO 37123:2019

Sustainable cities and  
communities —  
Indicators for resilient  
cities

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URBAN  
RESILIENCE  
MEASUREMENT

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# WHAT IS RESILIENCE & URBAN RESILIENCE

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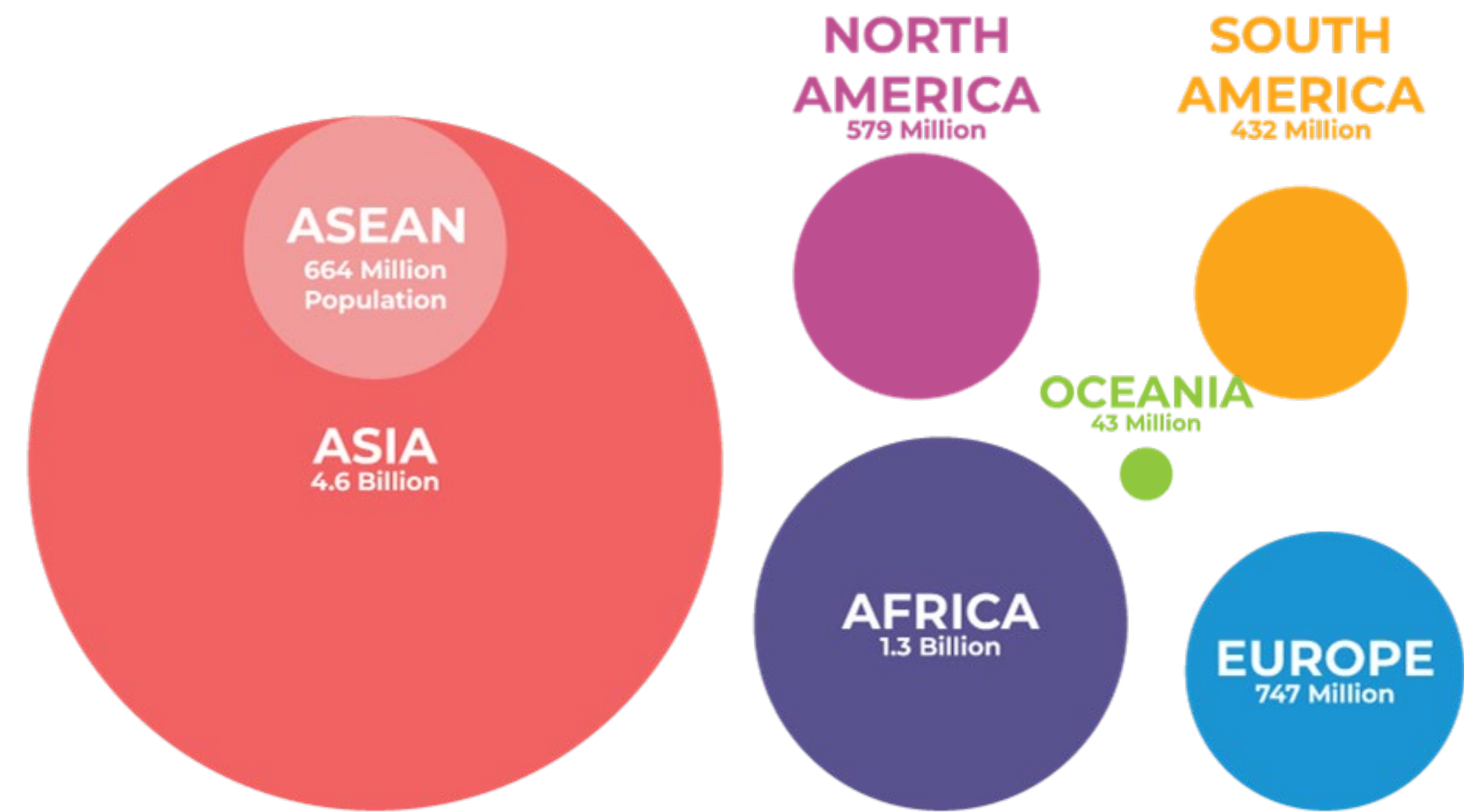




# 1. URBAN RESILIENCE

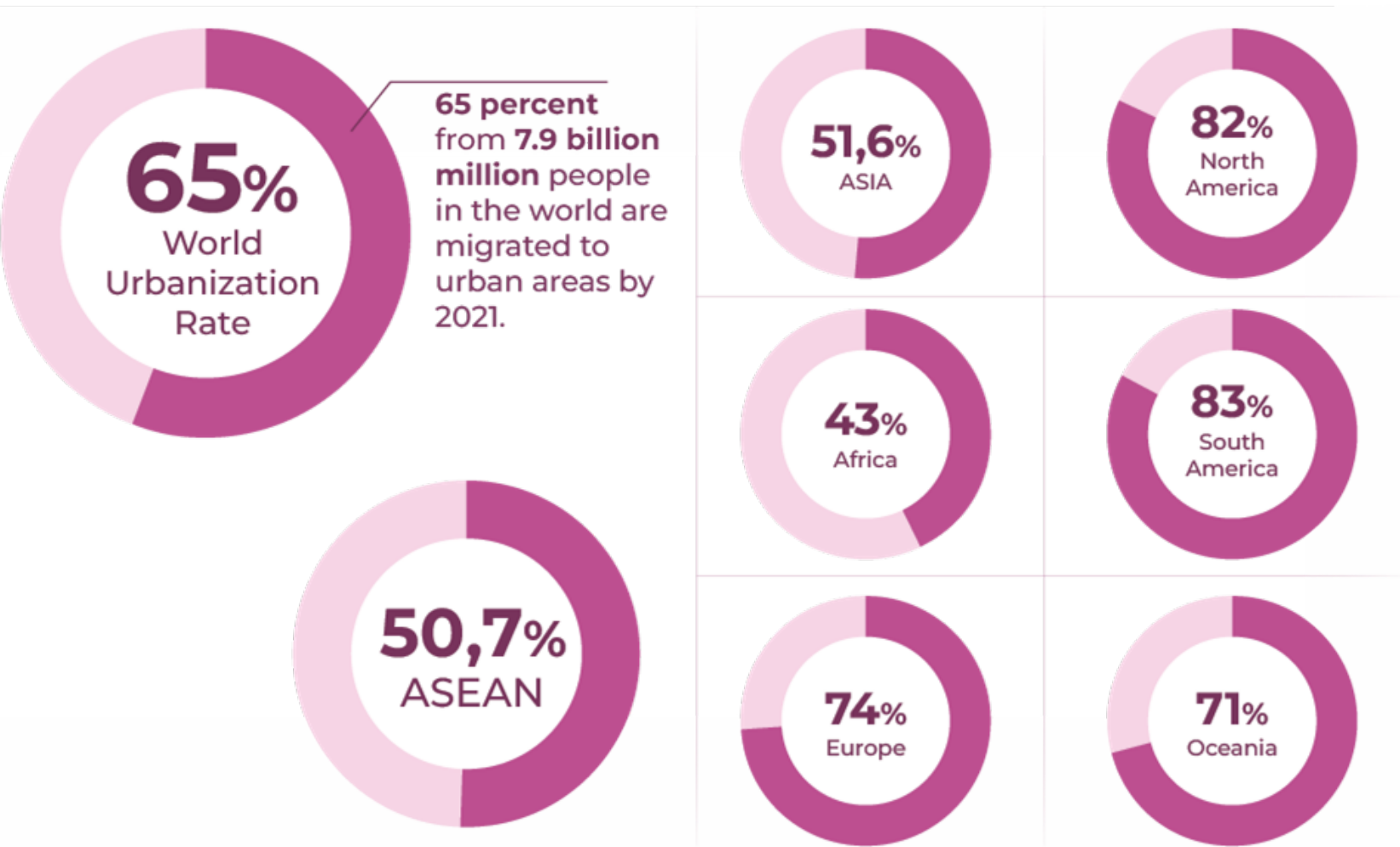
## Population

But before that, let's start with the population scale of ASEAN's population. In 2021, ASEAN had about 664 million people, compared to the world's 7.9 billion. ASEAN's population shares proportions across regions, comprising around 14.3% of Asia (excluding ASEAN), nearly half of Africa's population, almost 89% of Europe's inhabitants, and over 15 times Oceania's population.



## Urbanization Rate (percent)

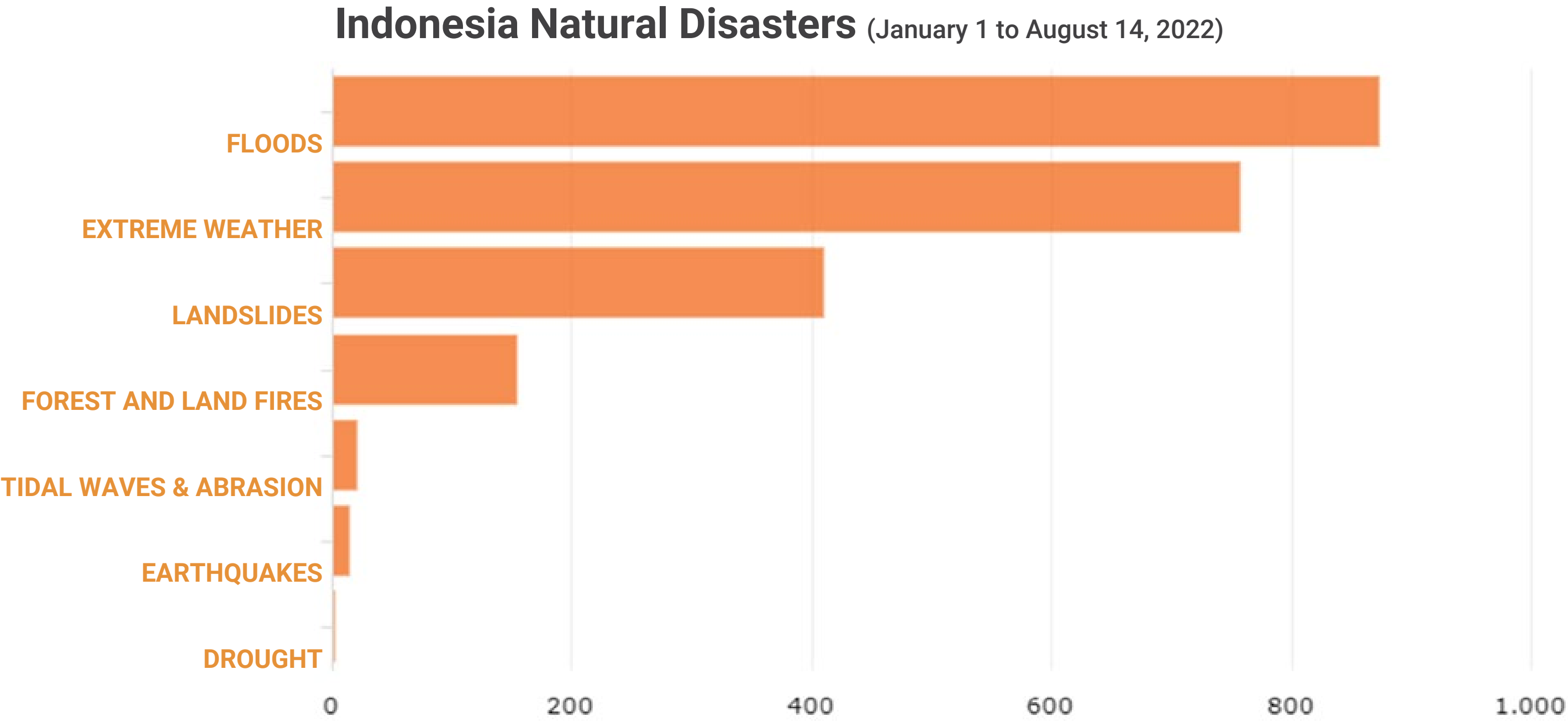
ASEAN showed an average urbanization rate of (fifty point seven percent) 50.7% below the ASIA's Urbanization rate and average urbanization rate.



# 1. URBAN RESILIENCE

The provision of adequate environmental security is one of the fundamental social issues faced by urban communities because cities are always susceptible to various types of threats. These threats include natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and climate change-induced events, as well as human-induced disasters like fires, landslides, congestion, and other urban issues.

Geographically, Indonesia is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, making it highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, and tornadoes. According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), as many as **2,230 natural disasters** have struck Indonesia from January 1 to August 14, 2022.





# INDONESIA INITIATIVES ON URBAN RESILIENCE

## 2





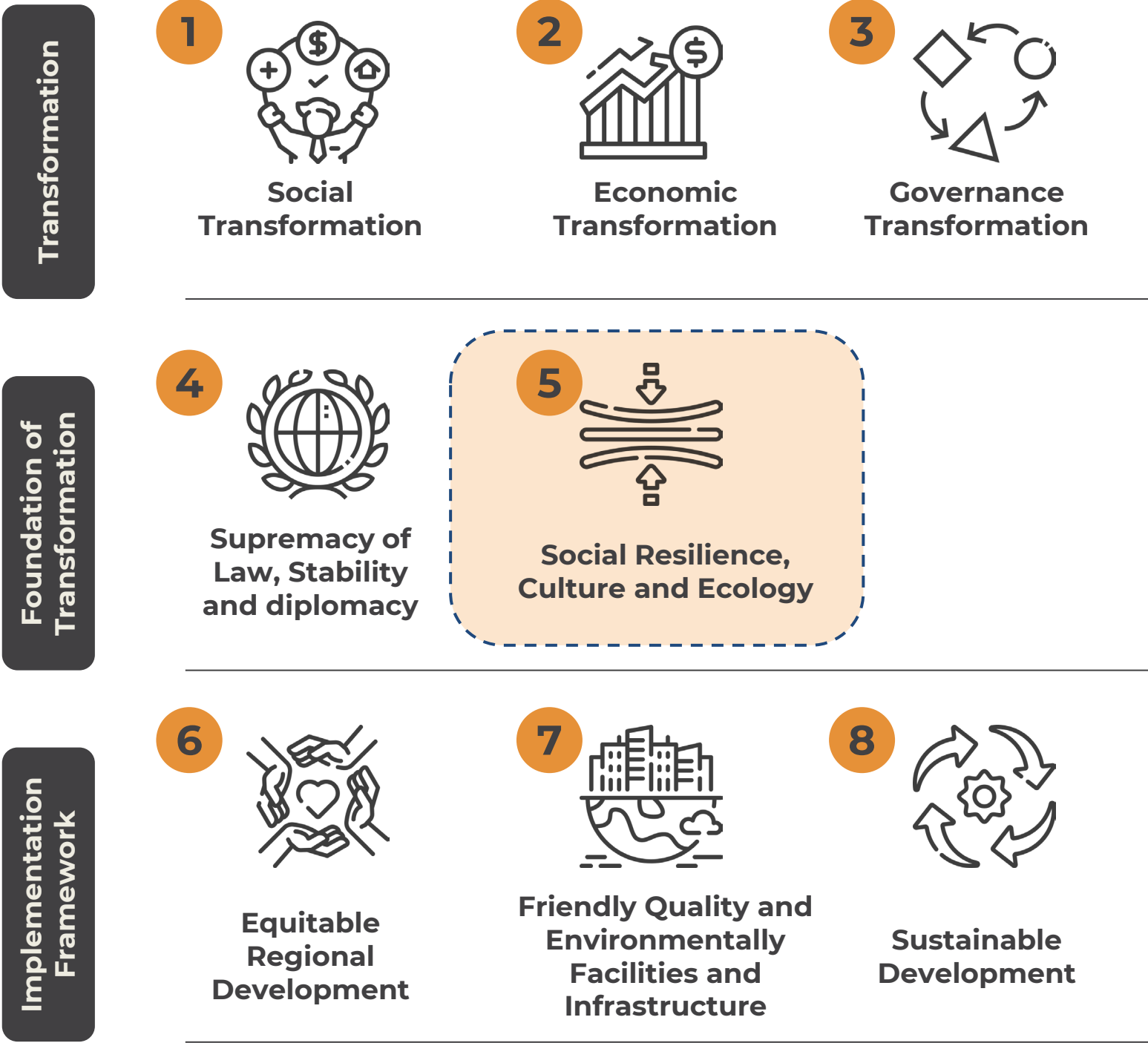
## 2. INDONESIA INITIATIVES ON URBAN RESILIENCE (1/3)

### Direction of Indonesia's development towards “INDONESIA EMAS 2045”

Focus on Social Resilience, Culture and Ecology involves fostering a strong, inclusive, and empowered society. This entails improving the overall quality of life for all Indonesians, with an emphasis on expanding access to education and healthcare, promoting gender equality, and combating social and economic inequalities. Concurrently, cultural preservation plays a vital role in shaping the nation's future, reflecting Indonesia's diverse identity and values. Preserving and promoting cultural heritage, arts, and traditions are integral aspects of maintaining national identity. Additionally, culture can serve as an economic resource, notably in cultural tourism, contributing to economic growth and employment.

Simultaneously, the protection and preservation of Indonesia's ecosystems and natural environments are essential for sustainable development. Addressing issues like deforestation, land degradation, pollution, and climate change strike a crucial balance between economic development and environmental conservation, considering the vital role natural resources play in agriculture, fisheries, and daily life.

This integrated approach to Social Resilience, Culture, and Ecology underscores the comprehensive nature of Indonesia's development plan towards "Indonesia Emas 2045." It not only aims to enhance the well-being of its citizens but also seeks to ensure the sustainability of the environment and preserve the nation's rich cultural heritage. Achieving these goals requires collaborative efforts involving the government, civil society, and the private sector.



# 2. INDONESIA INITIATIVES ON URBAN RESILIENCE (2/3)

## Government Regulation No 49 of 2023 Concerning Urban Management

Now, the urban management with Government Regulation No 49 of 2023 Concerning Urban Management, The Indonesian government is promoting the implementation of Urban Standard Services, Urban Management Plan, and Smart City initiatives, all aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public services provided to the citizens.



This government regulation aims to:

- 1. Realize urban areas with comprehensive and standardized urban services facilities.
- 2. Enhance synergy in urban management between the central government and regional governments, among regions, sectors, and stakeholders.
- 3. Increase the role of regional governments in optimizing urban resources.
- 4. Promote community and partnership entity participation.



### Urban Management Planning

Local governments manage cities in Indonesia, but this can lead to challenges. The Urban Management Implementation Plan (RP2P) coordinates urban development in regional plans, promoting holistic and funded planning.

### Urban Service Standards

Standardized urban services ensure equitable, sustainable, and measurable delivery, aligning with people's needs. Indonesia's Urban Services Standard (SPP) quantifies quality, promoting accessibility.

### Smart Cities Approach

Smart cities use technology and innovation to enhance efficiency, reduce disparities, and improve residents' lives. They focus on six key areas, including education, health, and the environment, for comprehensive urban development.



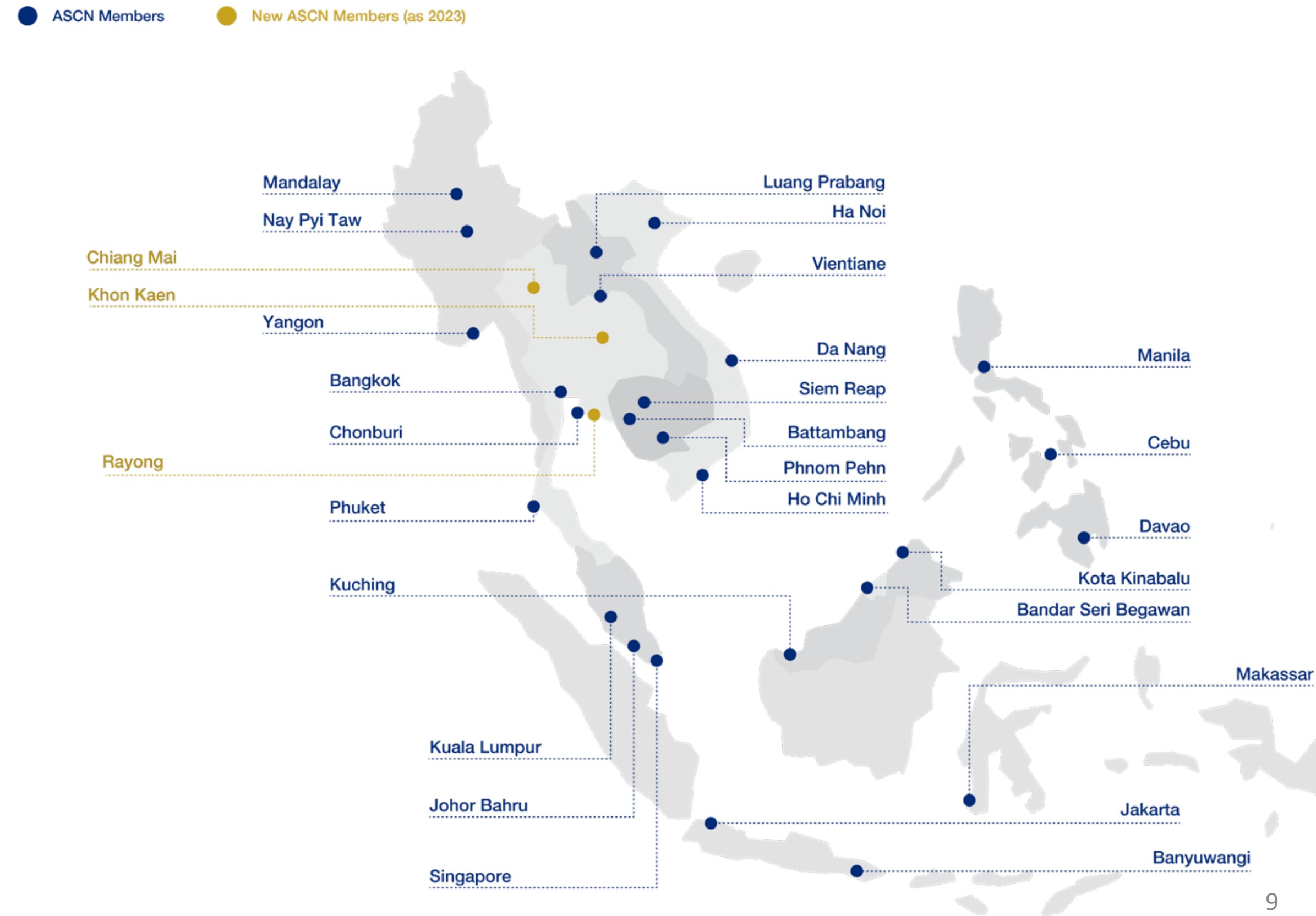
## 2. INDONESIA INITIATIVES ON URBAN RESILIENCE (3/3)

### ASEAN Smart Cities Network

Indonesia, as the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) National Representative and Chair for 2023, recently conducted the 6th ASCN Annual Meeting. The government has been actively engaging in discussions series across ASEAN countries to enhance smart mobility to urban environments and promote sustainable use of natural ecosystems by utilize technology to address climate change and disaster risks.

As Strategic Outcomes Smart City in ASEAN, Sustainable Environment is essential to ensure the long-term viability and accessibility of healthy ecosystems, including vital resources such as land and water, as well as to enhance disaster resilience and mitigate climate change impact. It is also an integral determinant of the region's growth. Hence, a smart city could incorporate a sustainable, green and resilient growth agenda that promotes the science-based use of, and support for, green technology and energy, as well as promote sustainable consumption and production through innovative policies.

### The 29 pioneer ASEAN Smart Cities





# THE ADOPTION OF ISO 37123 :2019

Sustainable cities and communities —  
Indicators for resilient cities

# 3





# 3. THE ADOPTION OF ISO 37123:2019 (1/2)

## Sustainable cities and communities – Relationships within the family of city indicators standards

ISO 37123 is an emerging international standard that defines indicators for measuring city resilience, addressing the need for cities to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to various shocks and stresses. This standard complements the ISO 37120 and ISO 37122 standards, forming a cohesive family of standards for sustainable cities. ISO 37120 focuses on city services and quality of life indicators, while ISO 37122 tailors indicators for smart cities. ISO 37123 deepens the focus on resilience, emphasizing a city's ability to withstand challenges, maintain essential services, and ensure the well-being of its residents. Together, these standards provide a comprehensive framework for holistic urban development, encompassing sustainability, technological innovation, and resilience, supporting cities in their journey toward long-term prosperity and well-being.

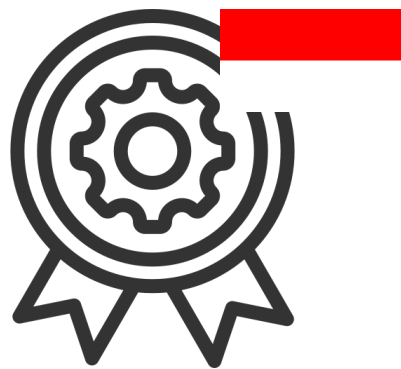




# 3. THE ADOPTION OF ISO 37123:2019 (2/2)



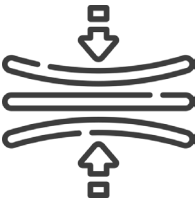
ISO 37123:2019  
Sustainable cities and communities  
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HEAD OF THE INDONESIAN  
NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION  
AGENCY DECREE  
NO. 743/KEP/BSN/2021

Indonesia, through Indonesia Standardization Agency (BSN) already adopted the ISO 37123:2019 Sustainable Cities and Communities - Indicator for Resilient Cities by 2021. The adoption to fulfill the interests of protecting consumers, business actors, workers, and other communities, developing healthy competition, safety, security, health, and preserving environmental functions, the final draft of the Indonesian National Standard prepared by the technical committee needs to be established as a National Standard Indonesia;

## The Advantages of ISO 37123 Adoption



Enhanced  
Resilience



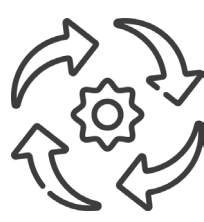
Improved  
Planning



Data-Driven  
Decision-Making



Community  
Engagement



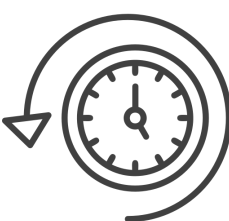
Sustainable  
Development



International  
Recognition



Disaster  
Recovery



Long-Term  
Prosperity



# URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT

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## 4. URBAN RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT (1/2)

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### City Maturity Level Assessment

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) with Indonesia Standardization Agency (BSN) has launched the re-tiket.id system which aims to measure the maturity level of a city.

The use of the re-tiket.id system will measure the maturity level of each city in Indonesia based on the effectiveness and efficiency of fulfilling basic mandatory affairs in accordance with ISO 37122:2019 - Indicators for Smart Cities and and ISO 37123 - Indicators for Resilient City.





## 4. UWAY FORWARD

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1. Indonesia Commitment To Enhancing Collaboration Within Asean Member State And External Partners Especially The Government Of Japan.
1. Indonesia Will Always Continuing The Development Of Smart Cities, As Well As To Establishing Smart Public Services.
1. Last But Not Least, Indonesia Invites All Of Stakeholders To Join The Cooperation And Collaboration To Strengthen The Digital Transformation And Smart Cities, Both In Southeast Asia Region And Also Asia Pacific.



# THANK YOU

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Directorate General of Regional  
Administration,  
Ministry of Home Affairs of The  
Republic of Indonesia

