



**KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/  
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL**



Keynote Speech

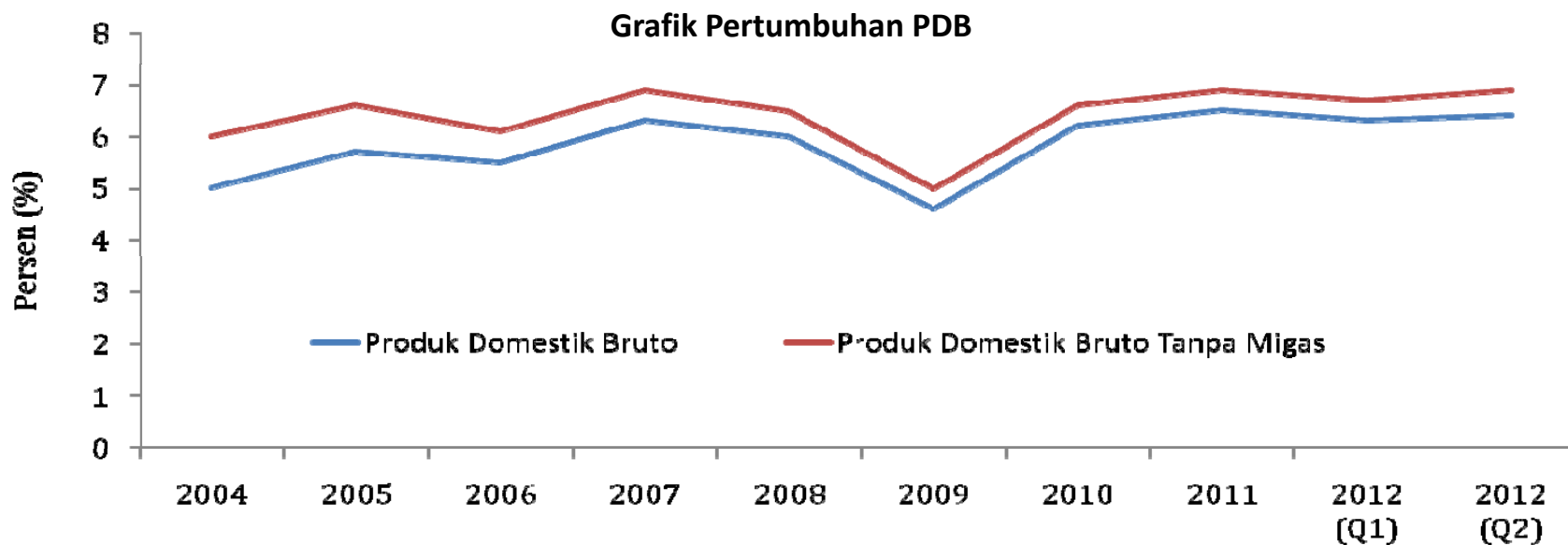
# **NATIONAL RESILIENCY IN THE MIDDLE OF CHANGE IN CLIMATE**

UN-Indonesia International Conference on Integrated Space  
Technology Application to Climate Change  
Jakarta, 2-4 September, 2013



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## Indonesia sustain a positive economic growth and relatively stay at 4-6 percent



Item	Growth % (yoy)									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (Q1)
Growth Domestic Product	5,0	5,7	5,5	6,3	6,0	4,6	6,2	6,5	6,2	5,9

Source: Central Statistic Agency



1. Employment creation grows eventhough absolut number of unemployed still relatively a big number.
2. Education and health status are maintained
3. Poverty decline but not as a fast as expected and absoulte number of poor people still high
4. Food security relatively maintained but sensitive to small increase in price fluctuations
5. Supply and access of energy still limit further growth needed for wider and accelerated growth



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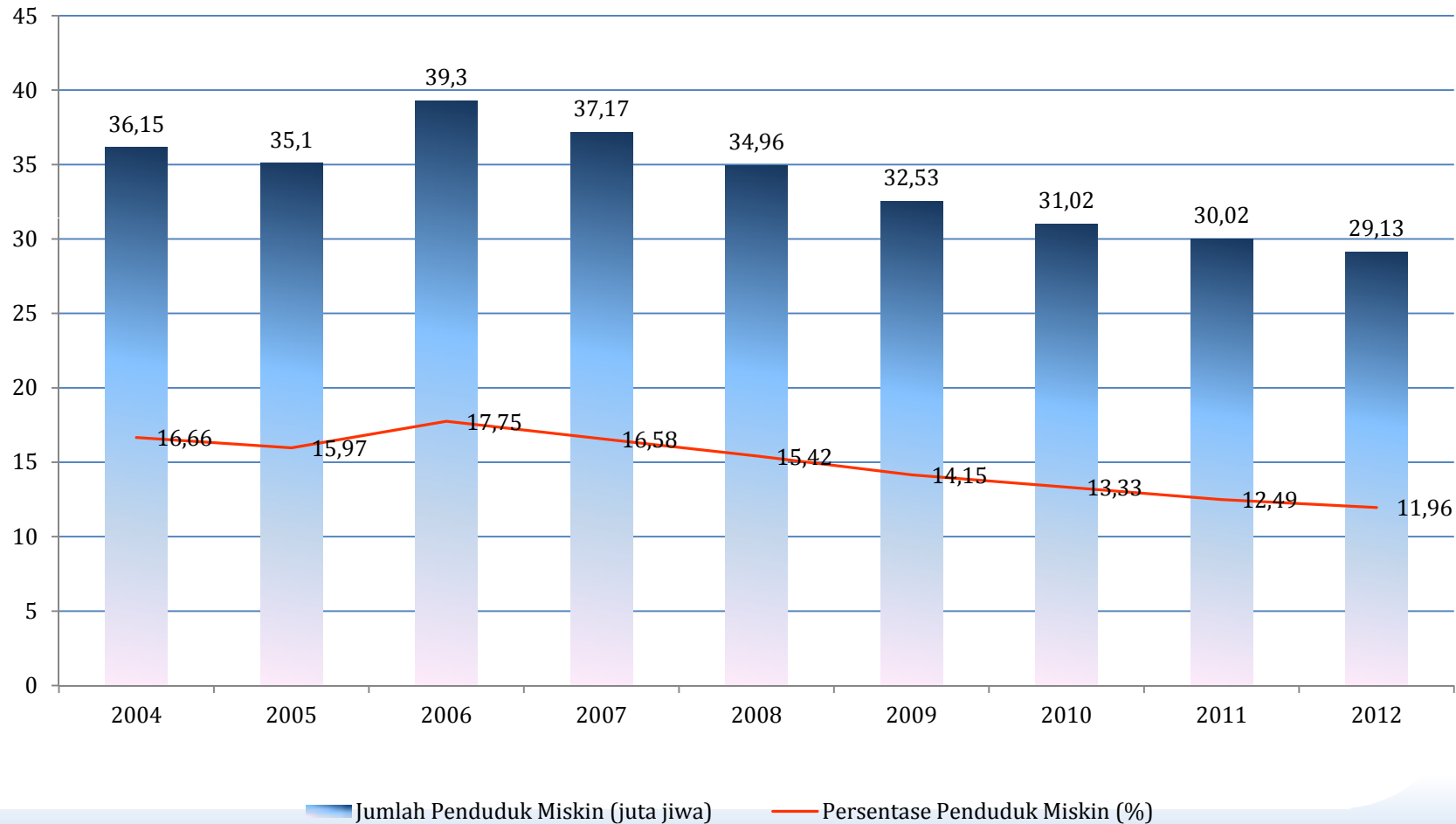
## EMPLOYMENT CREATION GROWS BUT ABSOLUT NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED STILL RELATIVELY SIGNIFICANT

YEAR	Work force (million people)	Employment ceration (million people)	Open unemployment (million people)	TPT (%)
2005	105,80	94,95	10,85	10,26%
2006	106,28	95,18	11,10	10,45%
2007	108,13	97,58	10,55	9,75%
2008	111,48	102,05	9,43	8,46%
2009	113,74	104,49	9,26	8,14%
2010	116,00	107,41	8,59	7,41%
2011	119,40	111,28	8,12	6,80%
2012	120,41 (Feb)	112,80 (Feb)	7,61 (Feb)	6,32% (Feb)
2013	121,19 (Feb)	114,02 (Feb)	7,17	5,92 (Feb)



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# POVERTY DECLINED BUT NOT AS FAST AS IT SHOULD BE → ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE STILL HIGH



Source: Central Statistic Agency



# CHALLENGES AHEAD



## MAINTAINING NATIONAL TARGET:

- A. FOOD SECURITY
- B. ENERGY SECURITY
- C. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT
- D. POVERTY REDUCTION

- WITH CHANGE IN CLIMATE → CHALLENGE IN MAINTAINING THE ABOVE ECONOMIC PROGRESS , JOBS AND WELFARE IMPROVEMENT WILL BE HARDER
- THEREFORE INDONESIA SHOULD INCREASE NATIONAL RESILIENCY.



# MANAGING NATIONAL RESILIENCY WITHIN A CHANGE IN CLIMATE

1. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION
2. PUT CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO NEW SITUATION



1. Reduce emission reductions for a cleaner development and contribute to mitigate global warming:
  - a. Presidential Decree No. 61/2011: national effort to reduce 26% of emission reduction in 5 contributing sectors: (i) forestry and peatland; (ii) energy and transportation; (iii) agriculture; (iv) industry; (v) waste.
  - b. National action is put into provincial action plan for a concrete action on the ground
2. Moving to a wider greener development into a more sustainable production and consumption.

Contribution of Space technology to mitigation:

- a. Satellite based data mapping for ecology and climate monitoring
- b. Satellite based data mapping to monitor rice production → for an improved production monitoring.





1. Formulation of Adaptation Plan especially to put adaptation measures for farmers, fisherman and people living in a small island who are vulnerable to the impact of climate change:
  - a. To increase community awareness to climate change impact
  - b. To secure climate impact on food productions
  - c. To increase community capacity in adapting to change in climate.
2. Identify programs which help to implement the above adaptation action and capacity → as part of mainstreaming adaptation plan into the national development.

Contribution of Space technology to adaptation:

- a. Satellite based data to formulate vulnerability map
- b. Meteorological data and information for climate and weather forecast → for more adaptive capacity in farming and fishing behavior and disaster mitigation.



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THANK YOU

Have a fruitful and productive conference