
Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum Dan Perumahan Rakyat

Making climate finance work for women and the poor

A Diagnostic Study of the Civil Service in Indonesia

Building on Borrowed Time

Strategi dan Rencana Pengembangan Infrastruktur Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) di Pulau Sumatera Tahun 2015-2025

Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Economics, Business and Economic Education Science, ICE-BEES 2021, 27-28 July 2021, Semarang, Indonesia

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Design, Engineering, Management and Sciences

ICE-BEES 2021

Form and Flow

MICOSS 2020

Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia

Architectural exploration of Sumatra

E-agriculture in action

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Environmental Science and Sustainable Development, ICESD 2019, 22-23 October 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Sumatera

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Bali dan Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Jawa

Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies, ICSGS 2019, 6-7 November 2019, Sari Pacific, Jakarta, Indonesia

Proceedings of AICCE'19

ICSDEMS 2019

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Kepulauan Maluku dan Pulau Papua

The Elderly Must Endure

The Spatial Politics of Urban Resilience and Climate Justice

Laying the Foundations

Proceedings of the 1st MICOSS Mercu Buana International Conference on Social Sciences, MICOSS 2020, September 28-29, 2020, Jakarta, Indonesia

Big data for agriculture

Ageing in the Minangkabau Community in Modern Indonesia

Overlooked Cities

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Science and Technology in Administration and Management Information, ICSTIAMI 2019, 17-18 July 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia

edition: Malay ethnic (Godang & Lontik).

ICSGS 2019

A Global Analysis of Regulatory Frameworks for the Safety of Dams and Downstream Communities

Progress, Challenges, and Issues

Sustainable Development Goals in Southeast Asia and ASEAN

The Urban Transport Crisis in Emerging Economies

Insights from national climate finance mechanisms in Indonesia

Pesona danau Suro Manggi : integrasi embung raga desa dan destinasi wisata desa Purwodadi bermain ulu rejang lebong

BRYSON BRENDAN

Making climate finance work for women and the poor Routledge
An examination of urban climate change response strategies and the resistance to them by grassroots activists and social movements. Cities around the world are formulating plans to respond to climate change and adapt to its impact. Often, marginalized urban residents resist these plans, offering “counterplans” to protest unjust and exclusionary actions. In this book, Kian Goh examines climate change response strategies in three cities—New York, Jakarta, and Rotterdam—and the mobilization of community groups to fight the perceived injustices and oversights of these plans. Looking through the lenses of urban design and socioecological spatial politics, Goh reveals how contested visions of the future city are produced and gain power. Goh describes, on the one hand, a growing global network of urban environmental planning organizations intertwined with capitalist urban development, and, on the other, social movements that themselves often harness the power of networks. She explores such initiatives as Rebuild By Design in New York, the Giant Sea Wall plan in Jakarta, and Rotterdam Climate Proof, and discovers competing narratives, including community resiliency in Brooklyn and grassroots activism in the informal “kampungs” of Jakarta. Drawing on participatory fieldwork and her own background in architecture and urban design, Goh offers both theoretical explanations and practical planning and design strategies. She reframes the critical concerns of urban climate change responses, presenting a sociospatial typology of urban adaptation and considering the notion of a “just” resilience. Finally, she proposes a theoretical framework for designing equitable and just urban climate futures.

A Diagnostic Study of the Civil Service in Indonesia PUSAT PERENCANAAN INFRASTRUKTUR PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

This volume studies the governance and implementation of the sustainable development goals in Southeast Asia, in particular the difficulties in the shift from the international to the national, the multi-level challenges of implementation, and the involvement of stakeholders, civil society, and citizens in the process.

Building on Borrowed Time European Alliance for Innovation
Sejalan dengan agenda pembangunan Nawacita yang tercantum

dalam RPJMN Tahun 2015-2019 terutama Nawacita ketiga yaitu membangun Indonesia dari pinggiran dengan memperkuat daerah-daerah dan desa dalam kerangka Negara Kesatuan, maka pembangunan daerah tertinggal merupakan pemihakan (afirmasi) kepada rakyat di daerah-daerah tertinggal. Percepatan pembangunan daerah tertinggal hanya dapat dilakukan dengan memperkuat koordinasi, kerjasama dan kemitraan antara Kementerian/Lembaga dengan Pemerintah Provinsi, Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota, masyarakat, perguruan tinggi dan pelaku usaha yang solid dan berkelanjutan. Oleh sebab itu, dalam upaya memperkuat koordinasi, kerjasama dan kemitraan, maka diperlukan Rencana Aksi Nasional Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal (RAN-PPDT), sebagai tindak lanjut dan penajaman terhadap Strategi Nasional Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal (STRANAS-PPDT). Semoga Rancangan RAN-PPDT menjadi pedoman bagi Kementerian/Lembaga dalam menyusun program dan kegiatan guna mendukung percepatan pembangunan daerah tertinggal serta memberikan acuan bagi Pemerintah Provinsi dan Pemerintah Kabupaten dalam mendorong percepatan pembangunan daerah tertinggal yang bersifat tahunan.

Strategi dan Rencana Pengembangan Infrastruktur Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) di Pulau Sumatera Tahun 2015-2025 Springer Nature

This edited volume discusses urban transport issues, policies, and initiatives in twelve of the world’s major emerging economies – Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam - countries with large populations that have recently experienced large changes in urban structure, motorization and all the associated social, economic, and environmental impacts in positive and negative senses. Contributions on each of these twelve countries focus on one or more major cities per country. This book aims to fill a gap in the transport literature that is crucial to understanding the needs of a large portion of the world’s urban population, especially in view of the southward shift in economic power. Readers will develop a better understanding of urban transport problems and policies in nations where development levels are below those of richer countries (mainly in the northern hemisphere) but where the rate of economic growth is often increasing at a faster rate than the wealthiest nations.

Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Economics, Business and Economic Education Science, ICE-BEES 2021, 27-28 July 2021, Semarang, Indonesia PUSAT PERENCANAAN INFRASTRUKTUR PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

This book is a unique, transdisciplinary summary of the state of the art of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Indonesia. It provides a comprehensive overview of disaster risk governance across all levels and multiple actors including diverse perspectives from practitioners and researchers on the challenges and progress of DRR in Indonesia. The book includes novel and emerging topics such as the role of culture, religion, psychology and the media in DRR. It is essential reading for students, researchers, and policy makers seeking to understand the nature and variety of environmental hazards and risk patterns affecting Indonesia. Following the introduction, the book has four main parts of key discussions. Part I presents disaster risk governance from national to local level and its integration into development sectors, Part II focuses on the roles of different actors for DRR, Part III discusses emerging issues in DRR research and practice, and Part IV puts forward variety of methods and studies to measure hazards, risks and community resilience.

European Alliance for Innovation

Construction in Indonesia Looking Back and Moving Forward Routledge

[Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Design, Engineering, Management and Sciences Food & Agriculture Org.](#)

Thanks to tremendous renewable energy and energy efficiency potential and a stable, dynamic economy, Indonesia has become a coveted destination for investors in the clean energy sector. Clean energy investment, however, remains far below the level needed to realise Indonesia’s ambitious clean energy and sustainable finance goals.

[ICE-BEES 2021](#) U of Minnesota Press

A timely ethnography of how Indonesia’s coastal dwellers inhabit the “chronic present” of a slow-motion natural disaster Ice caps are melting, seas are rising, and densely populated cities worldwide are threatened by floodwaters, especially in Southeast Asia. *Building on Borrowed Time* is a timely and powerful ethnography of how people in Semarang, Indonesia, on the north

coast of Java, are dealing with this global warming-driven existential challenge. In addition to antiflooding infrastructure breaking down, vast areas of cities like Semarang and Jakarta are rapidly sinking, affecting the very foundations of urban life: toxic water oozes through the floors of houses, bridges are submerged, traffic is interrupted. As Lukas Ley shows, the residents of Semarang are constantly engaged in maintaining their homes and streets, trying to live through a slow-motion disaster shaped by the interacting temporalities of infrastructural failure, ecological deterioration, and urban development. He casts this predicament through the temporal lens of a “meantime,” a managerial response that means a constant enduring of the present rather than progress toward a better future—a “chronic present.” Building on Borrowed Time takes us to a place where a flood crisis has already arrived—where everyday residents are not waiting for the effects of climate change but are in fact already living with it—and shows that life in coastal Southeast Asia is defined not by the temporality of climate science but by the lived experience of tidal flooding.

Form and Flow European Alliance for Innovation

Dam safety is central to public protection and economic security. However, the world has an aging portfolio of large dams, with growing downstream populations and rapid urbanization placing dual pressures on these important infrastructures to provide increased services and to do it more safely. To meet the challenge, countries need legal and institutional frameworks that are fit for purpose and can ensure the safety of dams. Such frameworks enable dams to provide water supplies to meet domestic and industrial demands, support power generation, improve food security, and bolster resilience to floods and droughts, helping to build safer communities. Laying the Foundations: A Global Analysis of Regulatory Frameworks for the Safety of Dams and Downstream Communities is a systematic review of dam regimes from a diverse set of 51 countries with varying economic, political, and cultural circumstances. These case studies inform a continuum of legal, institutional, technical, and financial options for sustainable dam safety assurance. The findings from the comparative analysis will inform decisionmakers about the merits of different options for dam safety and help them systematically develop the most effective approaches for the country context. By identifying the essential elements of good

practices guided by portfolio characteristics, this tool can help identify gaps in existing legal, institutional, technical, and financial frameworks to enhance the regulatory regime for ensuring the safety of dams and downstream communities.

MICOSS 2020 Kementerian Desa PDT dan Transmigrasi According to Forbes, we generate almost 2.5 quintillion bytes of data every day. The next generation of agriculture heavily depends on data. The ability to capture, sort, analyze and extract actionable intelligence from large data sets to reveal patterns (human, climate, market) and related trends is an important emerging field. The increase in the use of Internet of Things (IoT) devices would only add to this data deluge. The Economist rightly called data as the world’s most valuable resource , while some calling data the new oil . Agriculture would be one of the major users of IoTs. How can individuals, organizations and governments build capacities and processes in place to take advantage of this huge influx of data. This coupled with existing data streams (weather, satellite imagery, markets etc..) would create an ecosystem which if managed efficiently would provide rich dividends especially in the agriculture sector where the right information at the right time will make a great influence in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture and allied activities. This publication looks at how various initiatives are leveraging data, related to agriculture value chains, to influence decision making and efficient service delivery together with addressing key building blocks such as interoperability, data sharing, data security and the necessary policies and regulations that are needed to be implemented to sustain the data ecosystem.

Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia CIFOR

Pesona danau Suro Manggi : integrasi embung raga desa dan destinasi wisata desa Purwodadi bermain ulu rejang lebung *Architectural exploration of Sumatra* Charles C Thomas Publisher 2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Indonesia Chemical Industry Export-Import and Business Opportunities Handbook

E-agriculture in action CIFOR

Climate risk threatens Indonesia’s socioeconomic development, and it is likely to exacerbate the plight of Indonesians living below and close to the poverty line. Urban areas are hot spots of such risk, disproportionately impacting the lives, livelihoods, and well-being of the poor and near poor who often live in slums and informal settlements. Growing urbanization and increasing

climate risk make it imperative to strengthen the resilience of the urban poor through interventions that promote coping, incremental, and transformational strategies. This report identifies pro-poor climate resilience solutions and their concomitant enabling factors, building on national policies and programs and taking into account Indonesia’s priority sectors for climate-resilient development.

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Environmental Science and Sustainable Development, ICESD 2019, 22-23 October 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia

Lulu.com

Mercu Buana International Conference on Social Sciences aims to bring academic scientists, research scholars and practitioners to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Social Sciences. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, educators and practitioners to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of Social Science Society 5.0. This international conference event was held on September 28-29, 2020 virtually.

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Sumatera

European Alliance for Innovation

Key messages Climate finance mechanisms (CFMs) can either help or hinder women and the poor from adapting to and mitigating climate change. CFMs in Indonesia are attentive to poverty alleviation, but gender equality has not received commensurate attention. Systems for monitoring, evaluating and learning from gender and poverty outcomes are weak or nonexistent. Few feedback mechanisms channels. Indonesia’s national level policies support gender equality, but people implementing them in CFMs do not have a common understanding of what it is and why it matters. Performance-based budgeting (PBB) can help advance gender equality and poverty reduction if government ministries and agencies agree on the importance of gender equality, acknowledge the vital role of women and the poor, and learn from experiences. We recommend improvements in the way CFMs are conceptualized and designed, and funds are allocated and used. Monitoring,

evaluation and learning systems need to focus on impact, give voice for women and the poor, and enable improvements with time.

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Bali dan Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara Asian Development Bank

Modern civil service must be composed of competent, dedicated, and mission-driven public servants to harness opportunities and improve public service delivery with emerging technology. It also needs to proactively adapt and respond to evolving challenges. This publication surveys the current state of civil service in Indonesia from a comprehensive, data-driven perspective. Based on the civil service's size and composition, data on public service delivery, and public opinion, it identifies the current challenges facing Indonesia's bureaucracy. While progress has been made in the last decade, substantial room for improvement remains to increase the basic competencies of civil servants in the country.

Sinkronisasi Program dan Pembiayaan Pembangunan Jangka Pendek 2018-2020 Keterpaduan Pengembangan Kawasan dengan Infrastruktur PUPR Pulau Jawa Springer

Overlooked Cities reflects and impacts the changing landscape of urban studies and geography from the perspective of smaller and more regional cities in the urban South. It critically examines the ways in which cities are uniquely positioned within different urban and knowledge hierarchies. The book unpacks the dynamics of "overlooked-ness" in these cities, identifies emerging trends and processes that characterise such cities and provides alternative sites for comparative urban theory. It is organised into two themes: firstly, politics and power and secondly, production and negotiation of knowledge. The authors share a commitment to challenging the unevenness of urban knowledge production by approaching these cities on their own terms. Only then can we

harness the insights emanating from these overlooked cities, and contribute to a deeper and richer understanding of the urban itself. This collection of essays, focusing on 13 cities in nine countries and across three continents (Luzhou, China; Bharatpur, Nepal; Bloemfontein/Mangaung and Pretoria/Tshwane, South Africa; Zarqa, Jordan; Santa Fe, Argentina; Manizales, Colombia; Arequipa and Trujillo, Peru; Dili, Timor-Leste; Bandar Lampung, Semarang and Bontang, Indonesia) makes a timely contribution to urban scholarship. The volume will be of interest to scholars from the disciplines of urban studies, geography, development and anthropology, as well as postgraduate students researching the global South and third year undergraduate students studying cities and urban studies, development and critical thinking.

Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi

We proudly present the proceedings of 4th International Conference on Economics, Business and Economic Education Science 2021 (ICE-BEES 2021). It has focus on the innovations in economics, business, education, environment, and sustainable development. The issue of economics and sustainable development is important today. Especially in the time of Covid-19. Not only globally, but also Indonesia nationally to the local level. There are several important issues relating to this, both institutionally and the relationships between individuals and groups in supporting the agenda of sustainable development. More than 200 manuscripts were presented at this conference with 101 of them selected to be published in proceedings. We hope by this conference, discussions on the importance of sustainable development will increasingly become an important concern together. Brings better response from the government and social relations for development.

Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Strategic and

Global Studies, ICSGS 2019, 6-7 November 2019, Sari Pacific, Jakarta, Indonesia Teknika: Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi

The International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies is organized by the School of Strategic and Global Studies (SSGS), Universitas Indonesia. The ICSGS conference is an annual meeting event involving lecturers, students and researchers who are concerned with contemporary national and international issues that are directly related to the problems faced by the government and the private sector using a multidisciplinary approach. Participants of this conference came from the ASEAN region and the global network of the Universitas Indonesia.

Proceedings of AICCE'19 Springer

In Indonesia, logging and oil palm concessions attributed by the government have caused high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Community land rights have been generally ignored, on the pretext of development needs and general interest. In reaction, a growing number of civil society organizations (CSOs) have addressed these environmental and social issues at the national level. With the introduction of the decentralization process following the fall of the dictator Suharto in 1998, land-use planning became relevant at the province and regency levels. The Kapuas Hulu regency in West Kalimantan revised its land-use plan in 2010. A variety of CSOs have tried to influence land-use planning (LUP) processes and community land-rights issues in Kapuas Hulu. Few international conservation NGOs have used soft lobbying approaches with the Kapuas Hulu Government. They contribute to the policy decision-making process and to field project implementation. At the same time, at the province scale, a large Indonesian CSO coalition challenged the government and criticized the lack of civil society participation and community land-rights recognition during the LUP process. Thus, CSOs play various roles in LUP and community-rights issues using different strategic approaches at different scales.