DEVELOPMENT OF
GREEN OPEN SPACE IN DKI JAKARTA

JAKARTA CAPITAL CITY GOVERNMENT
SEPTEMBER 2017

Outline

1. FACT AND PROFILE OF DKI JAKARTA

2. DKI JAKARTA ORGANIZATION

3. MAJOR ISSUES OF JAKARTA

4. BACK GROUND OF THE POLICY PROJECT

5. KEY ISSUES OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATIONS

6. KEY STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT

7. LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS

JAKARTA CAPITAL CITY GOVERNMENT

1. FACT AND PROFILE OF DKI JAKARTA

A. Basic

- DKI Jakarta administration area:

  5 Municipalities and **1** regency

  44 disctrics

  267 sub disctrics/village

- Area : approx **650** km2

- Population :

  Approx **9.5** million (Night time)

  Approx **13** million (Day time)

  Jakarta and its surrounding cities from Metropolitan

  area Jabodetabek with population approx 25 million

B. Social Economic

Miniature of Indonesia

Very contrast social status of its citizen:

Wealthiest vs poorest

Most educated vs most uneducated

Multi ethnic and very heterogenic

Economic growth 2012 6.5%

Forecasted to be competing with Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, and Ho Chi Min City as centre for business and trading
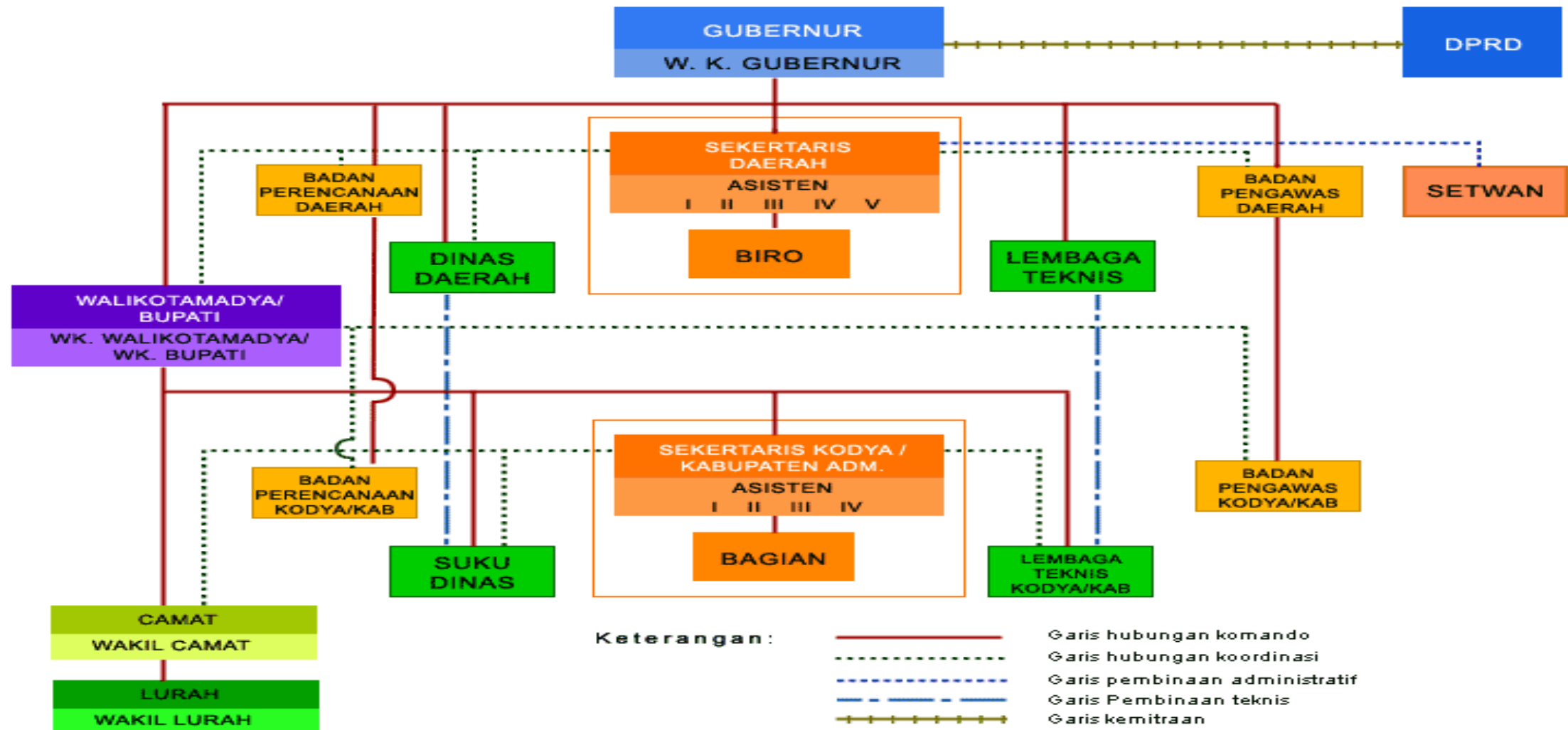
C. Role

- Capital city
- National Activity Centre for Economic, Business and Service
- Communication hub for Indonesia
- Tourism City
- Cultural City
- Centre for Higher Education

POLA ORGANISASI
PEMERINTAH PROPINSI DKI JAKARTA

A. HOUSING

- Heavy slum and squatter area along the riverside, railway side, and other areas
- Insufficient residential facilities for low income citizen
- Limited land for development of housing
- Limited funding for development of low cost apartment

B. TRANSPORTATION

- Infrastructure growth aprox. 1%, Vehicle growth aprox 11% p.a. results in heavy congestion in most city area
- Around 3 million persons commute from Bodetabek everyday
- Lack of decent Public Transportation
- Insufficient provision of parking building and pedestrian way

C. ENVIRONMENT :
- **Volume of solid waste**
- **Air pollution**
- **Water pollution**
- **Rise of sea level**
- **Land Subsidence**
- **Destruction of Conservation Area on the ground, coastal side, sea and islands**
- **Lack of Green Open Space**

D. WATER RESOURCE
- **Flood caused by backwater, river flooding, clogged drainage system**
- **Low quality and quantity of clean and raw water especially in north Jakarta**
- **Limited coverage of piped wastewater network**
- **Excessive extraction of groundwater that causes land subsidence**
- **Intrusion of sea water**

- **Based on DKI Jakarta Provincial Regulation No. 1 Year 2012 on Spatial Planning 2030**
- **Target ➔ Develop of Green Open Space fatherly reach 30% of the land area of Jakarta consists of public green open space area of 20% and private green open space area of 10% in an effort to improve the quality of life of the city.**
- **Public green open space existing in DKI Jakarta only approx 14% from target 20%.**
- **To increase public green open space, Jakarta local goverment does:**
- **Land acquisition/purchase**
- **Urban infrastructure and facilities services by the owner of SIPPT (Permit the use of land)/other permission**
- **CSR**
- **Land consolidation**

Obstacles and difficulties of the policy

Land acquisition/purchase

- **The price of land in Jakarta is very expensive and limited**
- **Landowners are not necessarily willing to sell their land to the local government**
- **Highly dependent on local government budget and the approval of the Regional House of Representatives**
- **The land acquisition process is complex and should refer to central government regulations**

Urban infrastructure and facilities services by the owner of SIPPT (Permit the use of land)/other permission

1. **The above SIPPT published between 1971 - 1990s is not clear the amount of its obligations, including green open space obligations**
2. **SIPPT holders / private sectors are not yet willing to submit green space obligations to local governments**
3. **SIPPT holders / private sectors assume the process fulfillment of obligations to local governments is difficult**

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