



**JAKARTA CAPITAL CITY  
ADMINISTRATION**



# **Governance For Sustainable Development : Implementation of Participatory Planning Information System**

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**INDONESIA**

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# OUTLINE



# FACTS AND PROFILE OF JAKARTA



## Basic

DKI Jakarta administration area:

- 5 Municipalities and 1 regency
- 44 districts
- 267 sub district/village

Area : approx 662.33 KM2

Population:

- Approx. 9.5 million (night time)
- Approx. 13 million (day time)
- Density approx. 14.000/km2

Jakarta and its surrounding cities form Metropolitan area Jabodetabek, population : approx. 25 million



## Social - Economic

miniature of Indonesia

Very contrast social status of its citizen:

- Wealthiest vs poorest
- Educated vs uneducated

Multi ethnic and heterogenic

Economic growth 2017 6.22%

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



## Role

Capital city

National Activity Centre for Economic, Business and Service

Communication hub for Indonesia

Tourism City

Cultural City

Centre for Higher Education



# MAJOR ISSUES OF JAKARTA



## HOUSING

- Heavy slum and squatter area along the riverside, railway side, and other areas
- Insufficient residential facilities for low income citizen
- Up until year 2017, backlog of housing reaches 250.000 unit houses
- Limited land for development of housing
- Limited funding for development of low cost apartment



## 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



## ENVIRONMENT

- Volume of solid waste in 2017: 7.000 ton / day
- 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



## WATER RESOURCES

- 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

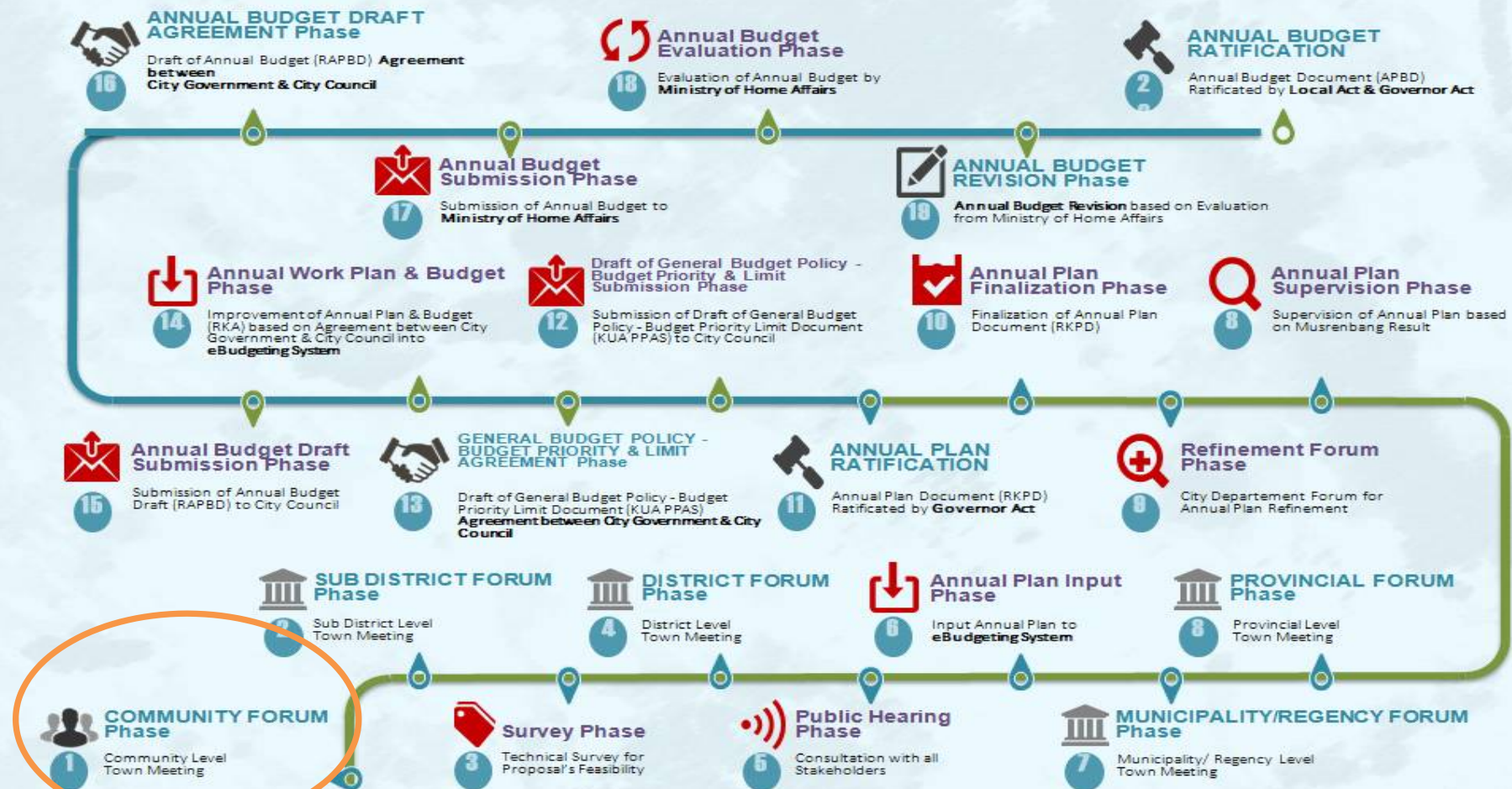
# PLANNING PROCESS



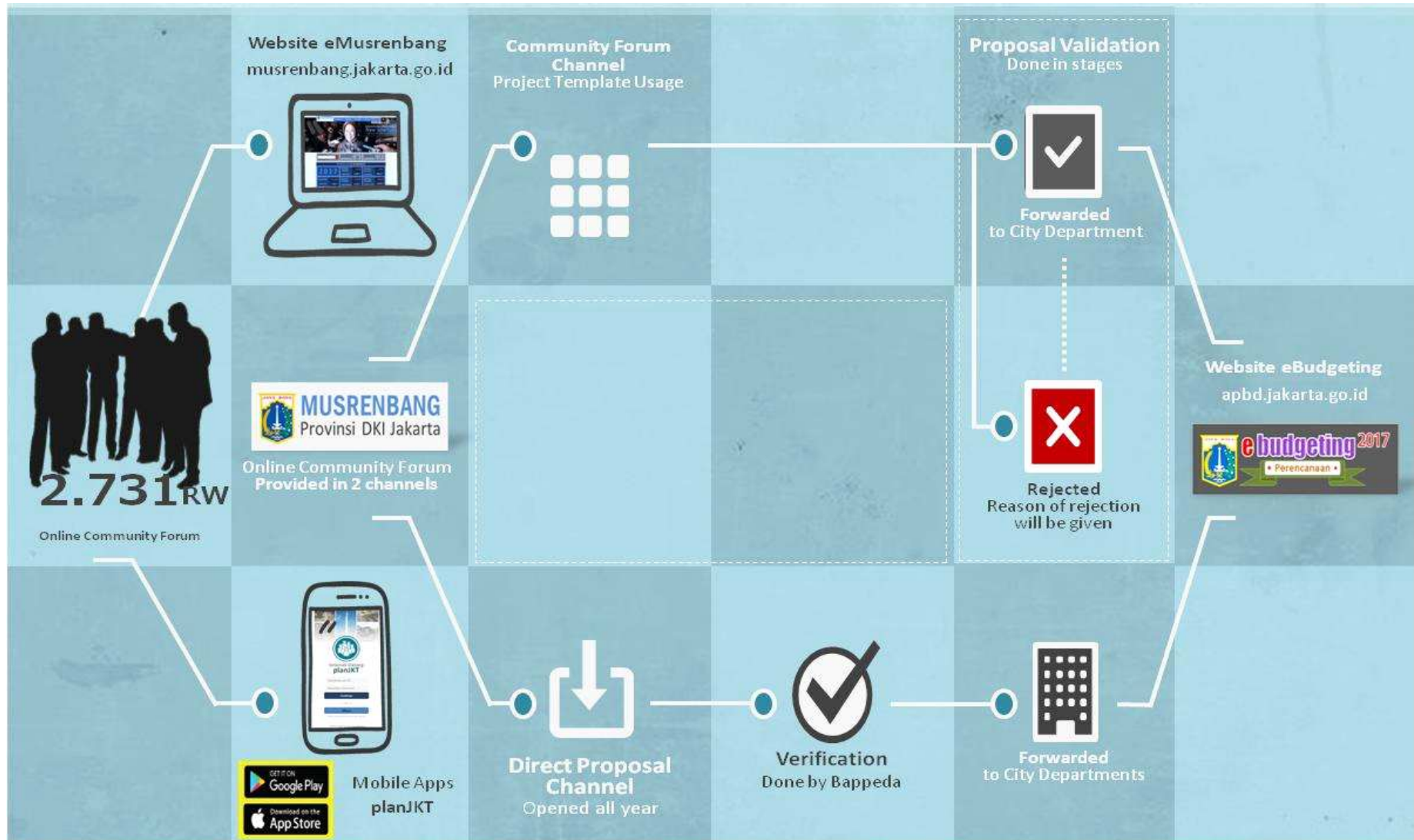
**BAPP3DA**  
PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA

## ANNUAL PLANNING & BUDGETING MECHANISM

Collaborate - Interact - Participate



# PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS



# The Advantage of Participatory Community Forum



- People can occur anytime, anywhere, by anyone and also could monitor their proposal
- The Annual Budget activities can be directly communicated to the public directly through their mobile phones
- Directly related to the Constituent

## It Enables City To:



- Clear Authority of Institutional Layer , Financial sustainability and better accountability

*understand Who Does What → Between Provinces , municipalities , regency , districts and village , All have concrete tasks and responsibilities in the policy area.*

- Develop Infrastructure effective and efficiently
- Avoid Project Duplication and Budget Overlap
- Reduce misuse of Government budget



# Obstacles, Recommendations and way forward



## ***Obstacles***

- ✓ Many aspirations of the community for infrastructure development in their area, but the budget was limited. So the community must wait patiently → The existing is to be immediately repaired
- ✓ Change in management and organization structure

## ***Recommendations and way forward***

1. Other financing alternatives such as Public Private Partnership (PPP), Community Social Responsibility (CSR), Central Government budget, etc.
2. Coordination between relevant agencies
3. All Government regulations must be applied consistently according to institutional layer structure
4. Support from top management is a must



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**THANK YOU**