Governance For Sustainable Development: Implementation of Participatory Planning Information System

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### 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 approx. 1%, Vehicle growth approx 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

ANNUAL PLANNING & BUDGETING MECHANISM

Collaborate - Interact - Participate

ANNUAL BUDGET DRAFT AGREEMENT Phase
Draft of Annual Budget (RAPBD) Agreement between City Government & City Council

Annual Submission Phase
Submission of Annual Budget to Ministry of Home Affairs

Annual Work Plan & Budget Phase
Improvement of Annual Plan & Budget (KKA) based on Agreement between City Government & City Council into eBudgeting System

Annual Budget Evaluation Phase
Evaluation of Annual Budget by Ministry of Home Affairs

ANNUAL BUDGET RATIFICATION
Annual Budget Document (APBD) Ratified by Local Act & Governor Act

Annual Budget Revision Phase
Annual Budget Revision based on Evaluation from Ministry of Home Affairs

Annual Plan Finalization Phase
Finalization of Annual Plan Document (RKPD)

Annual Plan Supervision Phase
Supervision of Annual Plan based on Muzambang Result

Refinement Forum Phase
City Department Forum for Annual Plan Refinement

ANNUAL PLAN RATIFICATION
Annual Plan Document (RPD) Ratified by Governor Act

SUB DISTRICT FORUM Phase
Sub District Level Town Meeting

DISTRICT FORUM Phase
District Level Town Meeting

Annual Plan Input Phase
Input Annual Plan to eBudgeting System

PROVINCIAL FORUM Phase
Provincial Level Town Meeting

MUNICIPALITY/REGENCY FORUM Phase
Municipality/Regency Level Town Meeting

COMMUNITY FORUM Phase
Community Level Town Meeting

Survey Phase
Technical Survey for Proposal's Feasibility

Public Hearing Phase
Consultation with all Stakeholders
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
JAKARTA CAPITAL CITY ADMINISTRATION

THANK YOU