INTEGRATION OF STRATEGIC REGIONAL & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES WITH NEW URBAN AGENDA

THE 4TH PLANO COSMO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
“TRANSFORMING BEYOND BORDERS, STARTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA”

Bandung, April 2nd 2018
OUTLOOK FOR URBAN CHALLENGES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Performances

- **Economic growth**: 5.2% per year
- **Increased export**: 17.49%
- **Agriculture and non oil and gas industry**: 7.1% & 4.71%
- **Gini Ratio**: 0.4 in 2017 (significant gap)
- **Number of poor**: 10.12% (urban) & 7.26% (rural)
- **Unemployment rate**: 5.5%
- **Rapid Growth of slum**
- **Lack of Urban Basic Services**

The Government need to evaluate the approach of regional infrastructure development.

Percentage Of People Living In Urban Area In Indonesia:

- **2005**: 48% (urban), 52% (rural)
- **2015**: 41% (urban), 59% (rural)
- **2025**: 32% (urban), 68% (rural)
- **2035**: 24% (urban), 76% (rural)

Source: BPS, 2016
Infrastructure Development Should Be More Effectively Promote Economic Growth More Evenly Throughout Indonesia

It’s Necessary To Develop Urban Development Policies Concerning With Environmental Aspect In Climate Change

Infrastructure Approach In Urban Development Should Also Consider Aspects Of Smart Urban Environment Management

Local Government Should Address The Challenge On How To Find Creative Financing (Non-national Government Budget)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY & STRATEGY 2015-2045

Sustainable & Competitive City for Public Welfare

Safe & livable city

- Strong Neighboorhoods
  - Walkable
  - Affordable
  - Comfortable
  - Cultural
  - Connectivity

Green city & resilient from climate & disaster

- Green Openspace
- Green Waste
- Green Transportation
- Green Water
- Green Energy
- Green Building
- Resilience

Smart city: competitive & technology based

- Smart Economy
- Smart People
- Smart Governance
- Smart Mobility
- Smart Environment
- Smart Living

To develop INDONESIA URBAN IDENTITY based on physical character, economic excellence, local culture

To develop values between cities and urban-rural linkage within NATIONAL URBAN SYSTEM based on regional development

Source: Ministry of The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
IMPLEMENTATION OF NUA IN INDONESIA
THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING (PWH) INFRASTRUCTURE 2015-2019

ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- 24 new seaports
- Ferry Ports
- Urban road networks
- Urban ring road
- 15 Prioritized Industrial Area
- 25 Tourism Centre
- 15 New Airports
- Railway system

ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- 1.000 km TOLL ROADS (2018-2019 : 586 Km)
- 46.770 km NATIONAL ROADS REHABILITATION
- 2.350 km NEW NATIONAL ROAD
- 500 km REGIONAL ROAD
- 28.059 m NEW BRIDGE

HOUSING
- Assistance for housing stimulant to 5.5 million households
- Handling the slums area : 37,407 ha
- Facilitating housing loans for low-income people : 2.5 million households

WATER RESOURCES
- 49 dams (2018-2019 : 19 dams)
- 67.52 m³/sec Raw Water [intake, networks, reservoir]
- 3 Million Ha Rehabilitation for irrigation
- Coastal erosion controls 500 Km

HUMAN SETTLEMENT
- Access to Adequate drinking water
  - TARGET FOR 2015-2019 : 37.311 liter/second
- Urban slums
  - TARGET FOR 2015-2019 : 38.431 Ha
  - 2018-2019 : 31.668 ha
- Access to adequate sanitation
  - TARGET FOR 2015-2019 : 12 million households
  - 2018-2019 : 5 million households

Access to Adequate drinking water
- 37.311 liter/second
- 17.607 liter/second

Urban slums
- 38.431 Ha
- 31.668 ha

Access to adequate sanitation
- 12 million households
- 5 million households
PLANNING AND RESEARCH SUPPORT TOWARD NUA IMPLEMENTATION

NUA COMMITMENT

“Commit to support better coordination between transport and urban and territorial planning Departments” (Article 117)

“Commit to support science, research and innovation” (Article 157)
INAUGURATE SUPPORT TOWARD NUA IMPLEMENTATION

WATER RESOURCES

NUA COMMITMENT

"Commit ourselves to long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices that incorporate integrated water resources planning and management" (Article 72)

CONSTRUCTION OF 9 NEW DAM IN 2017

Construction of new dams will begin in Rukoh - Aceh, Lausimeme - Northern Sumatra, Komering II - South Sumatra, Bener - Central Java, Sidan - Bali, Temef - NTT, Pamukkulu - South Sulawesi, Way Apu- Maluku, Baliem - Papua

PREMIUM IRRIGATION PROGRAM

Premium irrigation is an irrigation path for farmers' fields that get water supply from dams and traditional reservoirs which can increase farmers' productivity
The construction of the 7,898 m bridge in 2017, including for the long-term development of Teluk Kendari Bridge, Holtekamp Bridge and the Pulang Balang Bridge.

Toll Road Construction
Construction of toll roads in 2017 along 23 km, including Medan-Kualanamu, Tanjung Priok access toll, Cimsudawu, Solo - Kertosono, Balikpapan - Samarinda, and Manado - Bitung.

National Movement for Construction Safety

Bridge Construction

"Commit to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility" (Article 72)
The Self-Help Housing Stimulation Program (BSPS) in Bengkulu Tengah

Athlete Village in Kemayoran

Special home Program for Fisherman in Makassar

Special apartment for elderly in Cibubur

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TOWARD NUA IMPLEMENTATION

HOUSING

NUA COMMITMENT

“Commit to promote national, sub-national and local housing policies that support realization of the right to adequate housing for all” (Article 72)
INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TOWARD NUA IMPLEMENTATION

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

NUA COMMITMENT

"Commit to provide basic infrastructure for all” (Article 34)

"Commit to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces” (Article 37)

"Commit to provide environmentally sound waste Management” (Article 122)

SANIMAS
(Community-based Sanitation) in Tegal

P2KH
(Green City Development Program) in Bogor

KOTAKU
(Community-based Slum Upgrading Program) in Makassar

TPS3R
(Waste Management Program through 3R) in Bengkulu
THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
"Strategic alliances between business, government and civil society are a growing feature of both developed and emerging economies. Such multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary because it is increasingly clear that no one sector in society can deliver the complexities of sustainable development alone."

Source: Global Knowledge Partnership, 2003

ENABLING FACTORS

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<th>Legal and Policy Frameworks</th>
<th>Fiscal Interventions</th>
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<td>Institutional Capacity</td>
<td>Technology</td>
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Source: General Assembly of Partners, 2016
INSTITUTIONAL SCENARIO
FOR NEW URBAN AGENDA IMPLEMENTATION

HABITAT NATIONAL COORDINATION TEAM

Ministry of The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) (focal point)
Ministries Or Institutions
Secretariat of SDGs
National Secretariat of Habitat

HABITAT STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

Central Government & Parliament
Local government
Philanthropy, Business & Banking
Community Group
College & Research Institute (ITB)
Development Partners

Socialization of New Urban Agenda
As an Input to National Policies Preparation
Strengthening the commitment of stakeholders in urban development
# THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*Cooperation and partnership in between stakeholders are playing the vital role in achieving the City for All... We need You!*  

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| National Government         | • Develop national urban policy that accommodates NUA and SDGs  
                              | • Coordinate local governments to handle cross-regional development issues  
                              | • Encourage the realization of multi-stakeholder and multilevel government cooperation to implement NUA                          |
| Provincial Government       | • Strengthening co-operation between cities  
                              | • Together with the central government encourages the implementation of national urban policies at the local level              |
| Local Government            | • Exercise the authority and the functions of the government in accordance with the Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government  
                              | • Map the NUA linkage with Regional Long Term Development Plan                                                            |
| Private Sector and Philanthropy: | • Enhancing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Shared Value (CSV)  
                                       | • Encourage PPP to help meet the needs of urban development                                                              |
| Academic and University     | Providing evidence-based research as an input in the development of urban development policy                                                |
| Community and Social Organization | • Involved in various city development forums  
                                        | • Encourage community aspirations regarding the urban development                                                        |
| Media                       | • Advocate the urban development issues in the city  
                              | • monitor the city development objectively                                                                            |
THANK YOU