



6th Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) Conference

“National Spatial Planning and Sustainable Territorial Development in Indonesia”

Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/
Head of National Land Agency, Republic of Indonesia

Balikpapan, 6-8 November 2023



@atr_bpn



Kementerian ATRBPN



@kementerian.atrbpn



1 | Spatial Planning Challenges in Indonesia





It is a national spatial planning for:

The biggest archipelago in the world, with 272.68 million population, 1.91 million km² area, the distance between the westernmost part of Sumatra and the easternmost part of Papua is comparable to the width of **Europe** (±5,120 Km).

Islands

16,772

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Coastline

108,000 Km

Source: Ministry of Marine & Fisheries

38 Provinces

415 Regencies

93 Cities

GDP Per Capita

USD 4,332.71

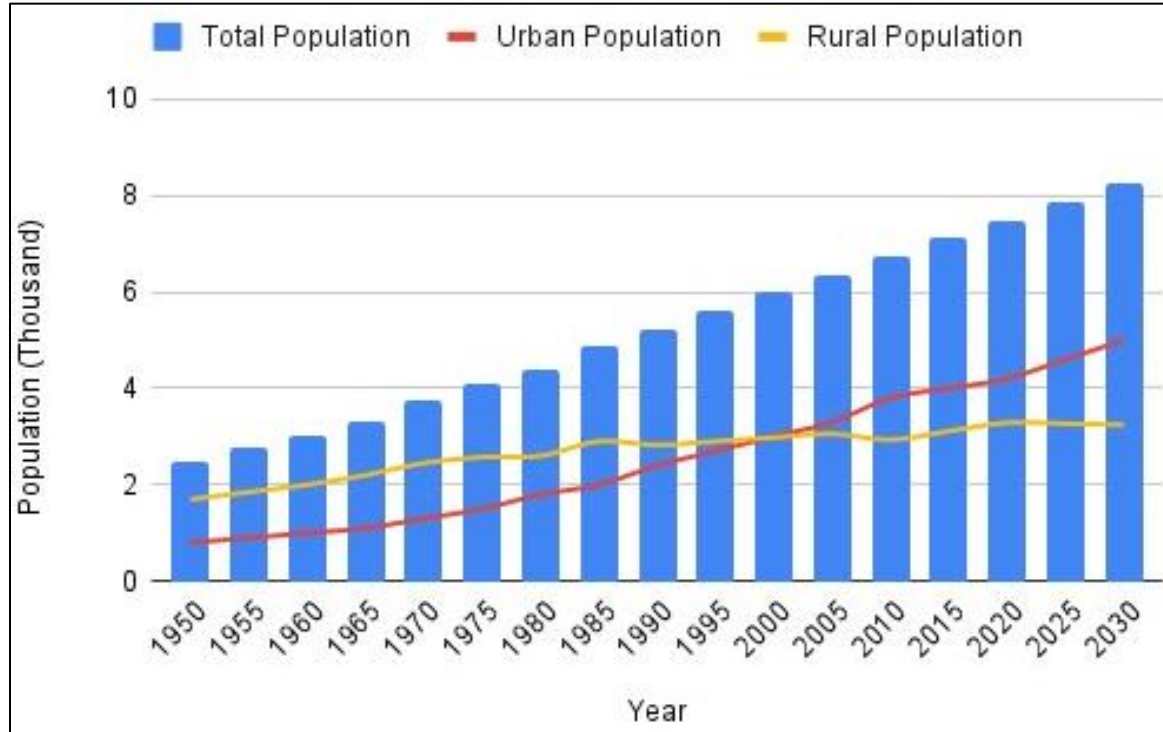
Source: World Bank

Main Economic Sectors

- Manufacturing wholesale
- Retail trade agriculture
- Forestry
- Fishing

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

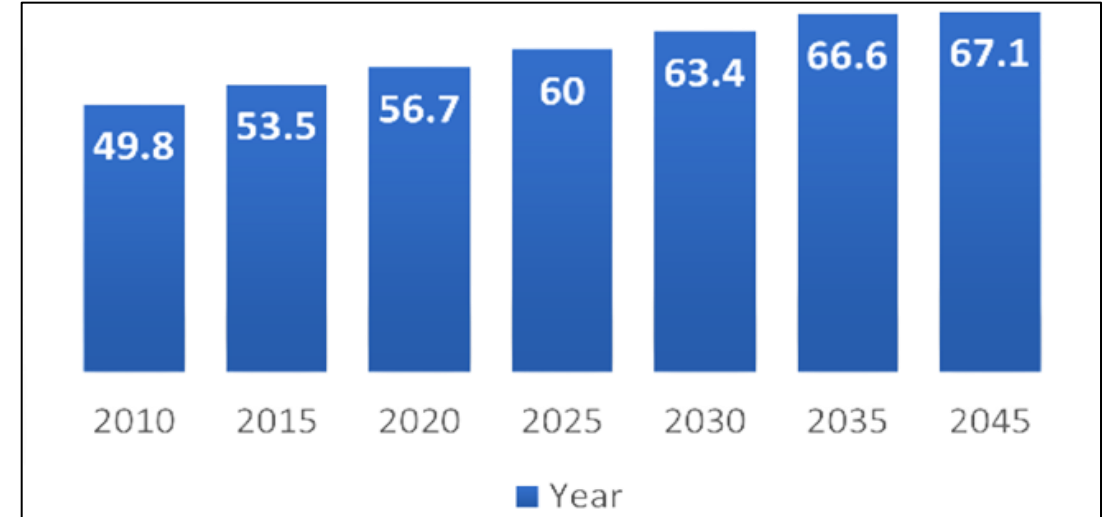
Spatial Planning Challenges in Indonesia



The Urban and Rural Population of The World (1950 – 2030)
Source: Various

A 1% increase in urbanization in Indonesia only contributes to 1.4% increase in GDP, compared to China: 3% and East-Asia Pacific: 2.7%,

Source: World Bank, 2019



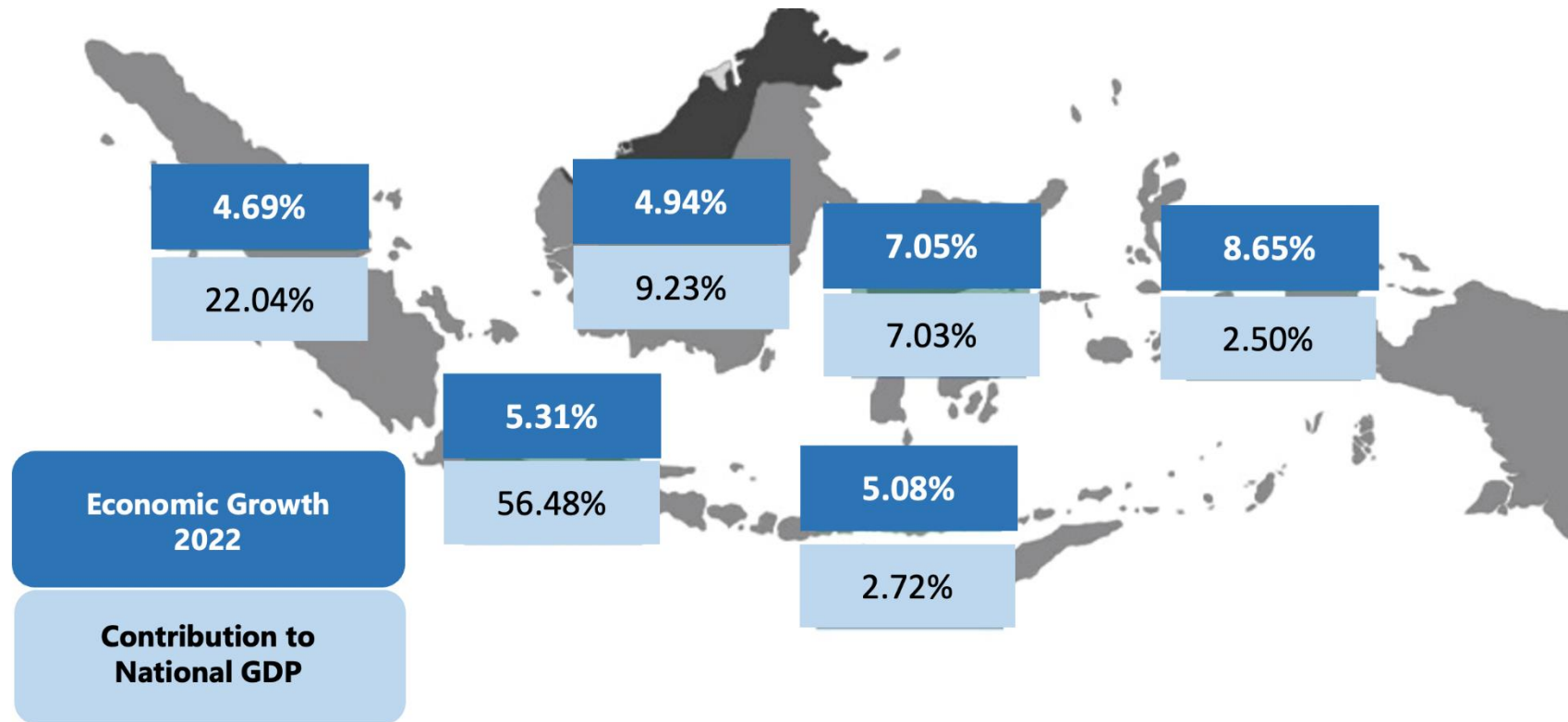
Percentage of Urban Area Population in Indonesia
Source: Statistic Indonesia, 2012

Impacts of Urbanization:

- Land Conversion
- Clean Water Supply
- Urban Infrastructure
- Land Degradation
- Traffic
- Disaster and Climate Risk

Spatial Planning Challenges in Indonesia

Regional Inequality in Indonesia

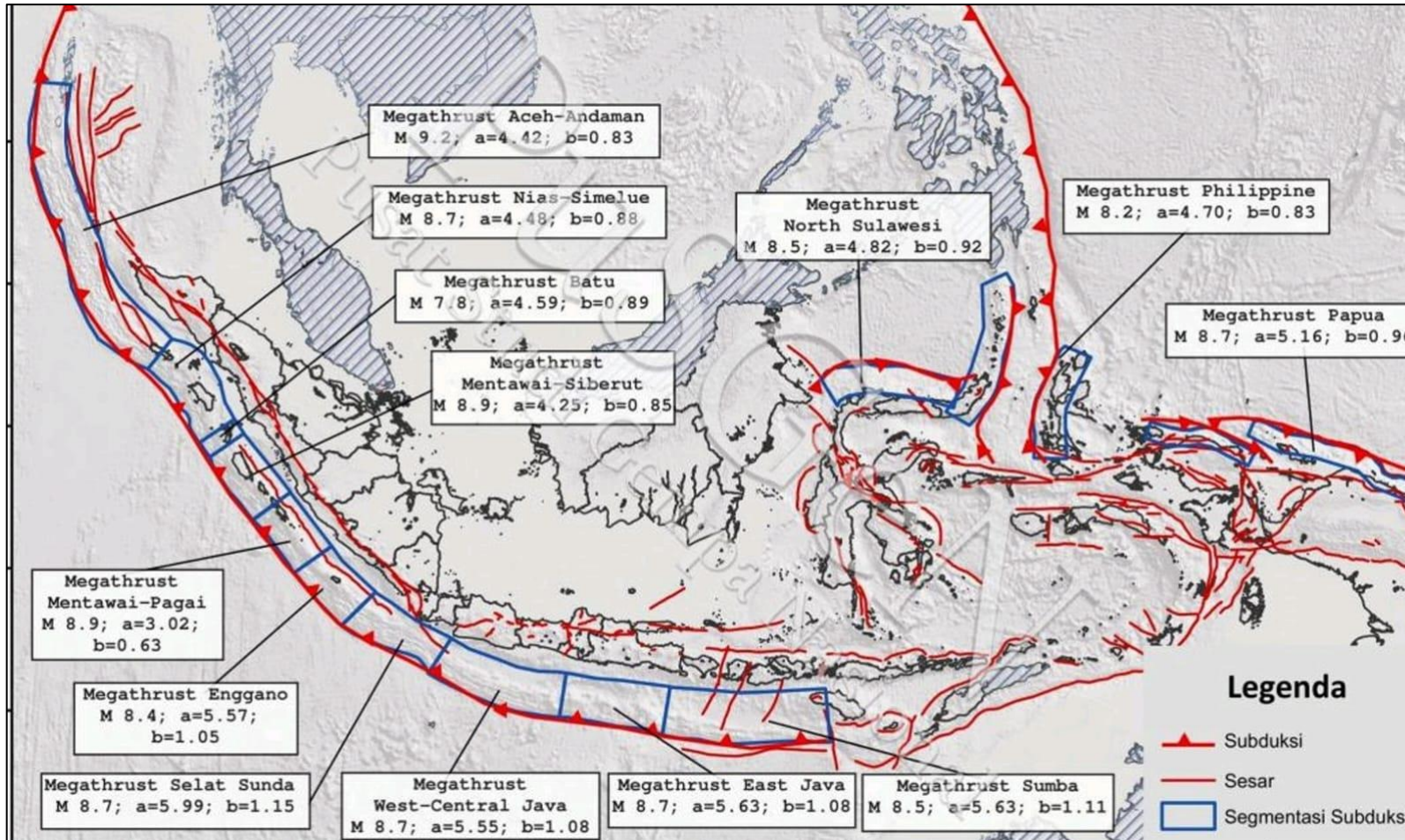


Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

- Regional **inequality** between the western and eastern regions of Indonesia.
- The western region contributes **78.5%** to the national GDP (2022).
- **Poverty rate** in the eastern region of Indonesia is 18.01%, compared to 10.33% in the western region of Indonesia.

Spatial Planning Challenges in Indonesia

Environment and Disaster Risk



Source: The National Earthquake Study Center, 2017

- Indonesia is located at the Pacific Ring of Fire and a collision zone of **3 active tectonic plates**.
- There are at least **295 active faults, 129 active volcanoes, and 13 segments of earthquake** sources from the tsunami-generating megathrust.
- There is high risk of **hydrometeorology disaster** (floods, landslides, drought).
- More than **50%** of Indonesia is forest area which needs to be protected, conserved, and managed.

Spatial planning holds an important role as one of the strategic policies to achieve Indonesia's Vision 2045:

Becoming a high-income country by 2045



3 | National Spatial Planning in Indonesia



Spatial Planning Law in Indonesia

**Spatial Planning Law
No. 24/1992**



replaced by

**Spatial Planning Law
No. 26/2007**



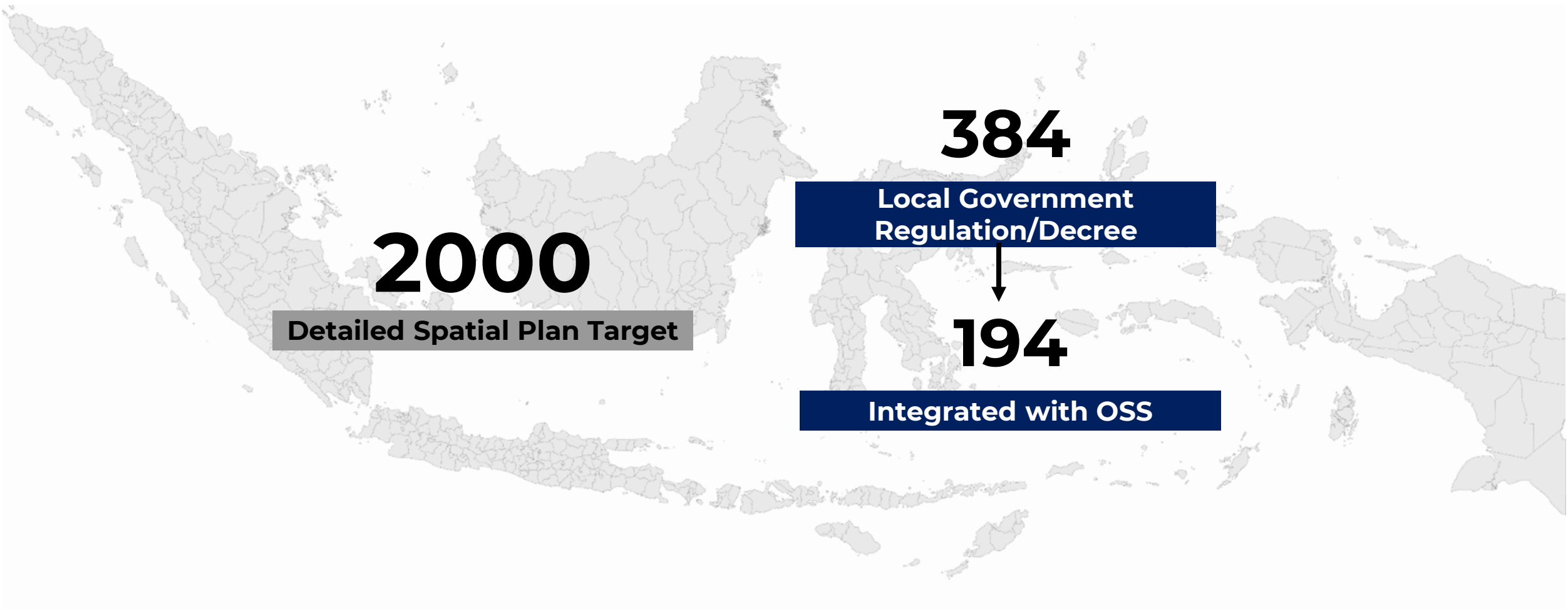
partially revised by

**Omnibus Law No.
11/2020 jo No. 6/2023**



**Government Regulation No. 21/2021
concerning Spatial Planning and Management**
was enacted to encourage ease of investment
and sustainable spatial utilization

Spatial Planning Progress in Indonesia



Reform of Spatial Planning Implementation after Omnibus Law on Job Creation (UUCK)

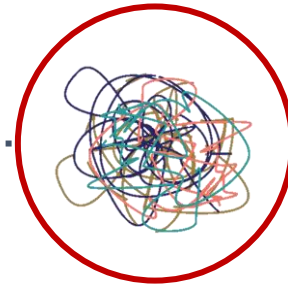
BEFORE UU CK & Govt Regulation No. 21/2021



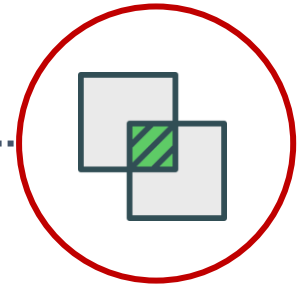
Spatial planning products were **only owned by the government** in hardcopy, making spatial planning seem to **'hold up' the investment**



The public and investors who want to access spatial planning information need to come directly to the government office and go through a **long and complicated administrative process**



Permit issuance process is **complicated and non-transparent**



Many cases of **overlapping land utilization** as a result

AFTER UU CK & Govt Regulation No. 21/2021



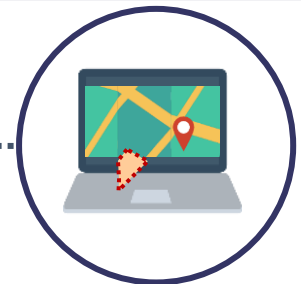
Spatial planning products are **published** by the government through **various platforms**



The public and investors can access spatial planning products **online**

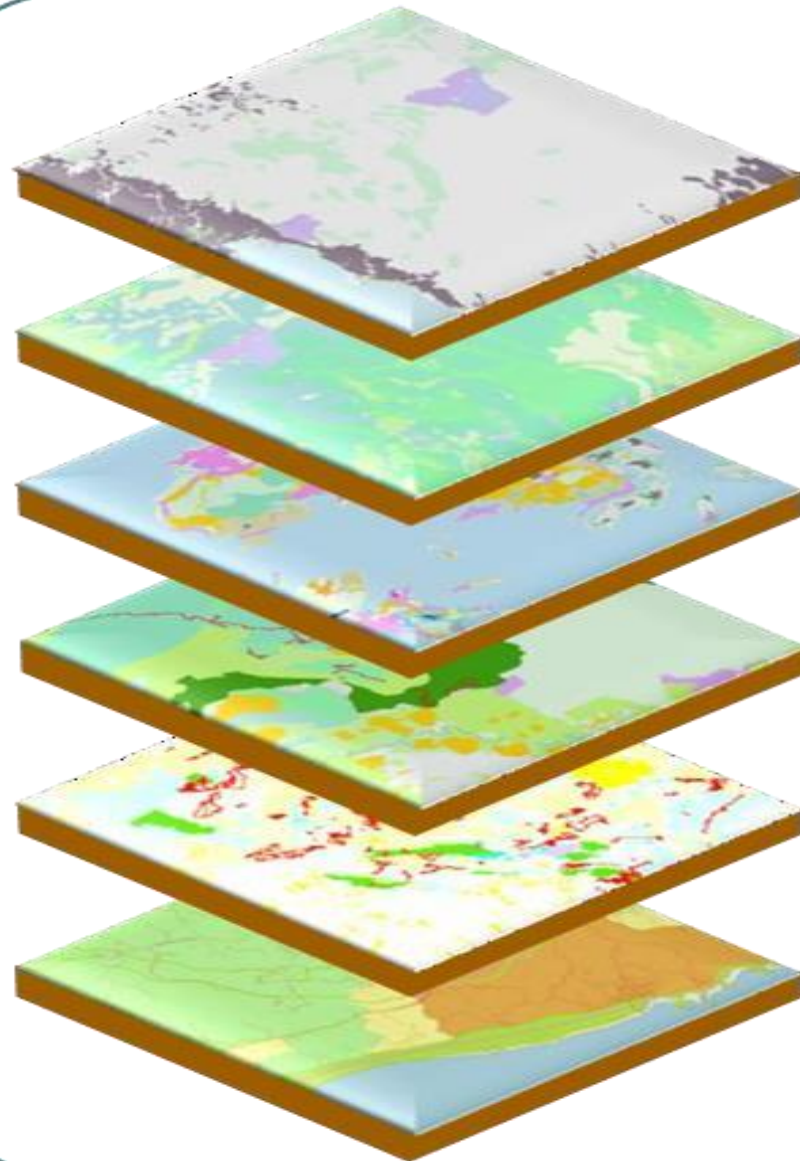


The spatial planning product platform is connected to the licensing service portal, making the permit issuance process **faster and more transparent**



Business licenses that have been issued are considered in **improving the quality of spatial plans**

Spatial Planning Hierarchy in Indonesia



National Spatial Plan

Scale of 1:1,000,000

Major Island Spatial Plan

Scale of 1:500,000

**National Strategic Area
Spatial Plan**

Scale of 1:50,000 and
1:25,000

Provincial Spatial Plan

Scale of 1:250,000

Regency/City Spatial Plan

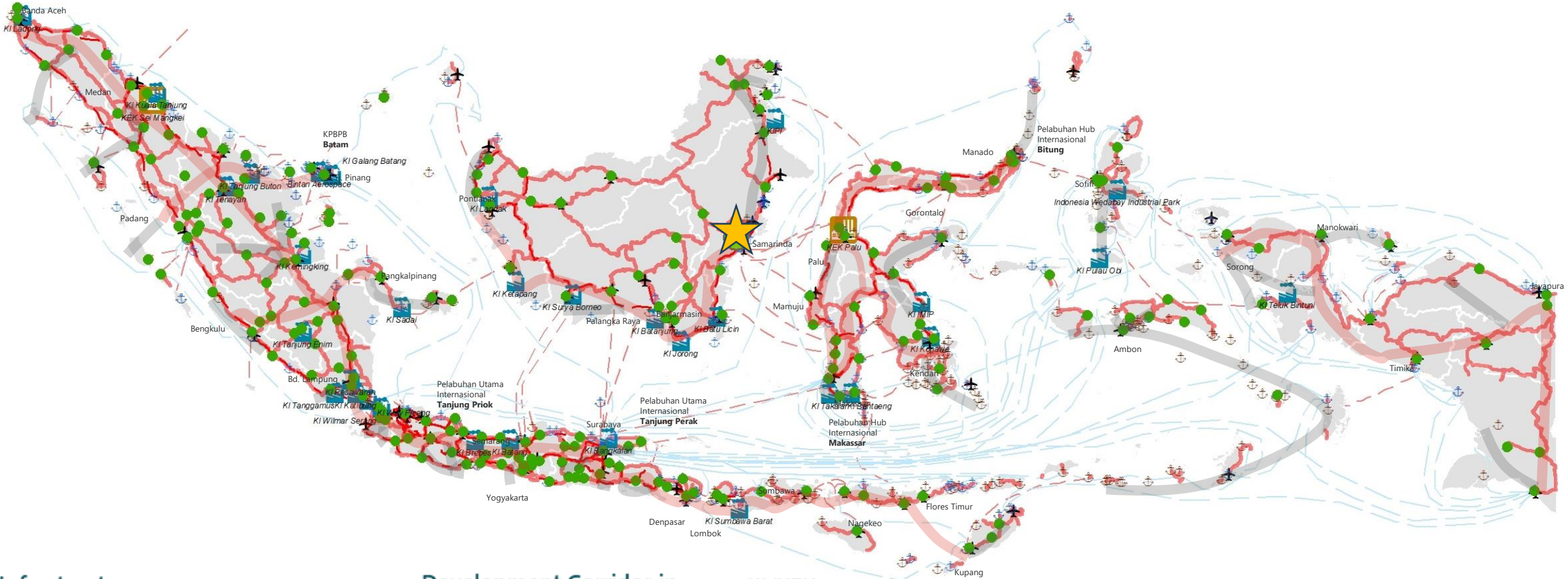
Scale of 1:50,000 and
1:25,000

Detailed Spatial Plan

Scale of 1:5,000

Territorial Connectivity:

Regional Development through Connecting Urban & Growth Centers



Infrastructure

- National Road
- Existing Toll Road
- Planned Toll Road
- Main Marine Route
- Ferry Route
- Sea Port
- Ferry Port
- Airport
- Urban Center

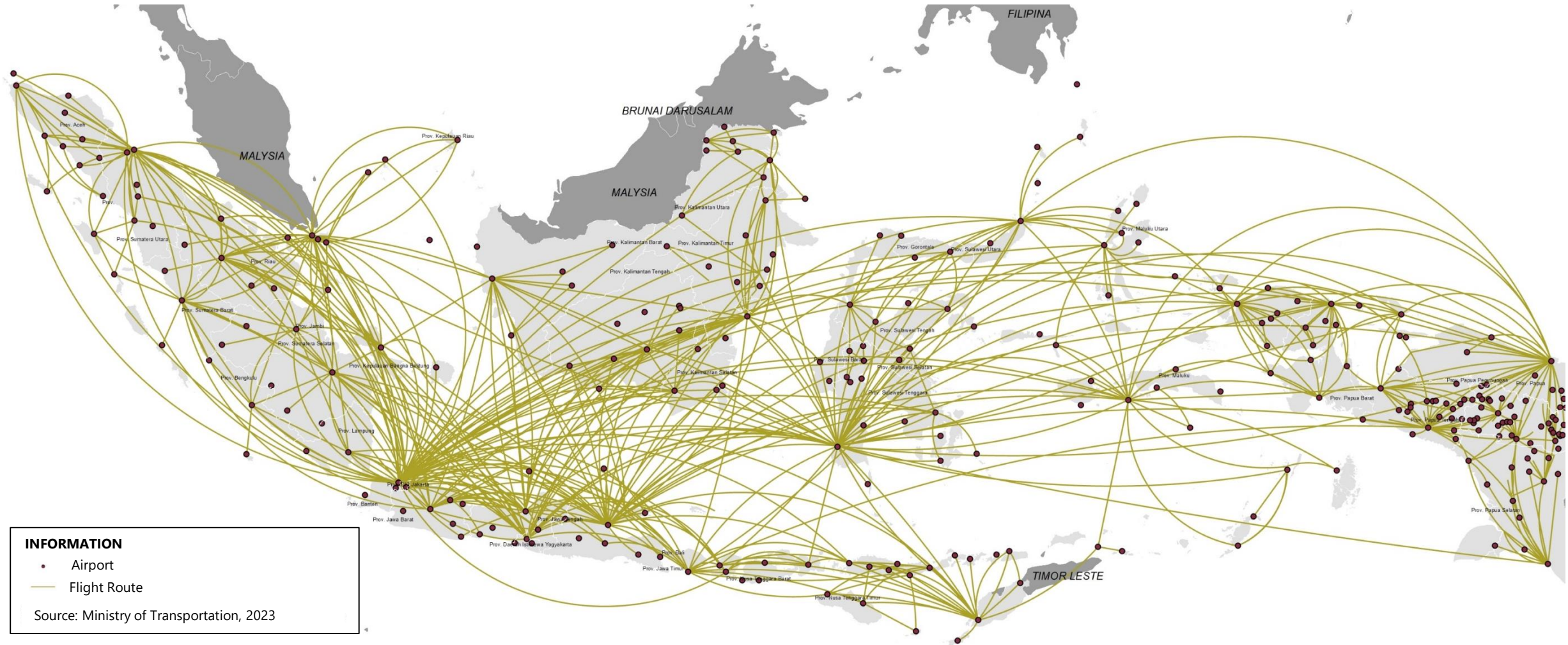
Development Corridor in RPJMN 2020-2024

- Corridor for Growth
- Corridor for Equality

KI/KEK

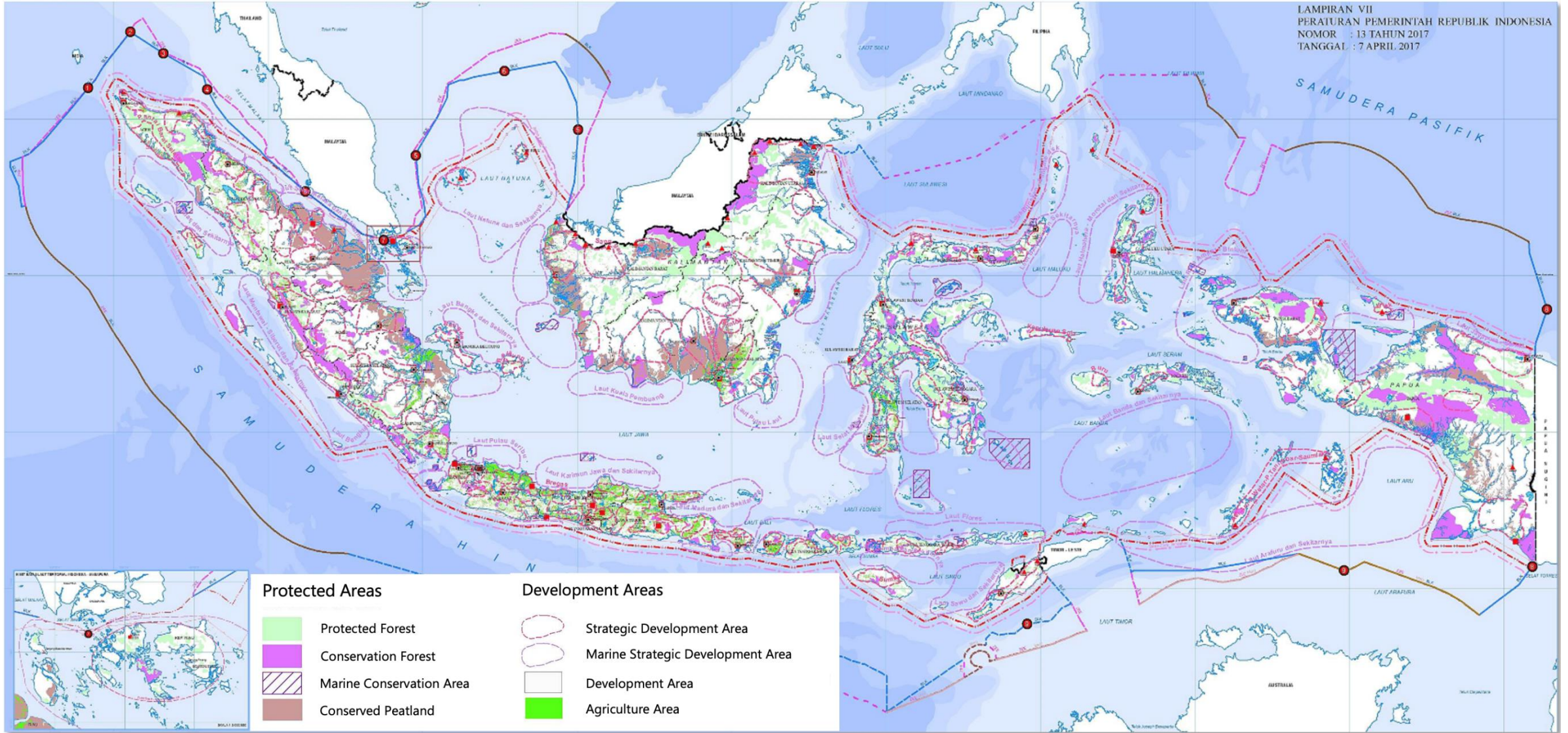
- Industrial Zone
- Exclusive Economic Zone

Blue Connectivity in Air Transportation Sector

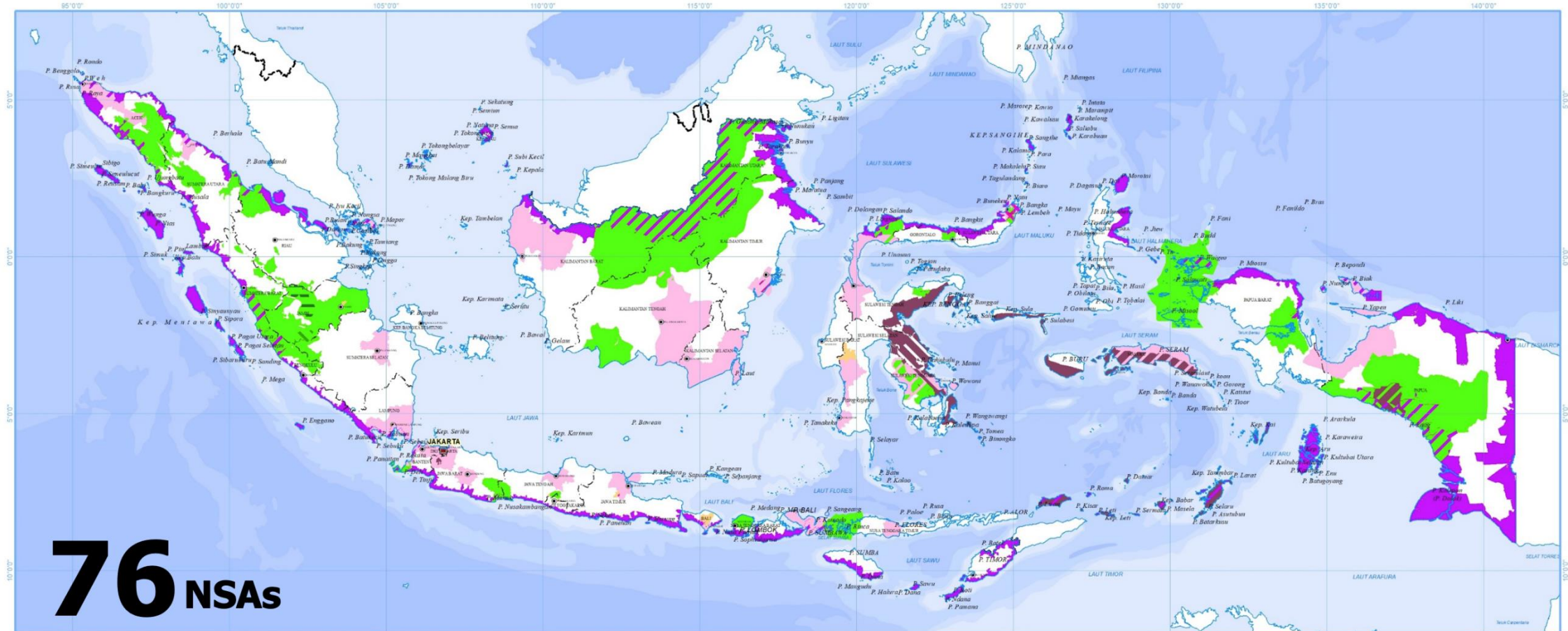


Air transportation as part of blue connectivity helps the country to integrate into the global economy and supports regional development through **the trade follow ship** and **ship follow the trade**

National Spatial Planning (Government Regulation No. 13/2017)



Developing the Nation through the Spatial Planning of National Strategic Areas (NSA)



76 NSAs

9 NSAs
DEFENSE & SECURITY

27 NSAs
ECONOMIC GROWTH

7 NSAs
SOCIO-CULTURE

8 NSAs
NATURAL RESOURCES & TECHNOLOGY

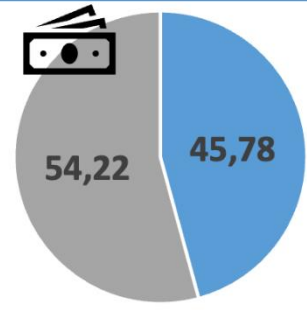
25 NSAs
ENVIRONMENT

The Role of Metropolitan Areas

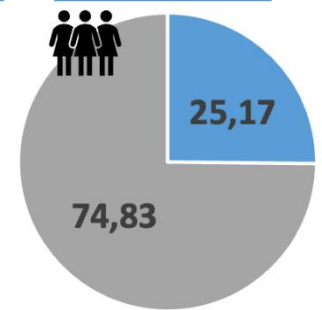


10
Metropolitan Areas

Share of National GDP



Population



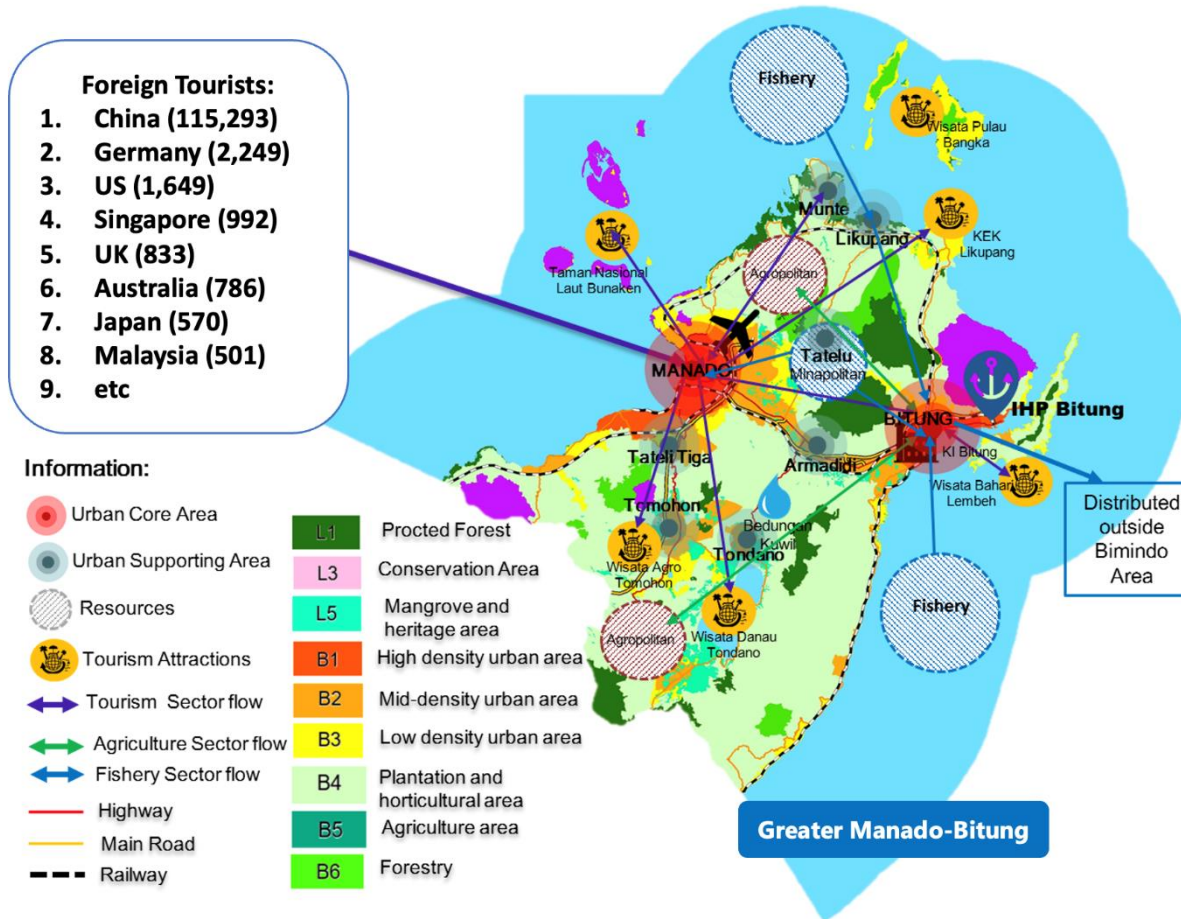
■ Metropolitan ■ Non Metropolitan

- Concentration of population, industrial, infrastructure, and commercial centers.
- As growth centers, cultural and education centers, global and national hubs.

Urban-Rural Linkage:

How Metropolitan Areas Support the Development of Rural Areas

The Case of Greater Manado-Bitung Spatial Planning



❑ Spatial planning in Greater Manado-Bitung involves the integration of land and marine space.

❑ Main economic activities:

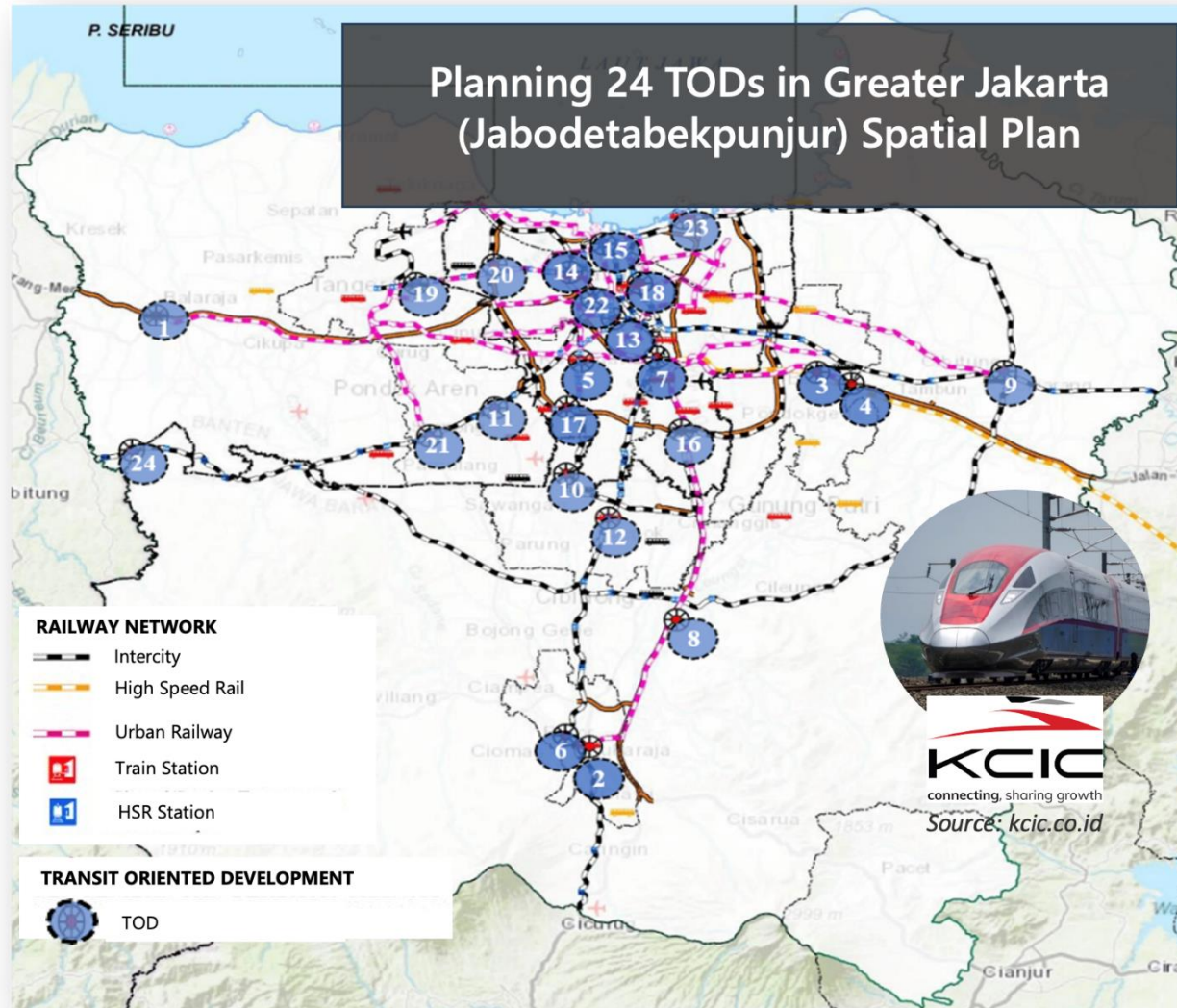
- ✓ Tourism;
- ✓ Industry;
- ✓ Agriculture; and
- ✓ Fisheries,

Manado is the gateway for tourism and service activities.

Bitung has a role as an international hub port and the center of the processing industry from the agricultural/plantation and fisheries (regional, national and export scales).

Transit Oriented Development (TOD):

Value Capture, Increasing the use of Public Transport and Green Open Spaces, Efficient Infrastructure



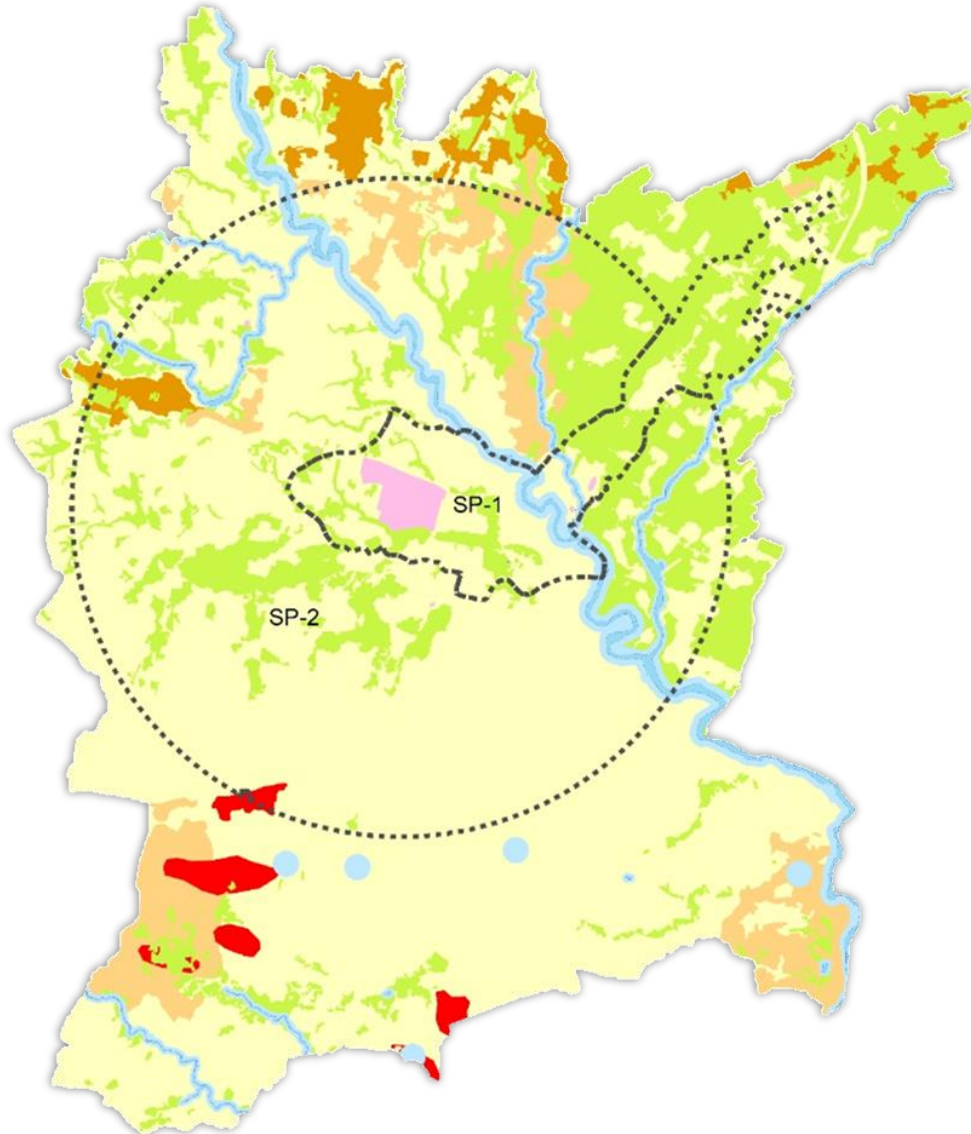
1. TOD Balaraja
2. TOD Baranangsiang
3. TOD Bekasi
4. TOD Bekasi Timur
5. TOD Blok M
6. TOD Bogor
7. TOD Cawang
8. TOD Cibinong
9. TOD Cikarang
10. TOD Cinere
11. TOD Ciputat - Jurangmangu
12. TOD Depok Baru

13. TOD Dukuh Atas
14. TOD Grogol
15. TOD Jakarta Kota
16. TOD Kampung Rambutan
17. TOD Lebak Bulus
18. TOD Pasar Senen
19. TOD Poris Plawad - Tangerang
20. TOD Rawa Buaya
21. TOD Rawa Buntu
22. TOD Tanah Abang
23. TOD Tanjung Priok
24. TOD Tigaraksa



Preserving World Heritage through Spatial Planning:

Borobudur, The Largest Buddhist Temple in The World



- **UNESCO's World Heritage** No.C.592.
- National Strategic Area (\pm **15,157 Ha**).
- **Protection** of cultural landscape from development activities that potentially degrade the quality of the Borobudur cultural landscape and world heritage site.
- Improving people's **wellbeing** by promoting collaboration among stakeholders in space utilization and placemaking.

Land-use Map of Borobudur Spatial Plan
Conservation Area

- L2 Local Conservation Area
- L4 Geological Conservation Area
- L5 Cultural Heritage Area

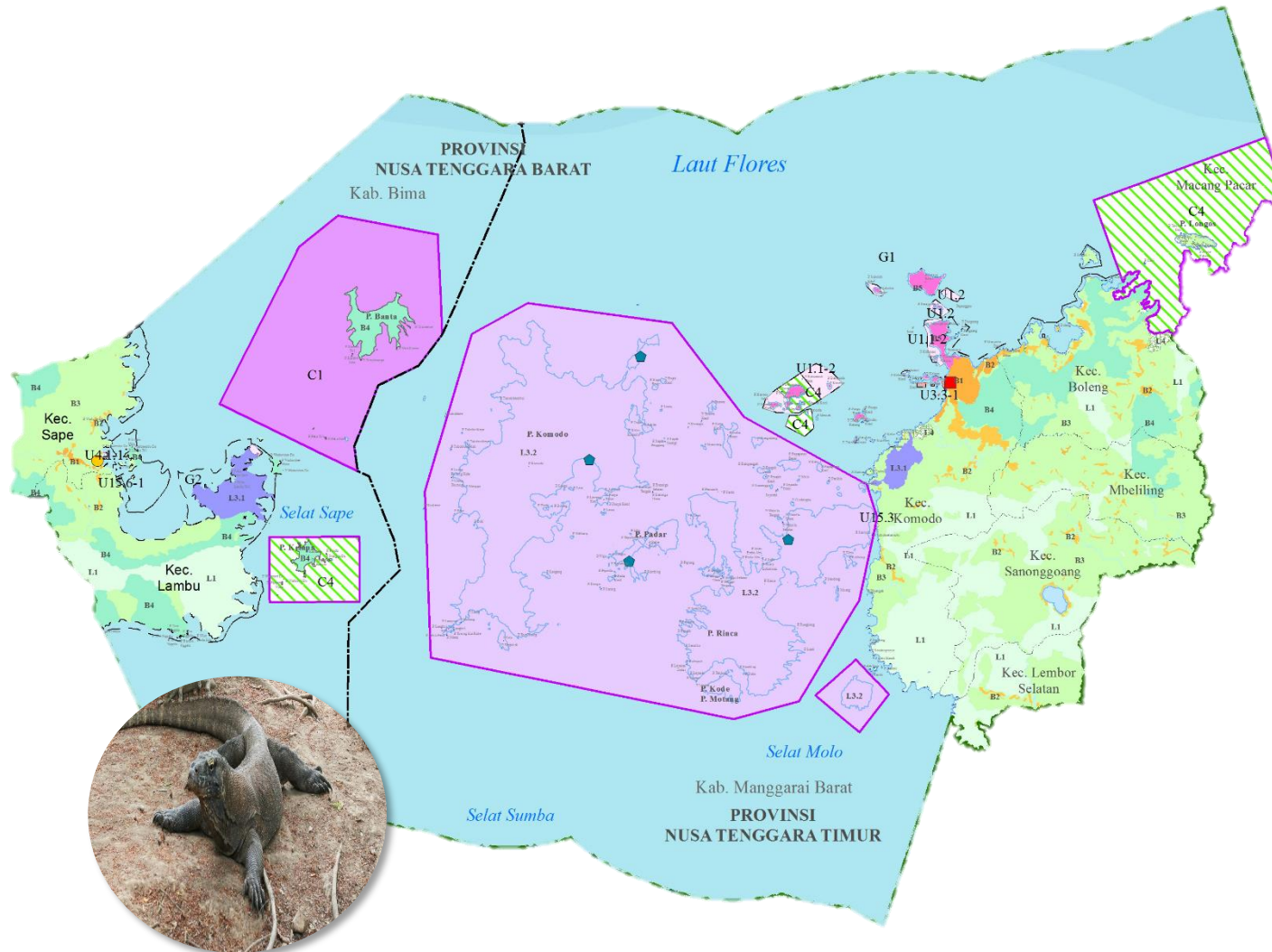
Development Area

- B1 High Density Development Area
- B2 Intermediate Density Development Area
- B3 Low Density Development Area
- B4 Agriculture Development Area



Komodo National Park:

How Spatial Planning Contributes to The Preservation of the Komodo Dragon



PROTECTED ZONE

- L1 Protected Forest
- L2.1 Coastal Buffer Zone
- L2.2 River Buffer Zone
- L2.3 Lake and Reservoir Buffer Zone
- L3.1 Nature Preserve
- L3.2 National Park
- L5 Mangrove Ecosystem Area

MARINE CONSERVATION ZONE

- C1 Marine Park
- C4 Reserved Conservation Zone

CULTIVATION ZONE

- B1 Urban Residential Zone
- B2 Rural Residential Zone
- B3 Agricultural Zone
- B4 Production Forest Zone
- B5 Tourism Zone

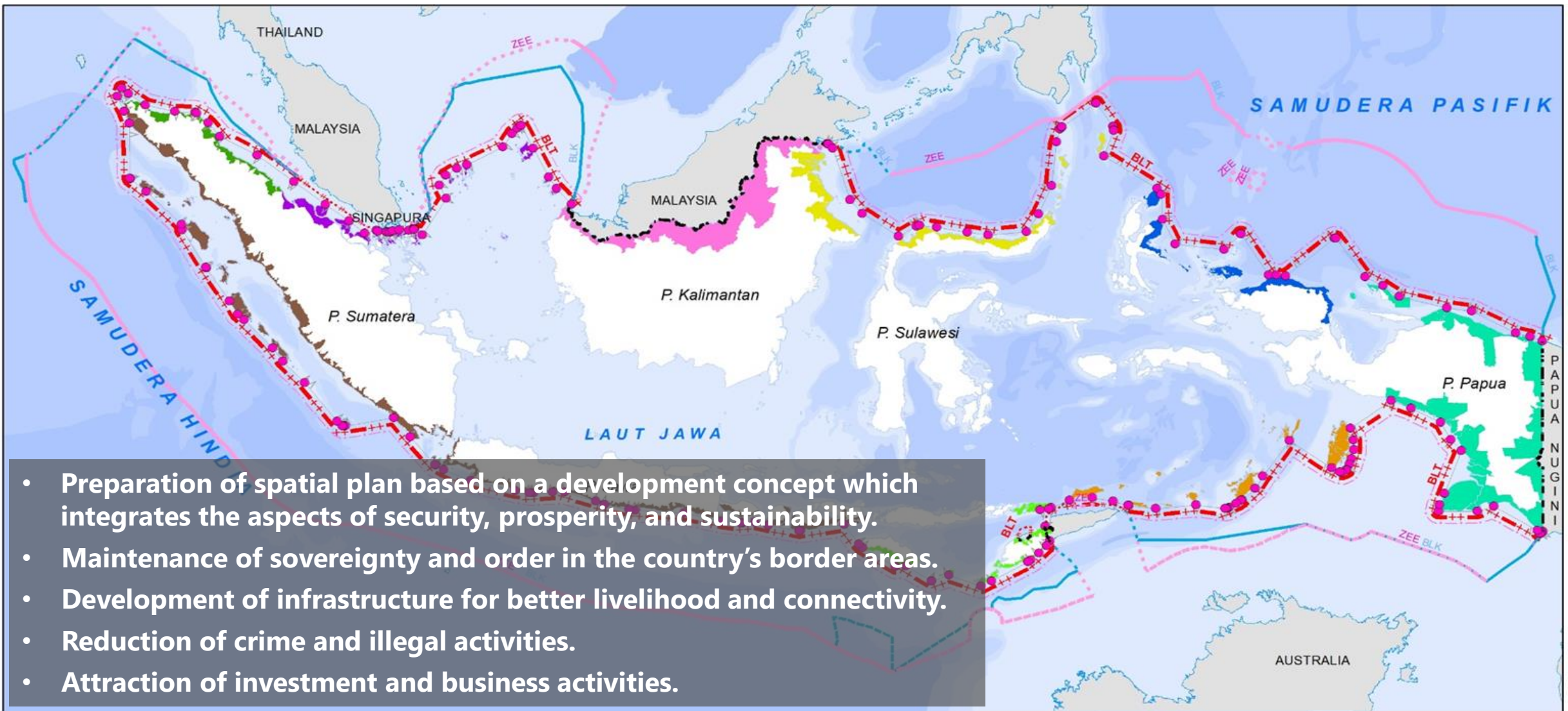
GENERAL UTILIZATION ZONE

- U1 Marine Tourism Zone
- U3 Marine Port Zone
- U4 Fishery Port Zone
- U15 Energy Management Zone

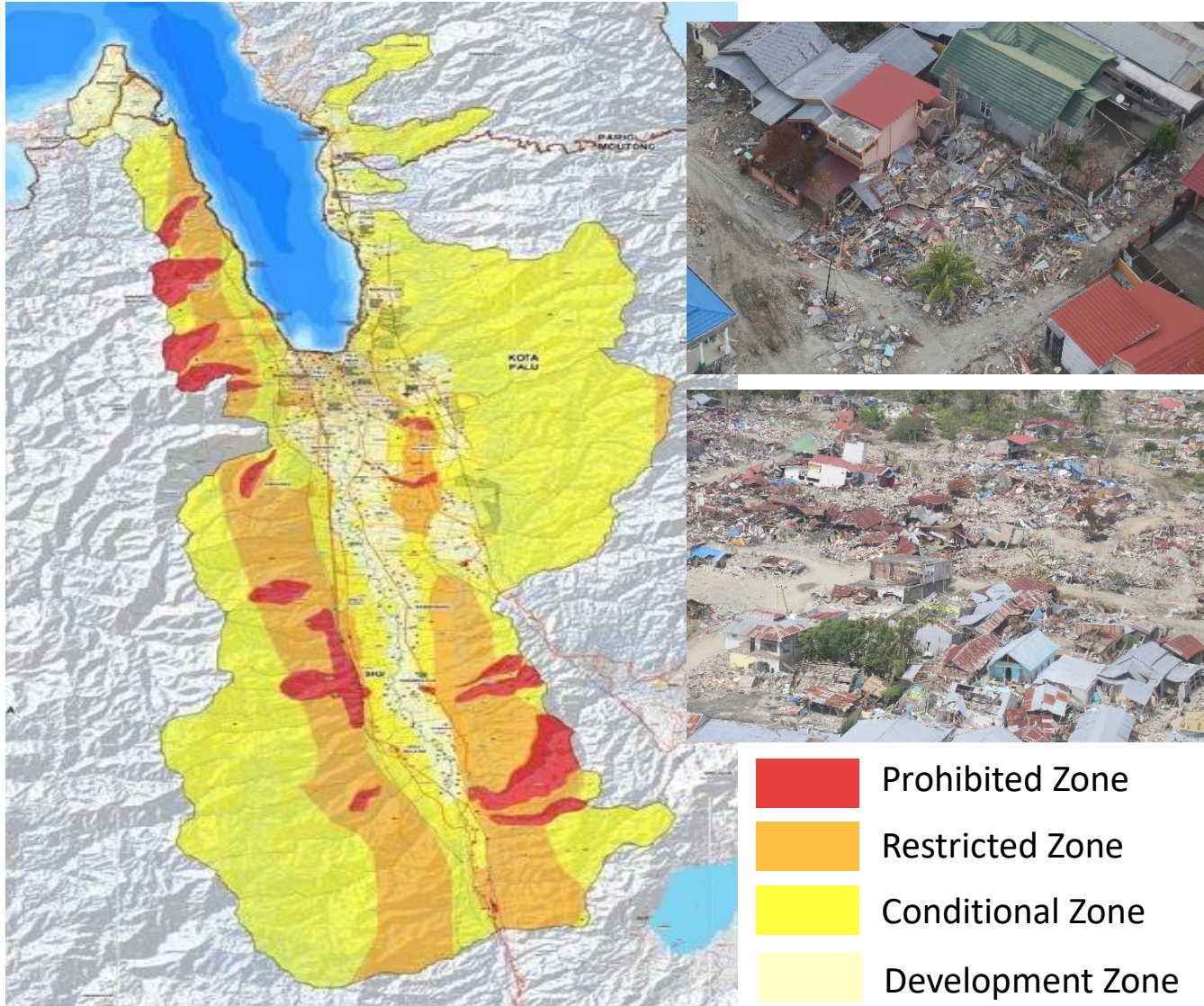
- **UNESCO World Heritage.**
- **Protection** of the natural habitat of the Komodo Dragon.
- **Local economic development** through tourism and natural resource management.
- Labuan Bajo as a **hub** and **premium** tourist destination.



National Border Area Spatial Planning



Post-Disaster Spatial Planning: Building Back Palu City Better and Safer



- The Palu earthquake occurred on September 28, 2018 with a magnitude of **7.4**.
- Death toll of more than 2,000 people, more than 1,000 people missing, and more than 100,000 people became refugees.
- Impacted **4 regencies/cities** (Palu, Sigi, Donggala, and Parigi Moutong).
- Caused tsunamis, liquefaction, soil deformation, and landslides.
- **The map of disaster risk zones** was prepared and became a reference for the spatial plan formulation and/or revision.



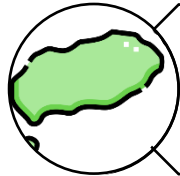
3 | Closing Remarks



Closing Remarks



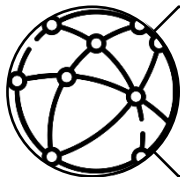
Indonesia has a long history in conducting spatial planning since the first spatial planning law was enacted in 1992, in which it is **continuously refined** to overcome development challenges.



Indonesia needs a **national spatial plan** which considers its unique geographical condition as the largest archipelagic and the fourth most populous country in the world.



Spatial planning has a **big role** in accelerating economic development, creating value and environmental sustainability.



National spatial planning as **the highest level in the spatial planning hierarchy** is a tool to reduce regional inequality, increase resiliency, strengthen rural-urban linkage and territorial connectivity.



The Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) creates a great opportunity to share experiences and knowledge among members, and to come up with common solutions in order to implement global and national agendas.



THANK YOU



@atr_bpn



Kementerian ATRBPN



@kementerian.atrbpn

