Implementing Territorial/Spatial Planning Systems & Strengthening Local Capacities to Achieve SDGs & NUA

Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

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- 1992, policy to accelerate economic growth in potentially fast growth region (Kawasan Andalan)
- 1993, policy to promote development in eastern region (Kawasan Timur Indonesia)
- 1996, policy to develop integrated economic development Zone (KAPET). There are 13 KAPET (12 KAPET are located in the Eastern region).
- 1999, Decentralization and regional autonomy with fiscal transfer from central government to provincial and local government.
- 2009, the development of special economic zone (SEZ) focusing on the economic potential of the region.
Java Island has the highest population, **56.56% of the total population of Indonesia**, while other regions have a very low population (<10%) except Sumatra Island.

- **Java Island Economic Contribution to National GDP 58.48%**, Share of Jabodetabek GDP to National GDP 20.85%.
- **Economic Growth in Western Indonesia 5.41%**, higher than **4.94% in Eastern Indonesia**.
Regional GDP Share 1993-2018

Kalimantan & Sulawesi
- **1993**: 13.42%
- **2018**: 14.41%

Java & Sumatera
- **1993**: 81.81%
- **2018**: 80.06%

Bali & Nusa Tenggara
- **1993**: 2.73%
- **2018**: 3.05%

Maluku & Papua
- **1993**: 2.04%
- **2018**: 2.47%
Williamson Index as Indicator of Regional Disparity

- Williamson Index close to 0 indicates high equality and close to 1 indicates high inequality.
- Despite of establishment of a series of regional economic policies and planning, the regional economic disparity remain high.
Regional per capita GDP of Jakarta is 5 times of the national per capita GDP.

Jakarta is economic epicentrum of Indonesia (a national hub of financial, industrial and trade).

Jakarta is also center of the central government activities (policy and fiscal).
Indonesia is the 4th most populous country

- **China**: 1433.783686 million
- **India**: 1366.417754 million
- **US**: 329.064917 million
- **Indonesia**: 270.625568 million

**2015**
- **Population**: 255.1 million
- **Life Expectancy**: 70.8 years
- **Senior Citizen (65+)**: 13.3 million
- **Urban Population**: 53.1%

**2045** (SUPAS 2015)
- **Population**: 318.9 million
- **Life Expectancy**: 75.5 years
- **Senior Citizen (65+)**: 44.9 million
- **Urban Population**: 67.1%

- Today, more than half (55%) of Indonesia’s population live in urban areas.
- In 2045 Indonesia’s population will increase by 63.8 million from 2015, and 67.1% will live in cities.
- **Without serious intervention**, most of Indonesia’s population will live in Java (currently 56.56%)
- Almost all areas in Java will be urbanized leaving fertile Java with no area for food production.
Urbanization: Issues and Opportunities

Shortages of access to **basic services** such as health, education and **basic infrastructures** such as piped water, sanitation, and housing contribute significantly to **urban issues**.

With this idea, we have to be careful in developing urban areas so that **sources of deadweight** from urban development can be **identified** and **anticipated**.

In China 1% increase of urban population, per capita GDP increase by 3%

In EAP 1% increase of urban population, per capita GDP increase by 2.7%

In **Indonesia** 1% increase of urban population, per capita GDP increase by 1.4%

Ensuring **all citizen** have **good access** to basic services and basic infrastructure.

Sources: World Urbanization Prospects (2018)
Regional Development Priorities 2020-2024
Currently **most metropolitan areas** are in **Java**. We plan to develop metropolitan areas **outside Java Island**.

Our **current priorities** are metropolitan areas in Palembang in Sumatera, Denpasar in Bali, Banjarmasin in Kalimantan, and Makassar in Sulawesi.

President Joko Widodo has taken a very important decision to **relocate the capital city** to **East Kalimantan**.

This decision is in line with the concept to **integrate the development** of Java with other large islands in Indonesia, especially Kalimantan, the center Island of Indonesia.
Integrating SDGs and NUA in Indonesia

**SDGs:**
Universal; Integration; No One Left Behind

**NUA:**
Equality – Leave No One Behind: Sustainable and Inclusive; Environmental Sustainability
Vision 2045: Sustainable Urban Development

- Currently we are in the process of developing Government Regulation on Urbanization where National Urban Policy is one of the attachment.

- 2045 Vision is Sustainable Urban Development with five missions:
  - A balance, just, and prosperity-inducing national urban system;
  - Liveable, inclusive, and civilized cities;
  - Advanced, vibrant, and prosperous cities;
  - Green and resilient cities;
  - Transparent and accountable urban governance that takes into account digital transformation.
Implementation Framework for Sustainable Urban Development

Spatial Dimension

Social
"Inclusive"

NUP
global- local

Economy
"Competitive"

Environment
"Green"

Urban Basic Services
(Water, Sanitation, Energy, Transport, Housing)

Basic Services
(SPM – Education, Healthcare, Social, etc.)

Other Services
(Waste Management, etc.)

Implementation Framework

Regulation: NSPC*, Integrated Planning

Institutional: management, law enforcement

Financing: planning-budgeting-financing integration

*norms, standards, procedures, criteria

Application of Smart City concept for efficient development implementation
Implementation Framework for Improving the Planning Process

National Urban Policy and Metropolitan Statistical Area as inputs for RPJMN + TKPPN

National Government

City Vision

Overall Development Strategy Inputs (including RTRW and other strategic studies)

RDTR + Strategic Area Framework (SAF)

RTRW + Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Capital Investment Planning

RPJMD Regional Development Plan

RKPD (Regional Annual Workplan)

Data and Information

Municipal Spatial Development Infrastructure (MSDI)

Integration with National Big Data Platform

(One Data Indonesia -- Satu Data Indonesia)

including: SSN, SPBE, One Map Policy

National Government + Local Government + Development Partners

Overall Development Strategy Inputs ((including RTRW and other strategic studies))
Sustainable Cities Index: Monitoring & Evaluation Instrument

Government Regulation on Urbanization
Management, planning, procedure, execution, financing, monitoring, evaluation

National Urban Policy
Policy, Program, Activities, Indicators, Outputs

Sustainable Cities Index (IKB)
Monitoring & Evaluation Instrument

SDGs indicators are used both in national and local level

Targets

RPJMN 2020-2024
RPJMN 2025-2029
RPJMN 2030-2034...

...2045

Sustainable Cities Index to monitor and evaluate all cities so that special intervention can be formulated for cities with different type and achievement

Indicators

SDGs indicators are used both in national and local level

Indicators
Thank you
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