

Background Study on the Policy and Socio-Legal Setting of the Integrated Management of Megapolitan Jakarta (Jabodetabekjur)

Presented by Reni Suwarso, Ph.D and Chusnul Mar'iyah, Ph.D
Center of Election and Political Party FISIP UI

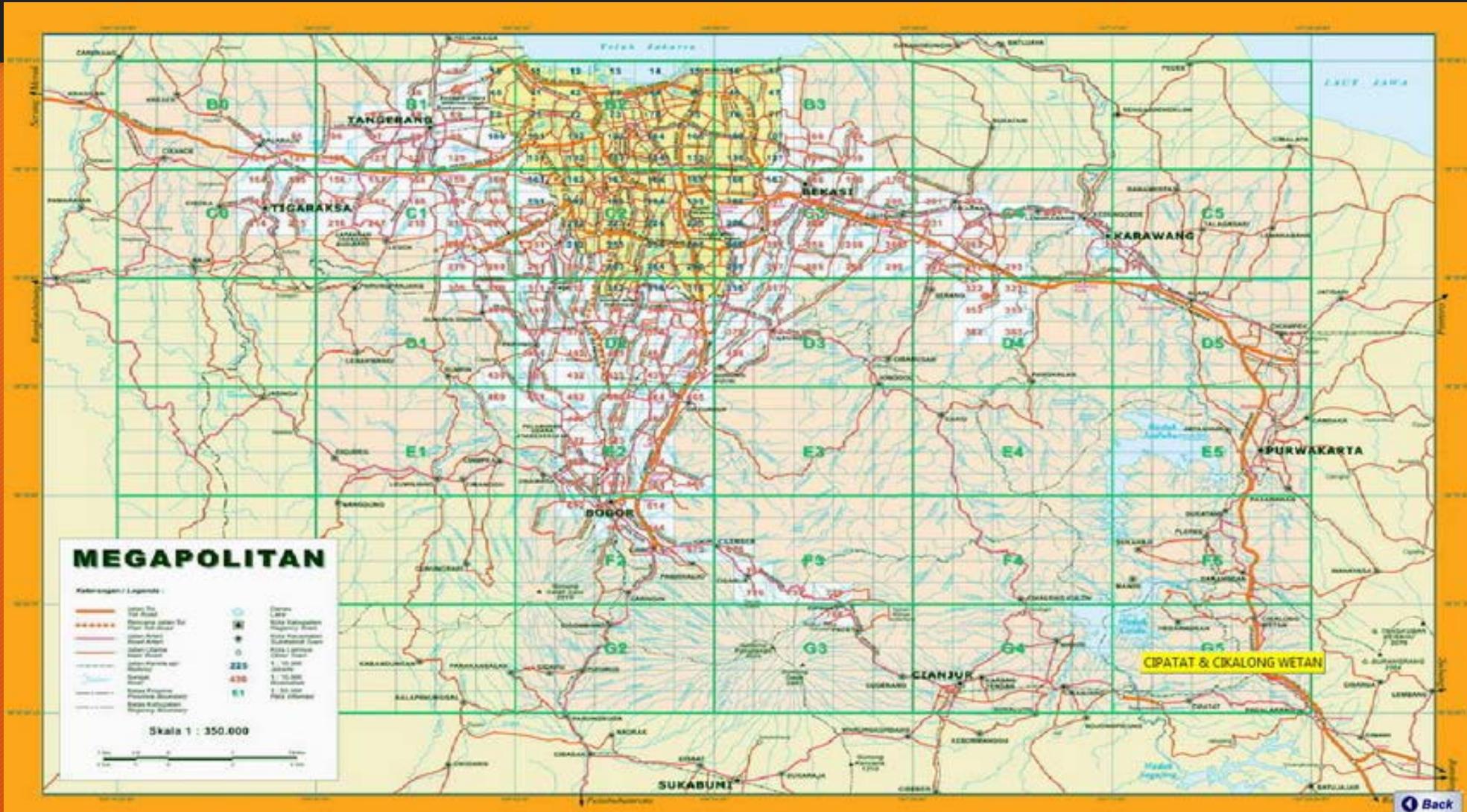
Introduction

2

1. Push and pull factors: Jakarta as central of state political administration, industry, economy and finance, and residential area
2. Population of DKI Jakarta and Suroundings
3. DKI Jakarta has 13 river as “Sungai tertuduh” (accused river) which have cause flood every year.

Megapolitan Jabodetabekjur Map

3

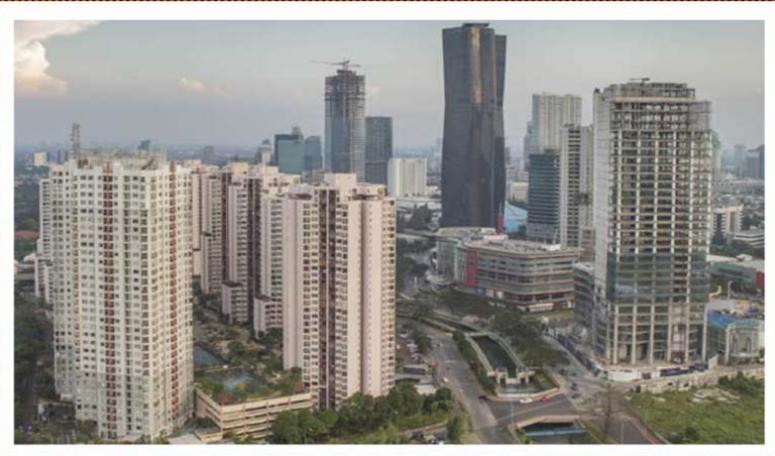


Push and pull factors: Jakarta as central of state political administration, industry, economy and finance, and Residential Area



Residential Area

5



Population of DKI Jakarta and Suroundings

6

Areas	Data BPS 2010	Data e-KTP 2012	Data Kemendagri RI 2015
DKI Jakarta	9 603 417	9 607 787	10 004 967
Kota Tangerang	1 798 601	1 631 198	1 567 686
Kab Tangerang	2 834 376	2 484 641	2 521 807
Tangsel	1 290 322	1 224 655	1 220 401
Cianjur	2 171 281	2 106 117	2 217 040
Kota Bogor	950 334	802 862	983 651
Kab Bogor	4 793 271	3 489 223	3 834 217
Kota Bekasi	2 334 871	2 102 918	2 384 143
Kab Bekasi	2 630 401	2 377 209	2 485 857
Kota Depok	1 738 570	1 588 582	1 633 925
Total	30 145 444	27 415 192	28 853 694

DKI Jakarta Has 13 river as “Sungai tertuduh” (Accused River)

7



PEWILAYAHAN SUB DAS DI DAS CILIWUNG

DAS CILIWUNG HILIR

Luas : 6.295 Ha

Provinsi DKI Jakarta

DAS CILIWUNG TENGAH

Luas : 16.706 Ha

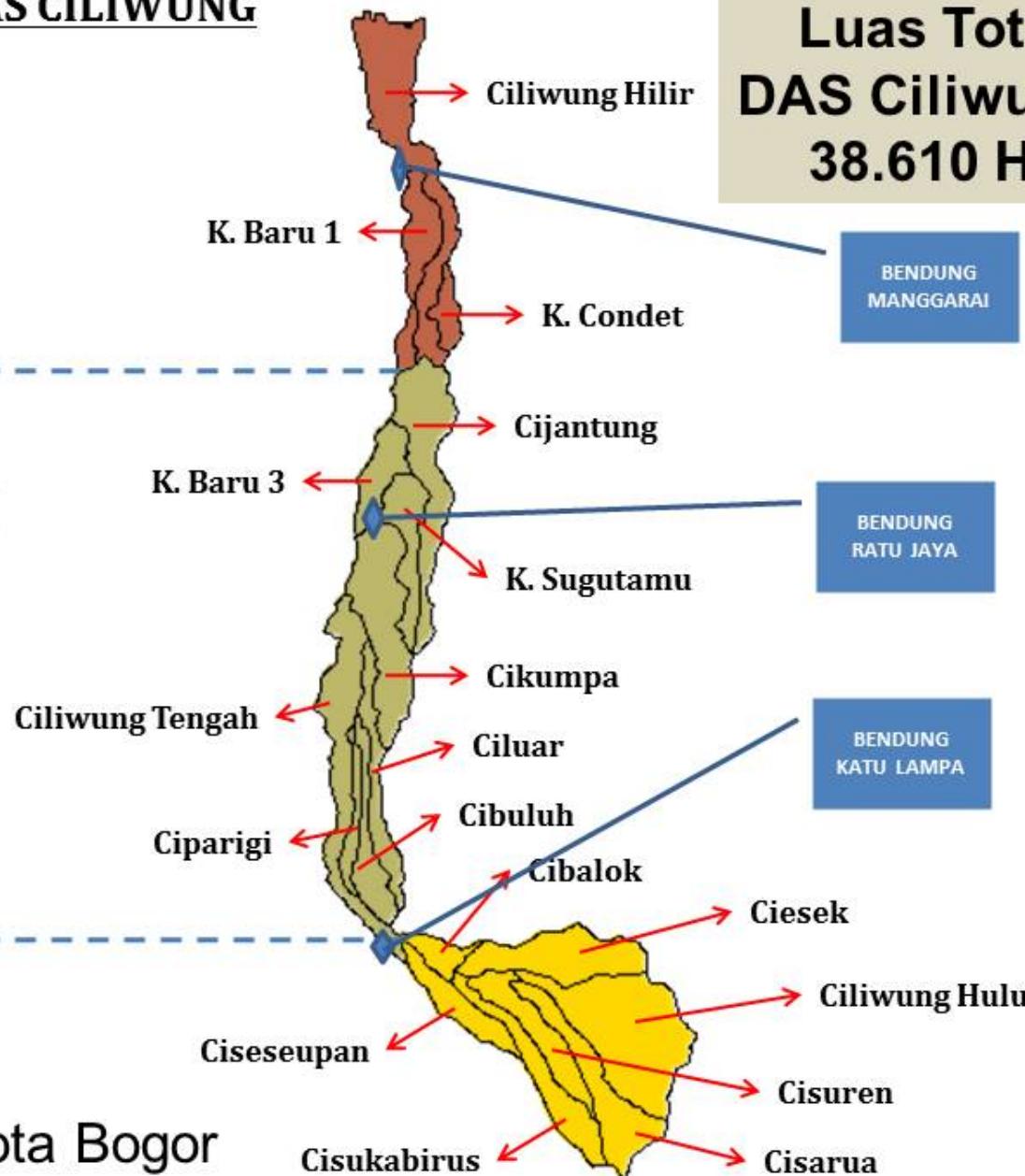
Kab Bogor, Kota Bogor,
Kota Depok, dan Kota
Bekasi

DAS CILIWUNG HULU

Luas : 15.252 Ha

Kabupaten Bogor dan Kota Bogor

Luas Total
DAS Ciliwung :
38.610 Ha



"Urban regime: informal arrangements by which public bodies and private interests function together in order to be able to make and carry out governing decision". In this governing coalition, within the urban regime formulation, participation becomes instrumental, to empower the community."

(Paul Kantor, *American Urban Politics in a Global Age*, Pearson, 2013 : page 23)

'Governing' as used in governing coalition, I must stress, does not mean rule in command and control fashion. Governance through informal arrangements is about how some forms of coordination of effort prevail over others. It is about mobilising effort to cope and to adapt; it is not about absolute control. Informal arrangements are a way of bolstering (and guiding) the formal capacity to act, but even this enhanced capacity remains quite limited.

(Source: Chusnul Mar'iyah, *Urban Political Conflicts in Australia: The Redevelopment of Inner Sydney*, Dissertation: University of Sydney, 1998: page 32)

Challenges of Urban Regime and Governance

Economic challenges

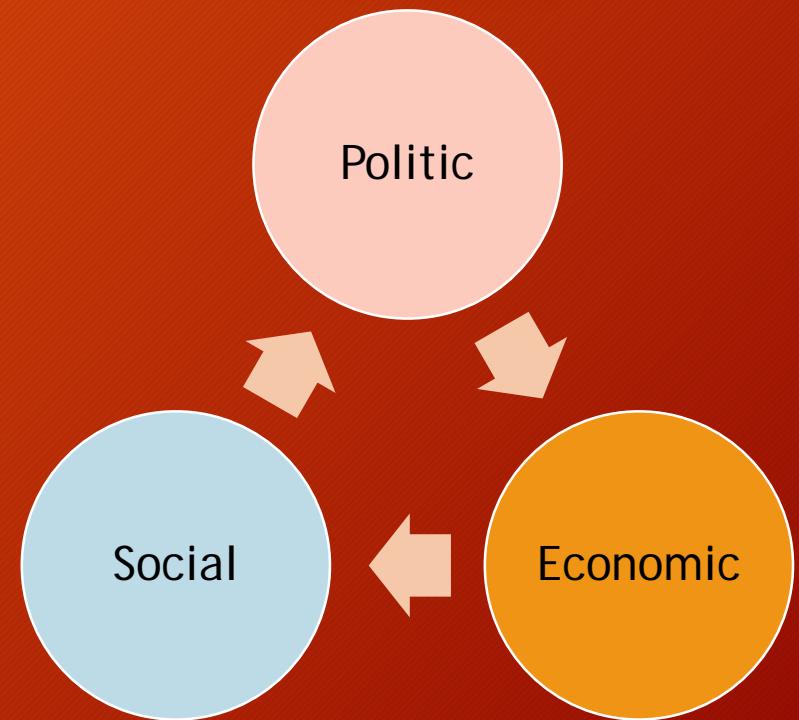
- Manage economic “crisis” on Urban Areas.
- Build foundations for sustainable growth

Political challenges

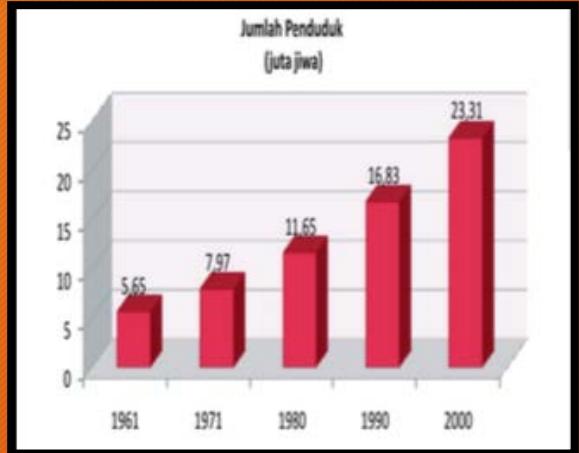
- Ensure open and fair elections
- Build foundations for democratic culture (policy debate)

Social challenges

- Minimize violent conflict in urban areas
- Build foundations for peace and stability



Challenges on Urban Water Management



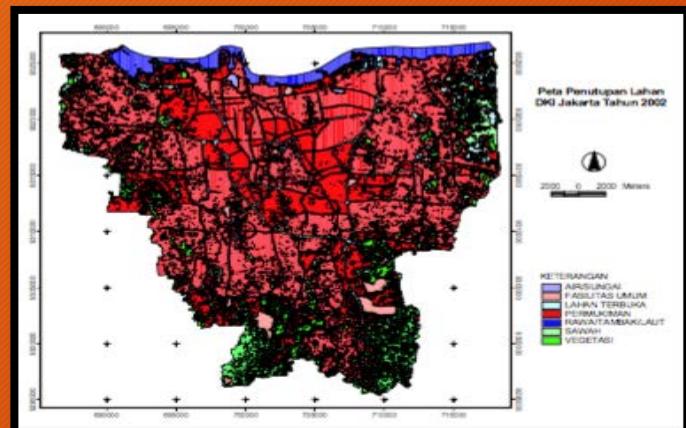
Population Explode



Flood



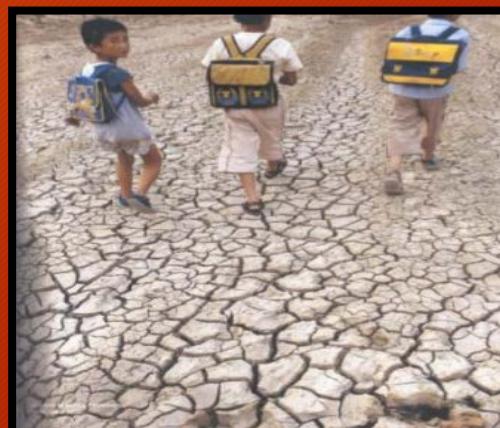
Land-Use Conversion



Decreasing Open Space Area



Traffic Jam and Pollution



Climate-Change and Global Warming

Legal Arrangements

13

1. UU No. 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah
2. UU no. 26 tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang
3. Inpres No. 13 tahun 1976 tentang Pengembangan Wilayah Jabotabek
4. Perpres No. 54 Tahun 2008 tentang Penataan Ruang Kawasan Jabodetabekjur
5. Permendagri No. 69 Tahun 2007 tentang Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkotaan (Inter Urban Development Cooperation)
6. Badan Kerja Sama Pembangunan (BKSP) DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat dan Banten
7. Grand Design Jabodetabekjur

1. UU No 23 / 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Local Government)

14

1. *Institutional arrangement among province and regency government relationship*
 2. *Institutional arrangement among province and regency government relationship in one province area*
 3. *Institutional arrangement among province and regency government relationship that not in one province area*
 4. *Local government cooperation policy on public service, asset management and investment.*
 5. *Dispute resolution*
-
1. Pengaturan hubungan antar pemerintah kabupaten/kota dan provinsi
 2. Hubungan antar pemerintahan provinsi dan kabupaten/kota dalam satu provinsi
 3. Hubungan antar pemerintahan provinsi dan kabupaten/kota tidak dalam satu provinsi
 4. Kerjasama daerah : pelayanan publik, pengelolaan aset dan investasi, kerjasama lainnya yg tidak bertentangan dengan UU.
 5. Penyelesaian perselisihan

2. UU No 26/2007 tentang Penataan Ruang (Land Use)

- *Land use policy on metropolitan and megapolitan area as coordination mechanism in inter-regional development.*
- *Land use planning for two or more city/regency areas in one province or more, is functioned as coordinating mechanism in inter-regional development. It consists of inter-regional land use structure and pattern direction.*
- Mengatur tata ruang kawasan metropolitan dan megapolitan yang merupakan alat koordinasi pelaksanaan pembangunan lintas wilayah
- Dalam hal perencanaan tata ruang kawasan perkotaan yang mencakup dua atau lebih wilayah kabupaten/kota pada satu atau lebih wilayah kabupaten/kota atau lebih wilayah provinsi merupakan alat koordinasi dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan yang bersifat lintas wilayah/ rencana tata ruang tersebut berisi arahan struktur ruang dan pola ruang yang bersifat lintas wilayah administratif.

3. Inpres No.13 / 1976 tentang Pengembangan Wilayah Jabotabek

- *Synchronizing Jabotabek region development plan to maintain the inclusiveness settlement pattern and equal work opportunity.*
- *Developing settlement region (Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang and Depok) to be the new growth areas by promoting investments through infrastructure, land use policy, social economic and cultural aspect.*
- Menyerasikan perencanaan pengembangan wilayah Jabotabek dengan tujuan membina pola permukiman penduduk dan penyebaran kesempatan kerja yang lebih merata
- Mengembangkan pusat-pusat permukiman perkotaan seperti, Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang, dan Depok, agar dapat menjadi pusat-pusat pertumbuhan baru dengan menciptakan iklim yang dapat mendorong kegiatan investasi, antara lain dengan pembinaan prasarana perhubungan, pengaturan penggunaan tanah, penciptaan lingkungan hidup yang sehat, dan pengadaan berbagai sarana sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya.

4. Perpres No 54/2008 tentang Penataan Ruang Kawasan Jabodetabekpunjur

- *The land use cooperation among local governments works through three aspects:*
 1. *Synchronizing the utilization of protected and cultivation areas to increase people prosperity and life quality*
 2. *Synchronizing the integrated infrastructure development*
 3. *Agreement between local government to develop priority sector and priority area based on common interest*
- *Focus on: groundwater, ground surface, land conservation, flood mitigation and economic development*
- Terwujudnya kerjasama penataan ruang antar pemerintah daerah melalui tiga hal yaitu:
 1. Sinkronisasi pemanfaatan kawasan lindung dan budidaya untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kualitas hidup penduduk,
 2. Sinkronisasi pengembangan prasarana dan sarana wilayah secara terpadu,
 3. Kesepakatan antar daerah untuk mengembangkan sektor prioritas dan kawasan prioritas menurut kepentingan bersama
- Fokus: air tanah, permukaan tanah, konservasi, banjir, dan pengembangan ekonomi

5. Permendagri No. 69/2007 tentang Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkotaan

- *Developing cities use regional (geographic) pattern, while inter-cities development cooperation use non-regional pattern (e.g social, culture, economic, environment, land use and infrastructure aspect).*
- Pola kerjasama pembangunan perkotaan bertetangga bersifat kewilayahan sedangkan pola kerjasama jaringan lintas perkotaan bersifat non kewilayahan → sosial budaya, sosial ekonomi, tata ruang dan lingkungan hidup serta sarana dan prasarana

6. Badan Kerja Sama Pembangunan (BKSP) DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat dan Banten (2014)

19

- Facilitating and coordinating to solve social and technical problems in DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat and Banten, especially in Megapolitan Jabodetabekjur.
- Six points of integrated cooperation:
 1. Flood problem solving
 2. Public transportation
 3. Food resilience: developing agribusiness distribution points
 4. Healthcare: mother and child
 5. Infrastructure: building inspection road and bridge along Ciliwung River
 6. HRD: structural position in BKSP from each province/regency

7. Grand Design Jabodetabekjur (2014-2034)

20

Consists of Nine Aspects :

1. Land Use and Settlement
2. Water Resource
3. Transportation
4. Sanitation and Environment
5. Demography
6. Health and Education
7. Labor
8. Trade and Investment
9. Cooperation and Small Medium Enterprise (SME)

Preliminary Findings

21

1. Gap between regulation and implementation.
2. Lack of leadership (political will and political capabilities).
3. Lack of political debate between Parliaments and Executive (National and Locals).
4. Lack of regulations for maintaining cooperation inter-local governments.
5. Domination of DKI Jakarta in term of inter-local government in Jabodetabekjur
6. Small distribution of national budget (APBN) and local budget (APBD) on urban water management and the impact related to the issues.
7. Lack of people awareness on urban water management and the impact related to the issues.
8. The problems of urban water management affect women and children the most.

Impact on Women & Children

22



Preliminary Finding (Ciliwung River)

23

- Video (4 min duration)

Thank You