



# 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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The World's Premier Conference on Cities  
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# SPATIAL PLANNING & REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

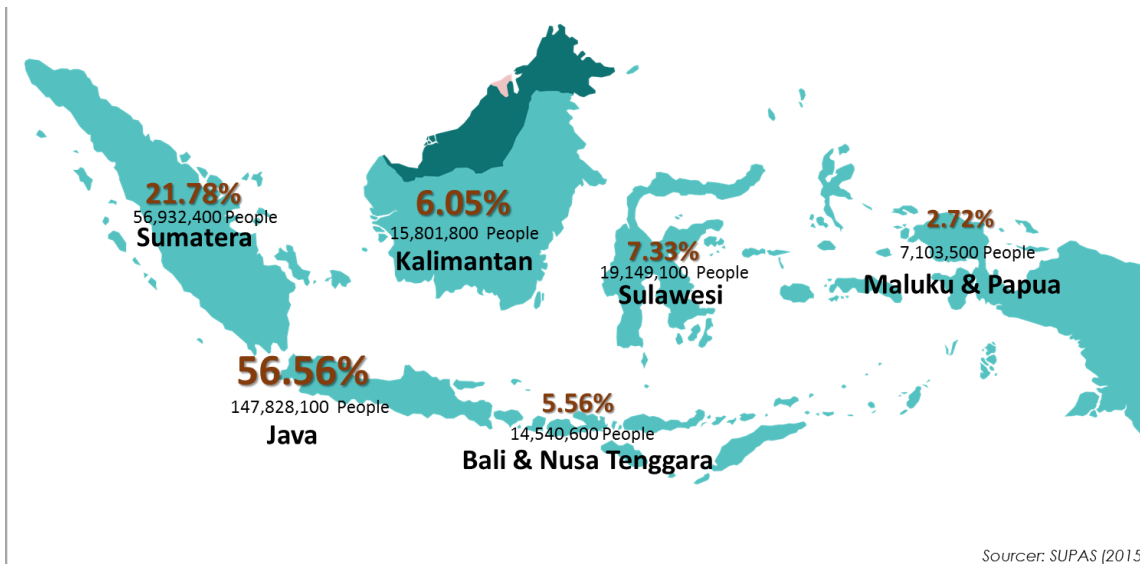


- 1992, policy to accelerate economic growth in potentially fast growth region (*Kawasan Andalan*)
- 1993, policy to promote development in eastern region (*Kawasan Timur Indonesia*)
- 1996, policy to develop integrated economic development Zone (KAPET). There are 13 KAPET (12 KAPET are located in the 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.



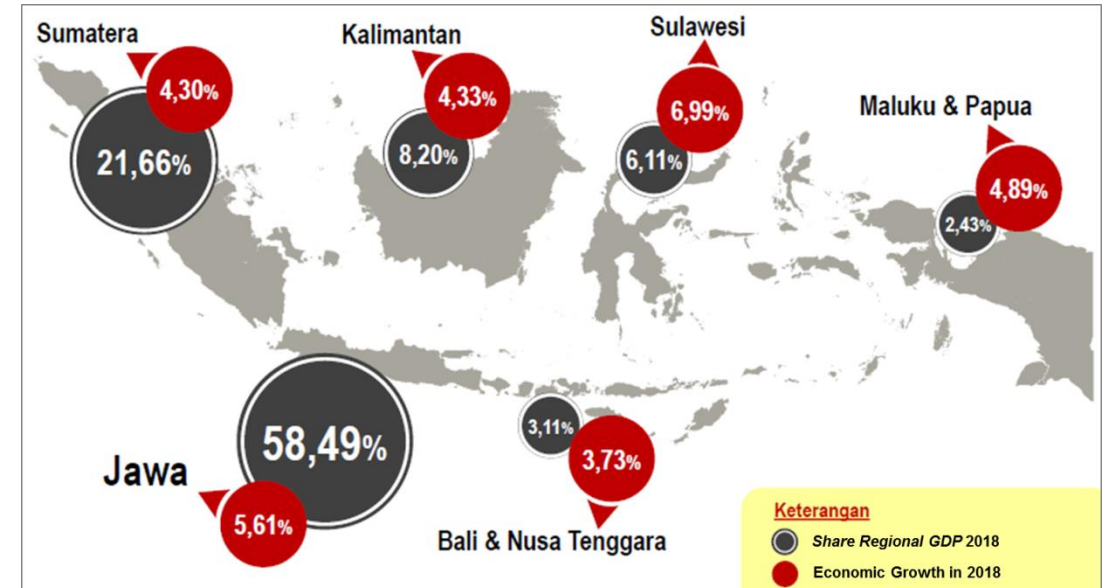
# REGIONAL DISPARITY

Approximately 57% of Indonesia's population is concentrated in Java



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

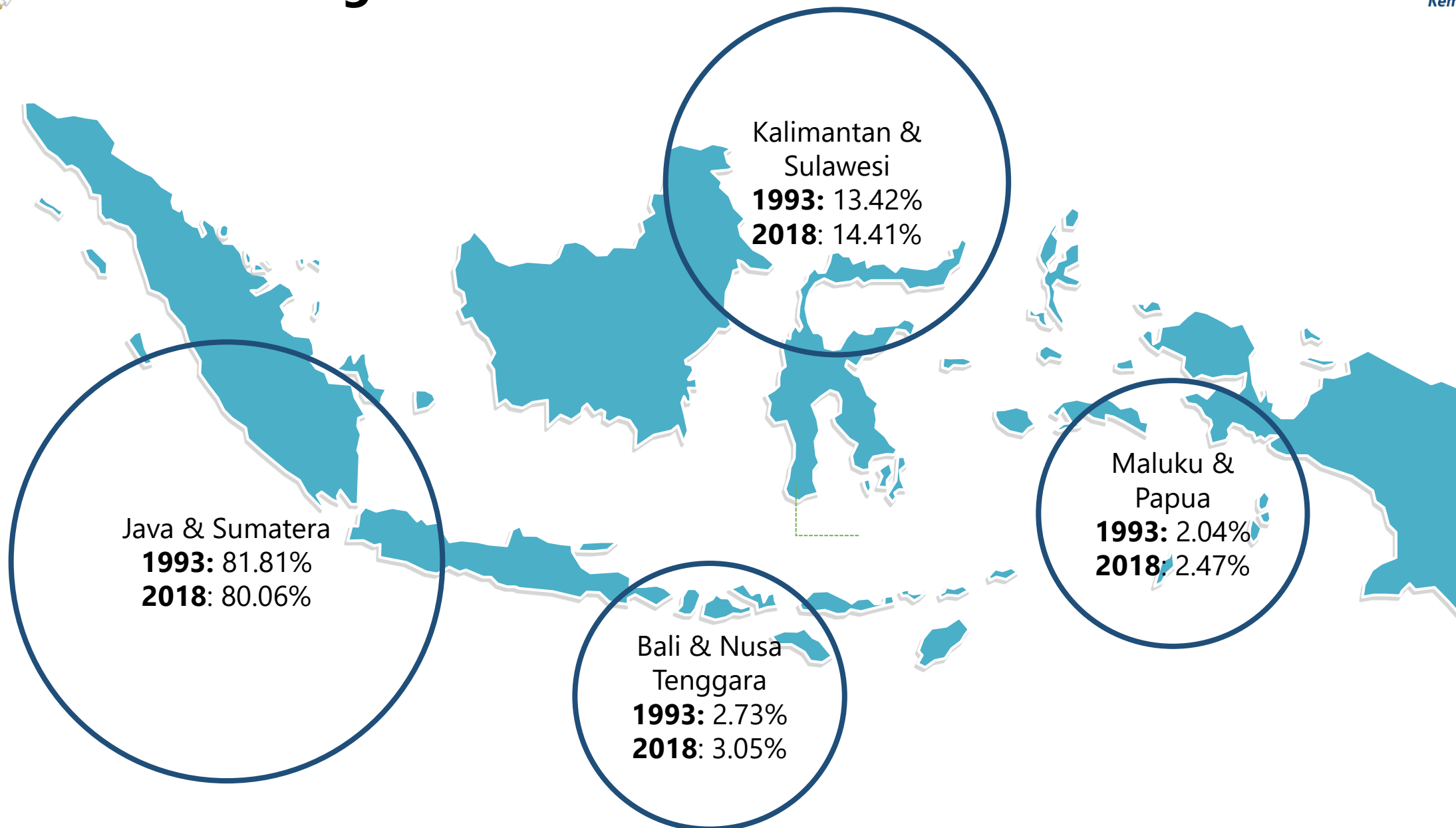
Economic activity is highly concentrated in Java



- **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**



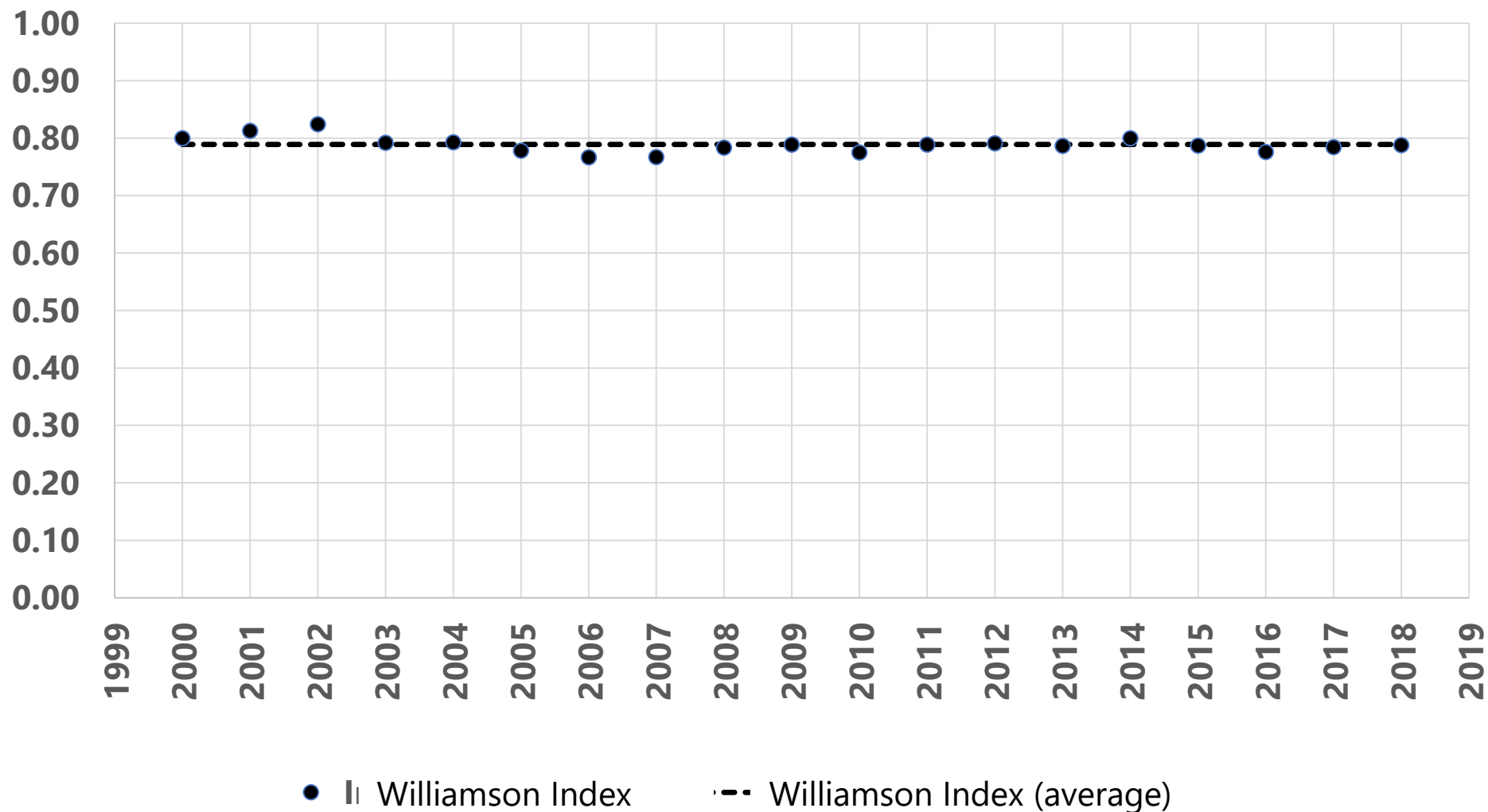
# Regional GDP Share 1993-2018





# Williamson Index as Indicator of Regional Disparity

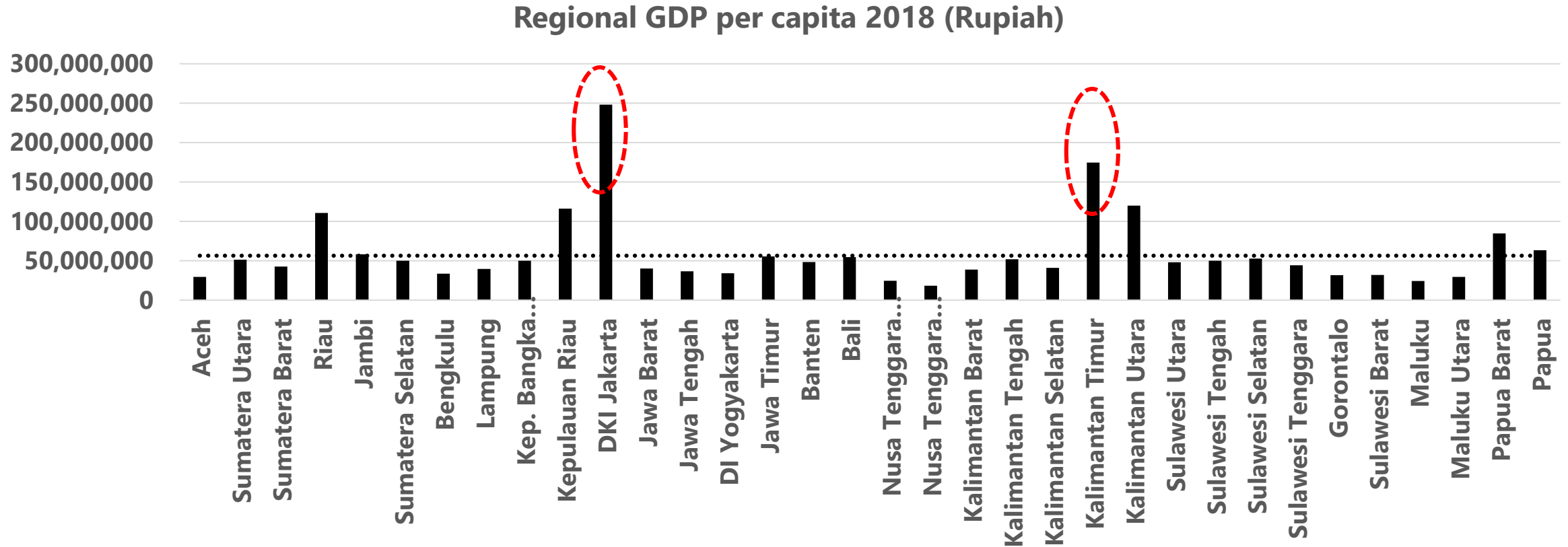
Williamson Index 34 Provinces



- 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.



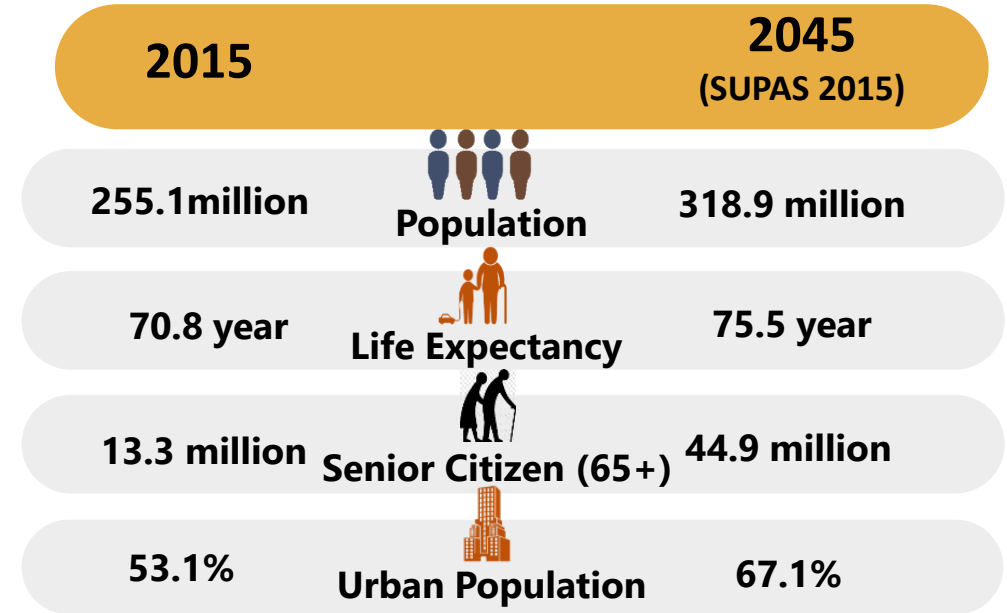
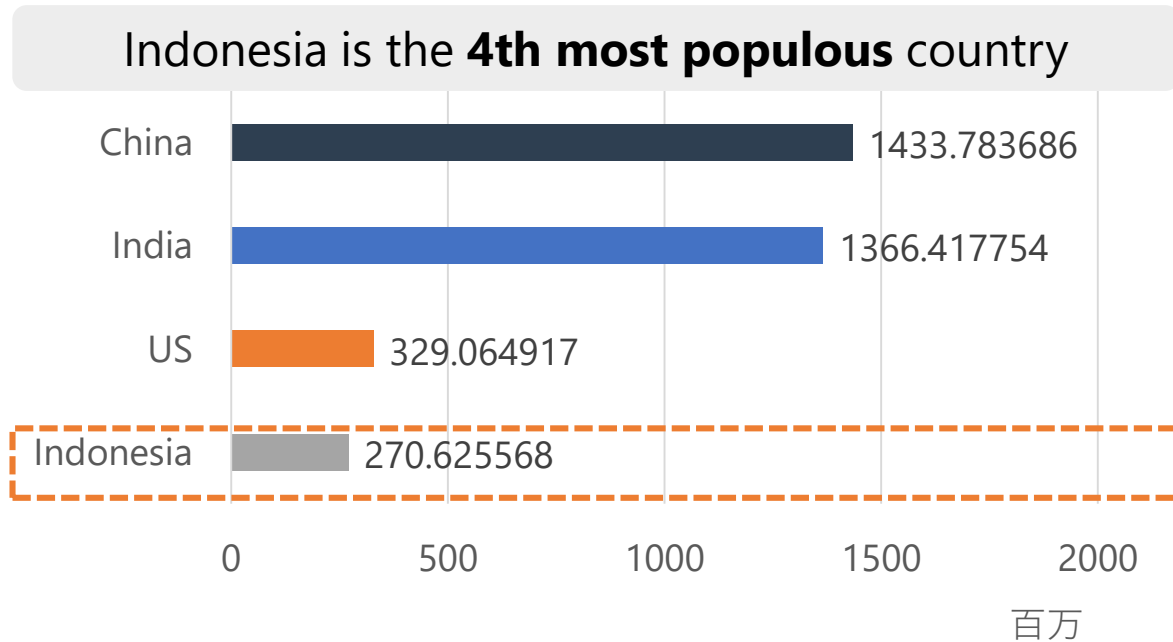
# Disparity of Regional GDP per Capita (Rupiah)



- 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: The Urbanizing Archipelago

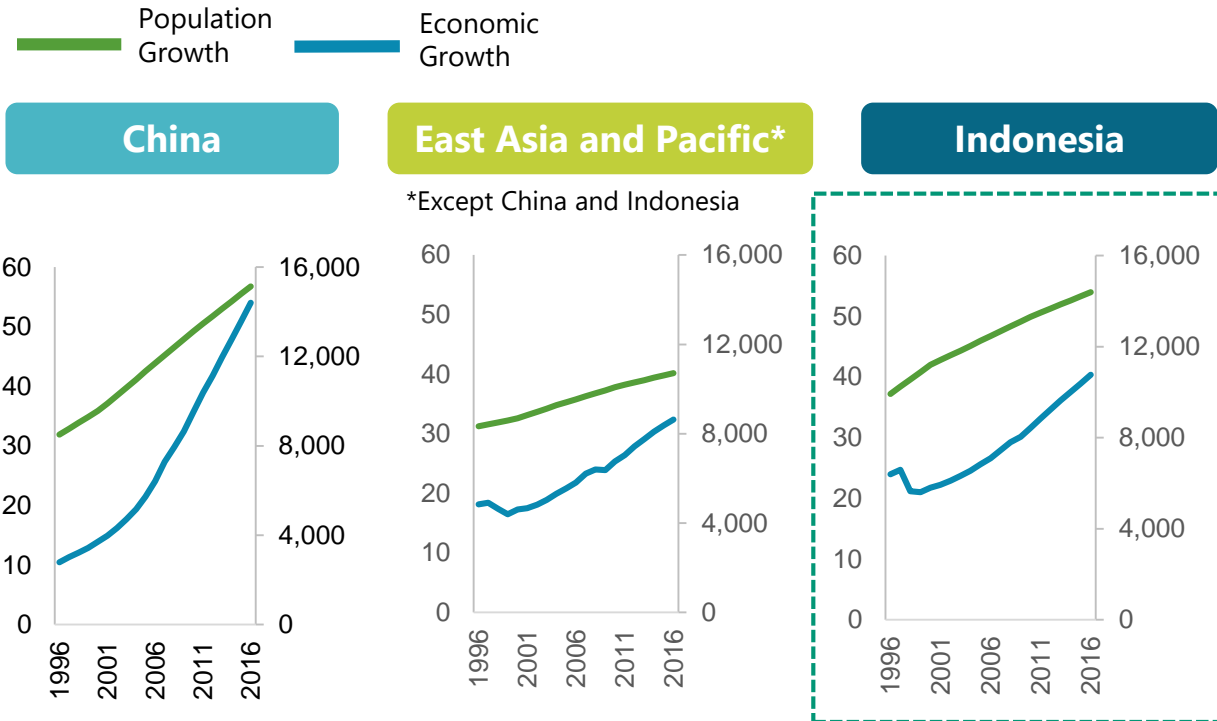


- Today, more than half (**55%**) of Indonesia's population **live in urban areas**
- In 2045 Indonesia's population will increase by 63.8 million from 2015, and 67,1% will live in cities
- **Without serious intervention**, most of Indonesia's population will live in Java (**currently 56.56%**)
- Almost all areas in Java will be urbanized leaving fertile Java with no area for **food production**.





# Urbanization: Issues and Opportunities

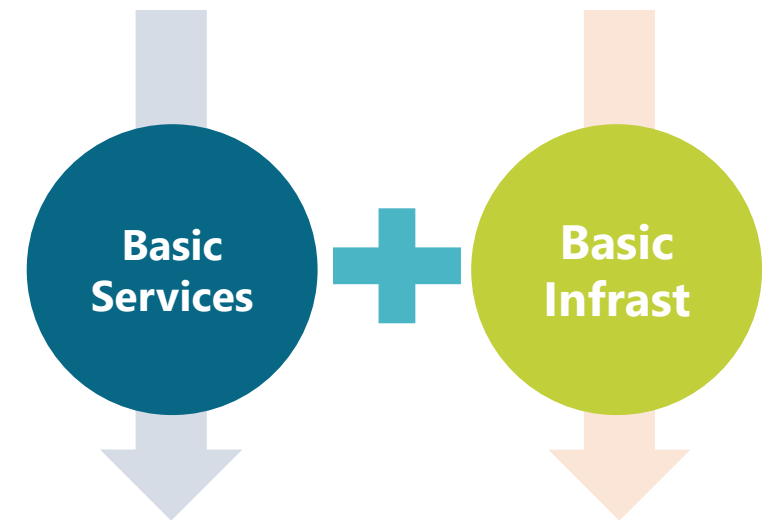


In China 1% increase of urban population, per capita GDP increase by 3%

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%

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**



Inclusive Urbanization is **Priority**

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

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**





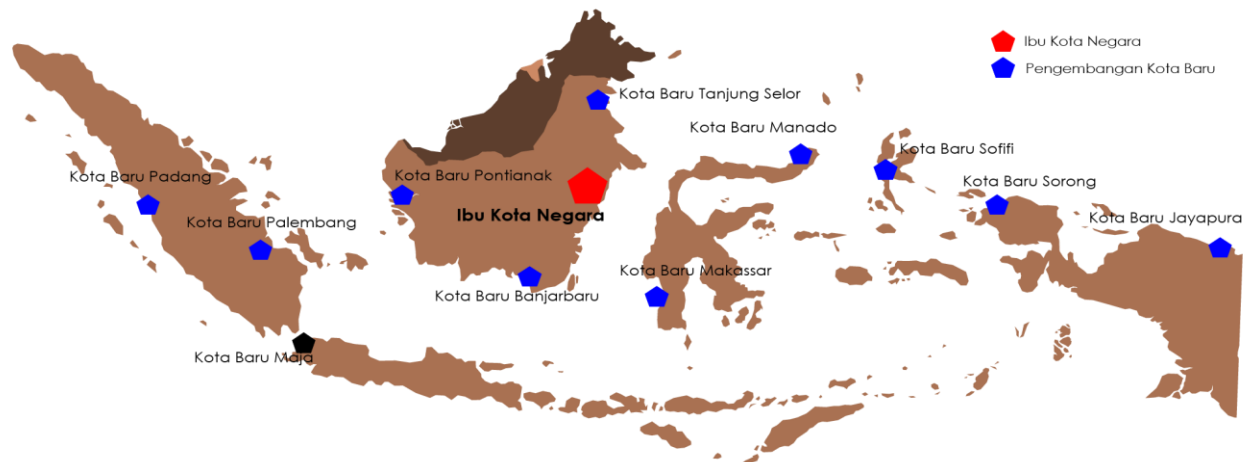
## Pengembangan Wilayah Metropolitan



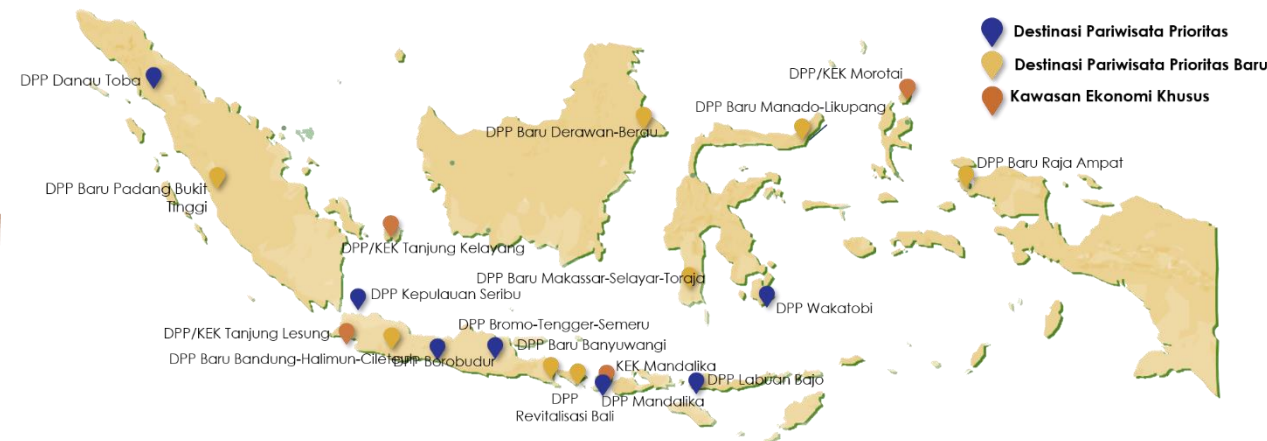
## Pengembangan Kawasan Industri dan Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus di luar Jawa



## Pengembangan Kota Baru di luar Jawa

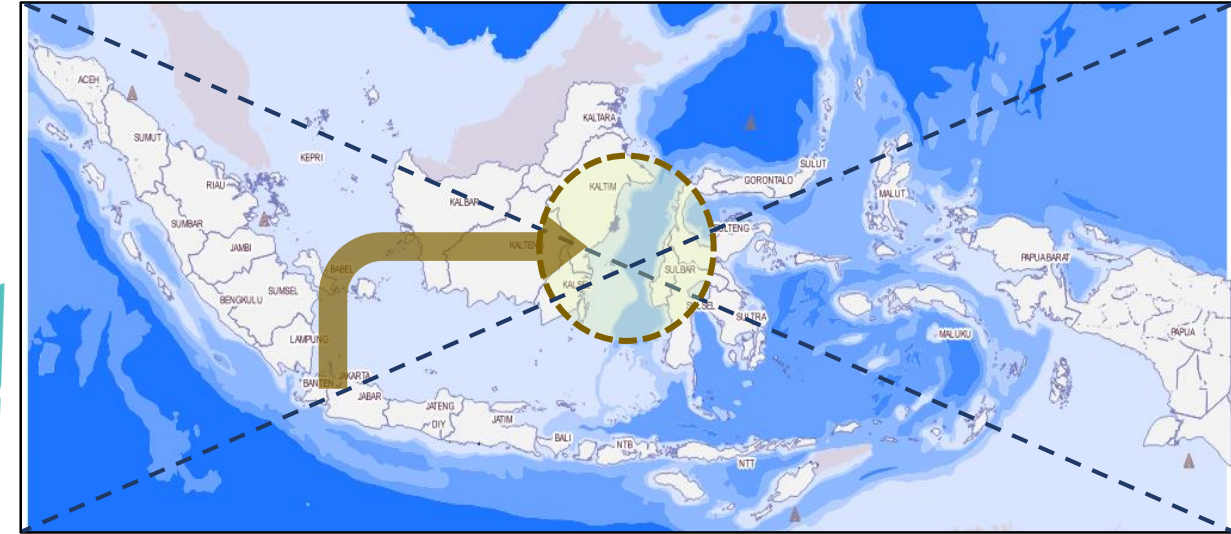


## Pengembangan Kawasan Pariwisata di luar Jawa





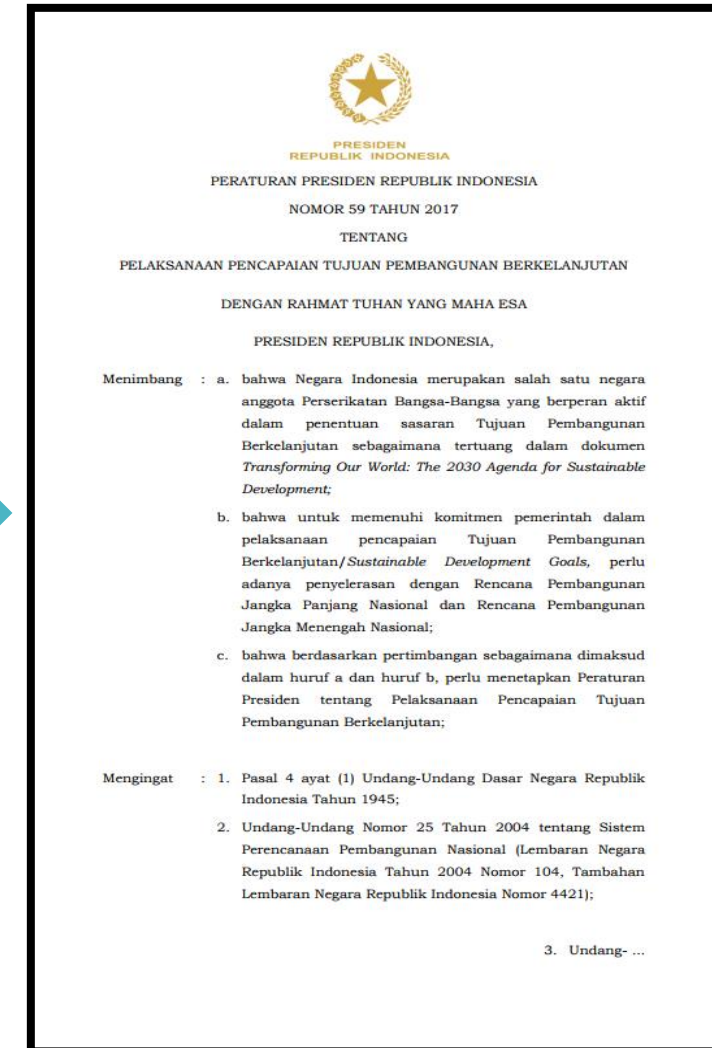
# Metropolitan Development and Nation's Capital City Relocation Plan in RPJMN 2020-2024



- 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.

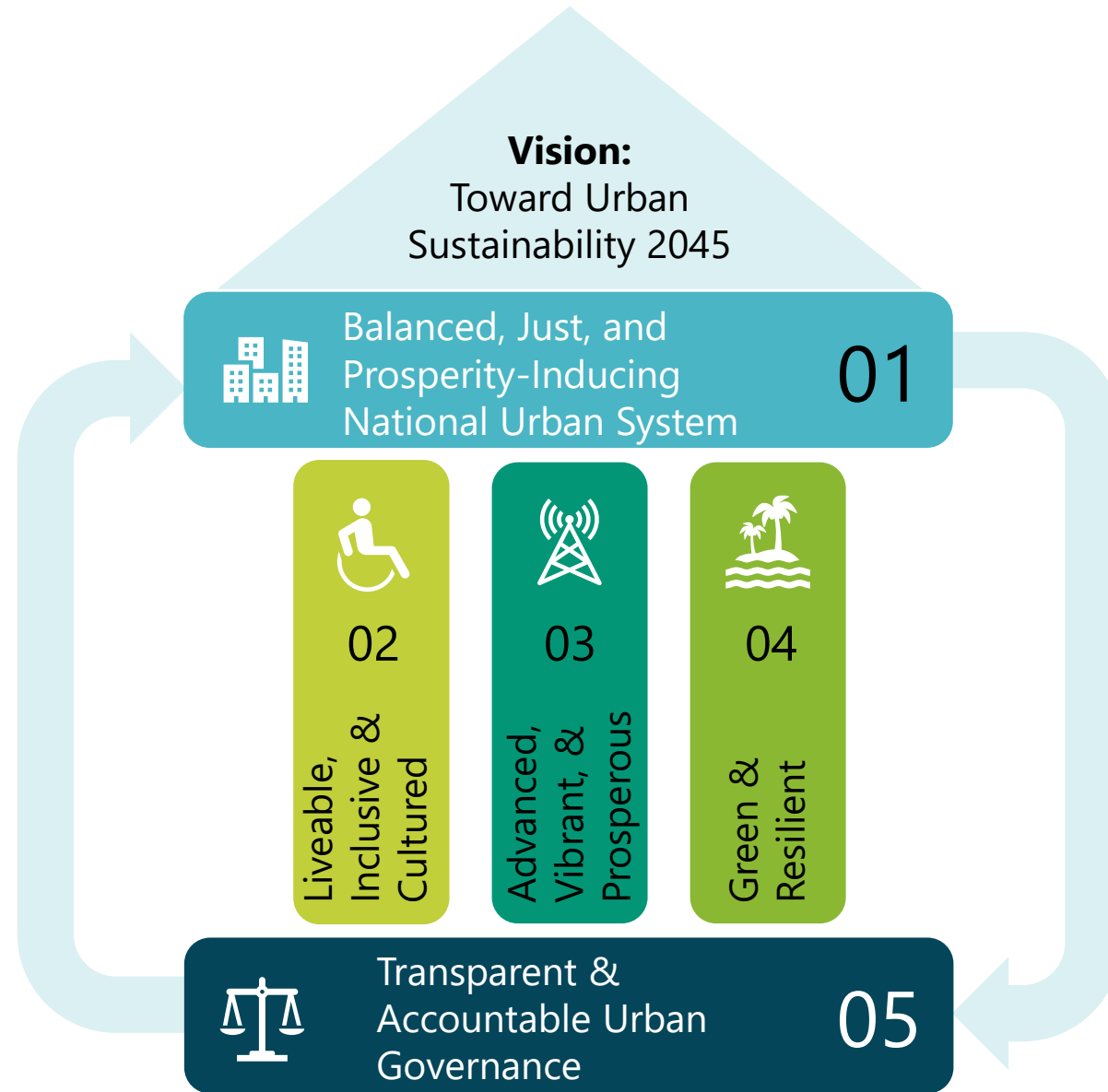


# Integrating SDGs and NUA in Indonesia





# Vision 2045: Sustainable Urban Development

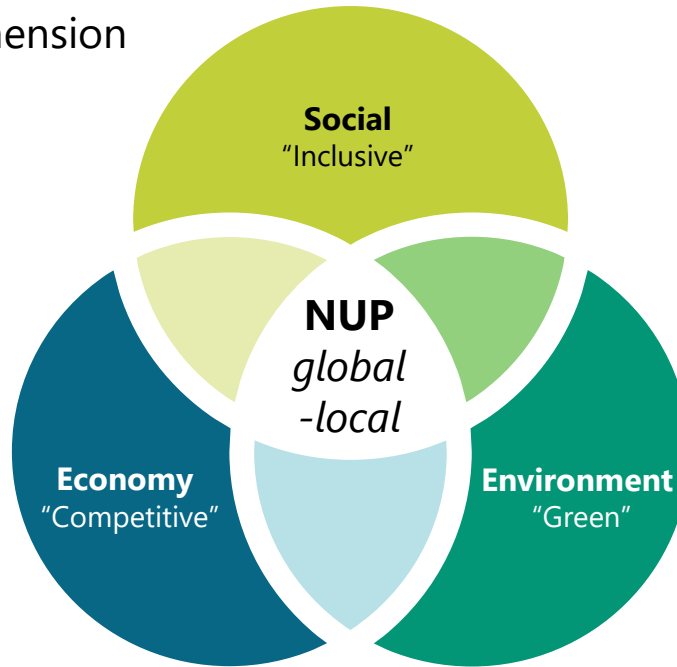


- Currently we are in the process of developing Government Regulation on Urbanization where **National Urban Policy** is one of the attachment
- **2045 Vision** is Sustainable Urban Development with five missions:
  - **A balance, just, and prosperity inducing** national urban system;
  - **Liveable, 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



## 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

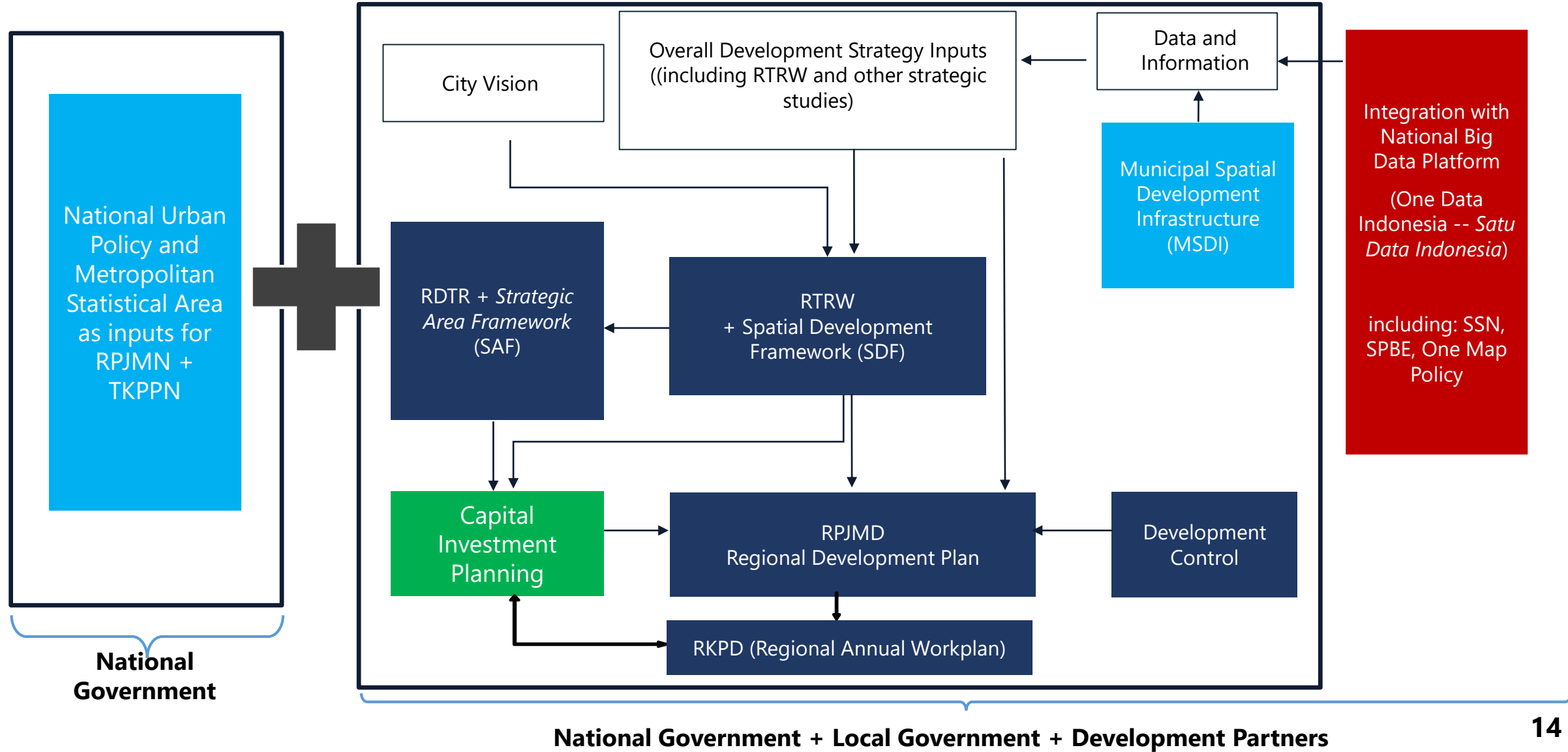
Application of  
**Smart City**  
concept for  
efficient  
development  
implementation

\*norms, standards, procedures, criteria



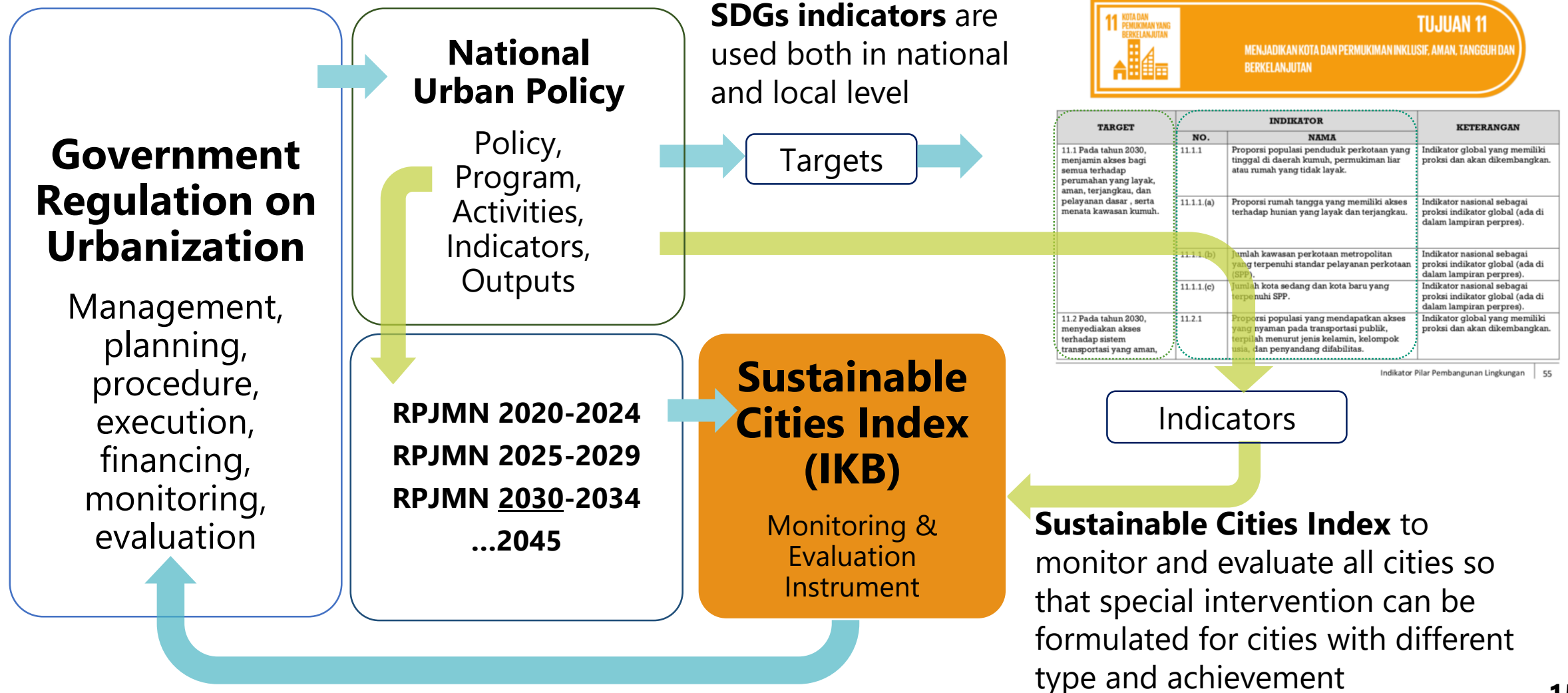


# Implementation Framework for Improving the Planning Process





# Sustainable Cities Index: Monitoring & Evaluation Instrument







**Thank you**  
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