

TOWARDS INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE OF JAKARTA MEGACITY

IDENTIFYING MAJOR ISSUES

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Introduction

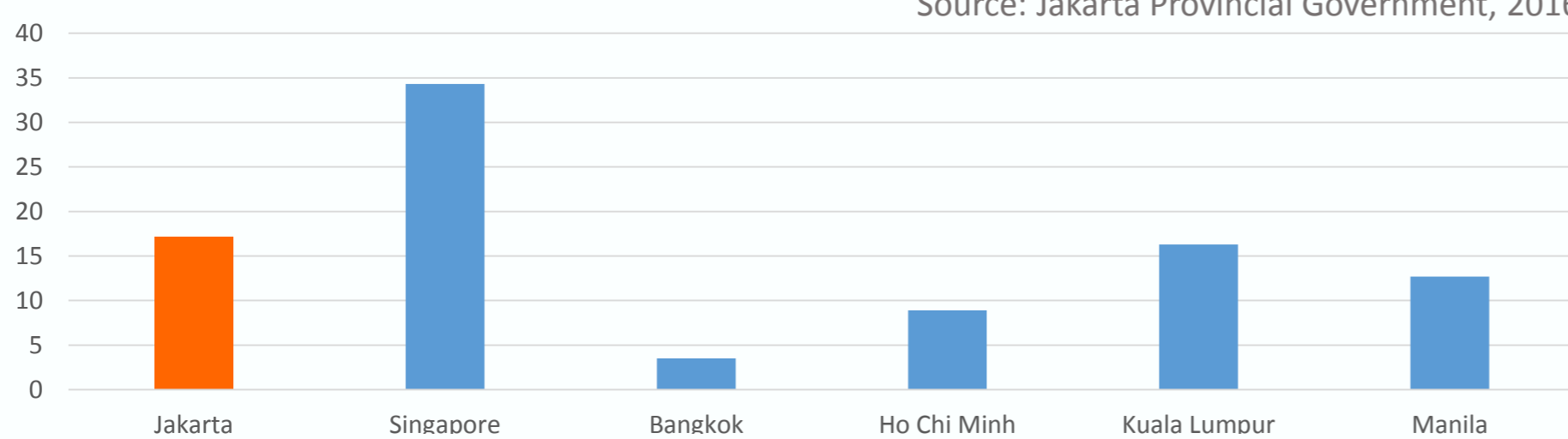
Increasing population becoming a big challenge for every stakeholder who involve and responsible in urban development such as politician, planner, until researcher. Due to this massive population growth there are some region which have high population density. It leds to some urban phenomena called megacity. Large number of population in megacity causes some problems due to limited availability of utilities, infrastructures, pollution, and disaster vulnerability. This problems can not be separated from sustainability, land development, and planning issues. Now the question is how to respond those problems in order to make sustainable megacity. Unfortunately there is not much research about the problems of megacity including its solution.

Aims

- Mappig and analyzing the main problem of megacity governance
- Developing governance model of megacity in Indonesia

Economic Issues

According to global cities index and outlook which published by AT Kearney Global Cities 2015, Jakarta was not included in 25 cities with high performance. Only one city from ASEAN which included in that category namely Singapore. Jakarta is in 51th position which is lower than Singapore which is in 9th position but higher that Kuala Lumpur (53th), Manila (63th), and Ho Chi Minh City (70th).



Global City Index of ASEAN Cities
 Source: A.T. Kearney Global City Index. 2014

Ecoregion Issues

Lack of this integrated planning approach in Jakarta Metropolitan Area caused many problems in the downstream area

Rapid land use conversion in Ciliwung and Cisadane watershed over year affect on Jakarta's environment as a downstream area. The development of residential area in Ciliwung watershed from upstream to downstream area affect debit ratio maximum and minimum in Ciliwung river.

Waste Issues

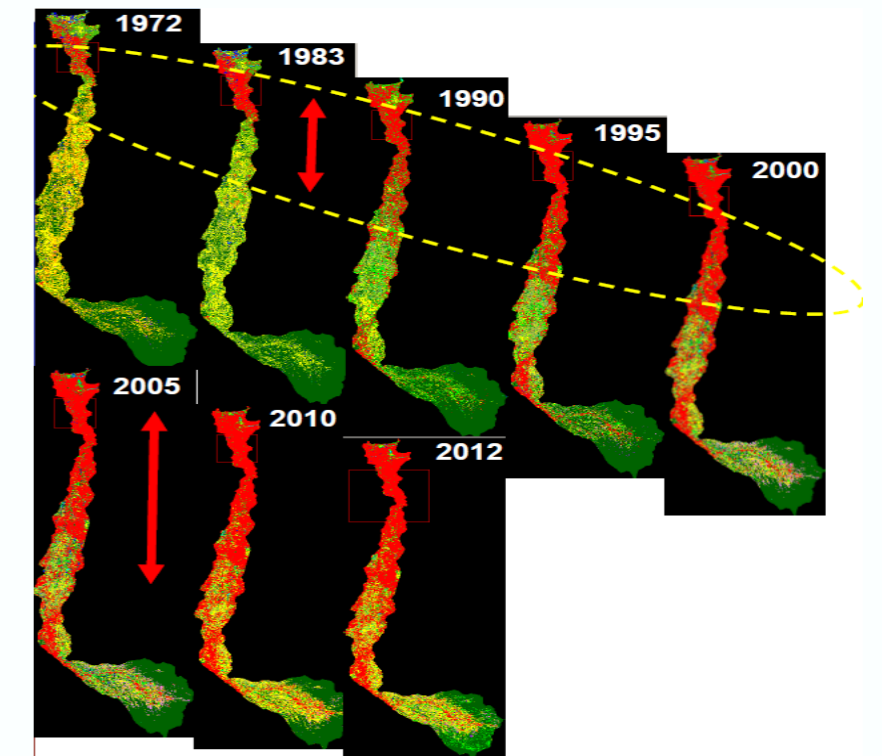
As a megacity, Jakarta and its metropolitan area produces an average of 2,5 – 3,5 liters waste per person each day.

The amount of jakarta waste production not followed by an appropriate system in waste organizing. This can be seen from landfills oriented syste in Jakarta whereas this system is the most not recomended system in terms of waste management.



Jakarta Waste Production

Source: Jakarta Provincial Government, 2016



Land Use Changing in Ciliwung Watershed

Source: Jakarta Carrying Capacity Assessment, IPB, 2016

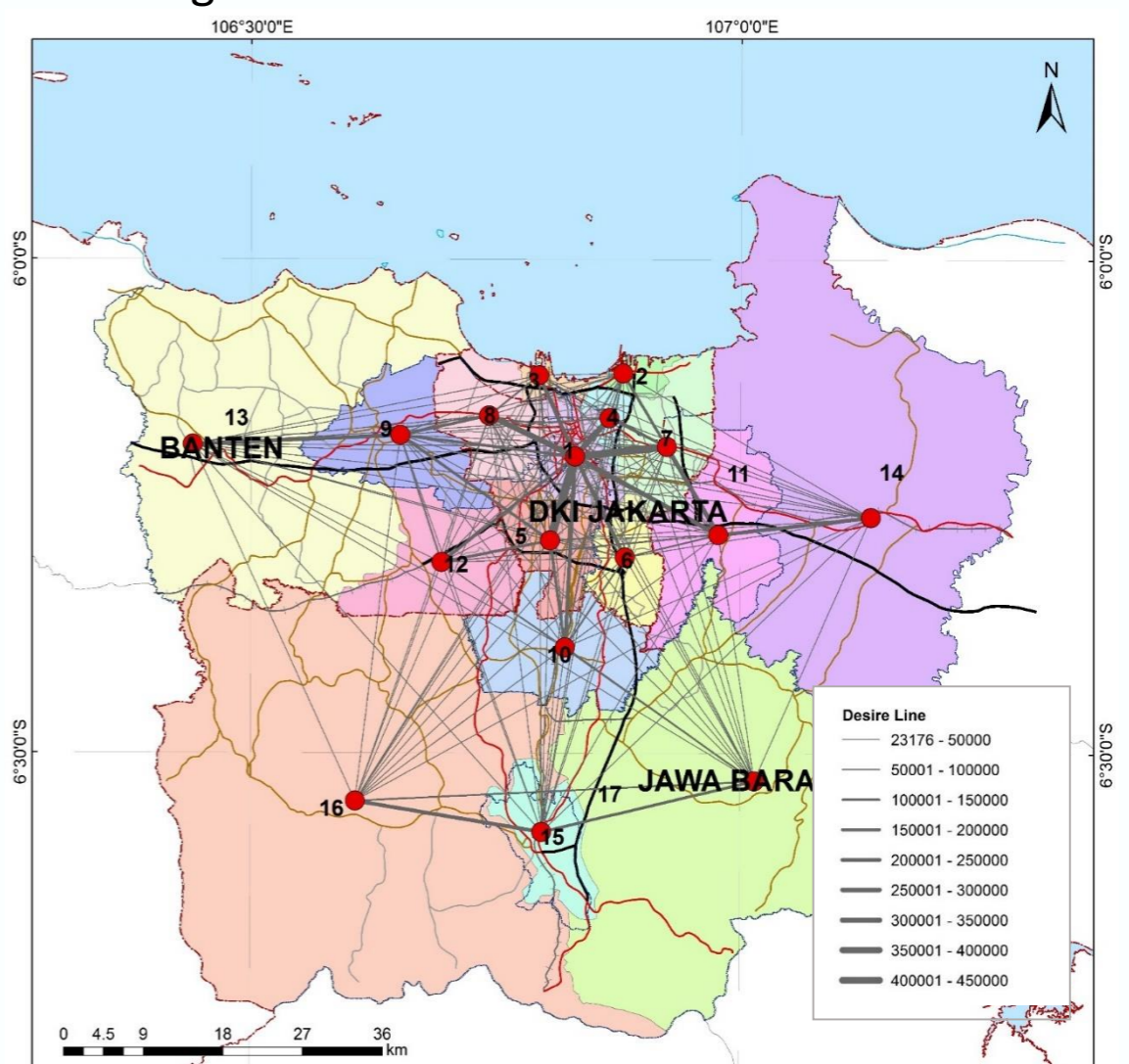
Transportation Issues

the highest trip rate is from South Jakarta to Jakarta Urban Center which reached 346.843 trip /day. The second highest trip rate is from East Jakarta to Jakarta Urban Center.

In general, trip tendency in Jakarta Metropolitan Area is to urban center in the morning and from urban center in the afternoon.

Region with high attraction located around Jakarta Urban Center and region with medium attraction located on Tangerang-Jakarta-Bekasi lane.

The highest production comes from residential area which scattered in Jakarta, Bekasi City, Tangerang City, and Depok City. Furthermore, the lane between those residential area to Jakarta Urban Center always jammed especially in the morning and afternoon.



Desire Line Origin – Destination of JMA

Research Roadmap

