



Jakarta, the capital and the largest city of Indonesia, is located in the north-west of the Java Island close to the Java Sea coastline. Jakarta Metropolitan Area covers an area of approximately 6,175 sq km and known also as Jabodetabek-punjur, comprises Jakarta itself plus Bodetabek-punjur, an abbreviation of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, and areas of Puncak-Cianjur, adjacent regencies and municipalities around Jakarta. Officially referred as the Special Capital Territory, Jakarta holds a provincial level administrative body and is headed by a Governor, elected every five years.



Figure 1: Indonesian map and the location of Jakarta

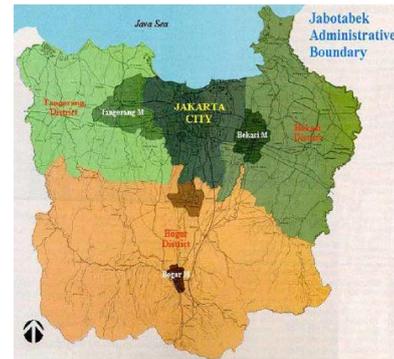


Figure 2: Jakarta Metropolitan Area

► Administrative arrangement and planning fabric

Since the term of Jakarta Metropolitan Area had first introduced in 1970s, until present the metropolitan region of Jakarta is not under any single administrative government. In order to respond to the urbanization and the fast structural changes of the metropolitan region, a joint development corporation agency in the form of *Badan Kerja Sama Pembangunan* (BKSP) was established by Governors of Jakarta and West Java in 1976 to coordinate the development activities in the region. At present it is headed jointly by the Governors of West Java, Jakarta and Banten, and includes the heads of the regency and municipality as well as related departments leaders in the management body. Unlike in all other parts of Indonesia, where municipalities and regencies are autonomous government units, six municipalities and regency in Jakarta are only administrative units, without elected heads of local governments and members of local councils. Urban planning and management on the provincial level is the responsibility of the Provincial Development Planning Board under direct supervision of the Governor. As Jakarta has been designated as a National Strategic Area, the National Development Planning Board and Ministry of Public Works also hold several responsibilities for its planning. Beside the Metropolitan Spatial Plan, various levels of statutory planning must be complied with in developing a site. These are covered by the Provincial Spatial Plan, Municipal/Regency Master Plan, Socio-economic Development Plan for both provincial and local level, and Detail Plan. Planning control is conducted in local government administration level in the form of Urban Design Guidelines.

► Urban identity and some critical issues

Since the 1950s, Jakarta, and later the metropolitan region, has experienced an enormous increase in population growth rate. JMA region had a total population of more than 21.6 million in 2000, consisting of about 80% urban population and 20% rural population. The 2010 national census shows that JMA now is hosting 26.6 million inhabitants. The Jakarta city, the core, had 9.6 million people in 2010 with area coverage 662 sq km making the total density for about 14,508 person/sq km. The core of JMA is highly predominated by

manufacture and service activities and has been surrounded by highly mixed land use of urban fringe and the most remote areas are dominated by agricultural land use and settlements areas. Spatial polarization of economic activities of JMA makes contrast between the urban core and its surrounding areas. About more than 20% of Indonesia National GDP is contributed by JMA. Driven by industry, consumption and investment sector, its share of National GDP grew from 21% in 2000 to 24% in 2009. However, it appeared that there was tendency towards shrinkage of economic significance in the metropolitan core accompanied by the growing economy of its peripheral areas.

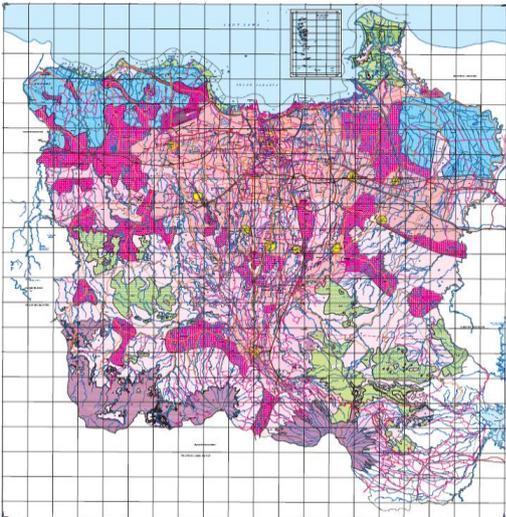


Figure 3: Spatial structure plan 2008-2028.

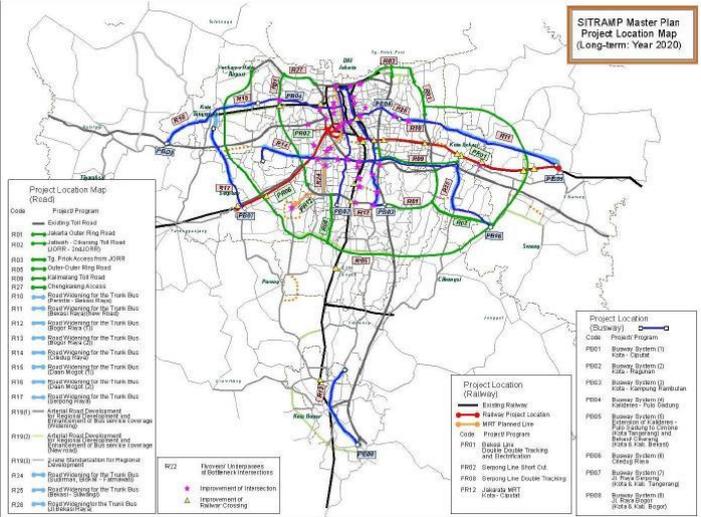


Figure 4: Transportation Master Plan for 2020.

JMA infrastructure development at present is still lagging behind the vast pace development the urban region experiencing. The water management and distribution capacity have not been able to reach all the areas in the region with only around 50% of inhabitant has access to clean water. In the environmental side, JMA is facing rapid decline of green space area while from urban poor point of view, 3.5% of its resident is still counted as urban poor, mainly are concentrated in the North and Eastern parts of Jakarta. Those areas are also the most vulnerable to flooding.

► **Urban evolution and growth story**

The patterns of urban development that resulted in JMA were characterized by mixed urban and rural uses, and mixed residential, small scale industrial and commercial development. The growth of JMA followed the line of transportation trunks making a massive corridor development form. Regional road and railway networks connecting Jakarta and its satellite cities have induced JMA almost continuous physical growth, so that it rapidly became single, integrated urban entities. The growth pattern is also triggered by development nodes mostly occupied by industrial estates. The main focus of JMA (Jabodetabek-punjur) spatial planning is balancing economic, social and environmental aspects to reach development targets in improving social prosperity while managing environmental sustainability. It aimed as reference for an integrated local and provincial development, especially those related to water and land conservation, ground water preservation, flood prevention and development of local economy. The master plan of JMA in 2008 consists of spatial planning, structural, implementation and utilization, and monitoring plan in the form of strategic planning.

