

RE-ENGINEERING JAKARTA CITY INTO A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT GLOBAL CITY BASED ON CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC POLICY

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ABSTRACT

The relocation of the capital of Indonesia from Jakarta to the archipelago has the consequence of reengineering Jakarta into a specific city referring to the dynamics and aspirations that develop as the embodiment of contemporary public policy. Where the aspirations of the community are one of the important considerations that will be taken by the central government and the Jakarta Special Region government. The change of Jakarta's status from the Special Capital Region of Jakarta to the Special Region of Jakarta must be determined in any case, so that there is no overlap in its implementation. It is appropriate to make Jakarta a sustainable and resilient Global City in line with the aspirations of the community and global dynamics that change very quickly in response to the humanitarian crisis, food and energy crisis, so it is necessary to commit together to carry out sustainable and resilient development to meet the needs of the current generation and prepare the needs for future generations. The potential is so great that according to the 2023 Global City Index (CGI), Jakarta ranks 74th out of 156 global cities in the world. The globality of a city can be seen, among others, from the economic sector, research and development, multicultural interaction, ease of life, nature and environment, and the accessibility of its citizens. Then, by referring to the experience of other countries that separate the center of government from the center of business, it is appropriate that the city of Nusantara becomes the center of government and the city of Jakarta becomes the center of international business; such as Sejong City (government center) and Seoul City (business center) in South Korea.

In relation to contemporary public policy, it is dynamic depending on many factors, including changes in people's aspirations and demands to the government, campaign promises of Presidential Candidates/Vice Presidential Candidates, campaign promises of Presidential Candidates-to the regions, openness and courage of the public to express their opinions in public, the establishment of democracy and public participation. The issue of city globalization is related to 7 (seven) dimensions of economy, research and development, multicultural interaction, ease of life, nature and the environment, and accessibility of its citizens. And sustainable development has 17 (seventeen) goals, namely: a) Without poverty; b) No hunger; c) Healthy and prosperous

life; d) Quality education; e) Gender equality; f) Clean water and proper sanitation; g) Clean and affordable energy; h) Decent work and economic growth; i) innovation and infrastructure industries; j) Reducing the gap; k) Sustainable cities and settlements; l) Responsible consumption and production; m) Handling climate change; n) Ocean ecosystems; o) Terrestrial ecosystems; p) Peace, justice and resilient institutions; and q) Partnerships to achieve goals. Then, urban resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow, regardless of the type of chronic stress and acute shock they experience; where in May 2016, the City of Jakarta was selected as a member of the 100 RC (Resilient City) network.

The results of this study conclude that the central government and the DKI government to re-engineer the city of Jakarta into a sustainable and resilient Global City. And it is recommended to the Central Government and the Jakarta Government to collaborate in realizing the City of Jakarta to become a sustainable and resilient Global City, after the City of Jakarta does not become the Capital of the State.

Key words : Jakarta Global City, Jakarta Sustainable City, Jakarta Resilient City, Contemporary Public Policy

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the consequences of moving the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia from Jakarta to the archipelago is to re-engineer Jakarta in accordance with the aspirations, demands and social dynamics of the community both nationally, regionally and globally in order to implement contemporary public policies. Many factors affect it, including changes in people's aspirations and demands to the government, campaign promises of Presidential Candidates/Vice Presidential Candidates, campaign promises of Presidential Candidates-to the regions, openness and courage of the public to express their opinions in public, the level of democracy that is increasingly established, the level of public awareness and intelligence increases, and others.

The globality of a city can be seen, among others, from the economic sector, research and development, multicultural interaction, ease of life, nature and environment, and the accessibility of its citizens.

The challenge is not easy, so the commitment of leaders is needed in carrying out professional, responsive, applicable, visible, transparent, responsive, balanced, corporate in nature and horizontal governance as well as utilizing digital technology. In order to be more effective and efficient, it is necessary to strengthen the public policy dimension which includes institutions, values and processes that are a unit and supported by pentahelix-based collaboration involving elements of government, academia, industry, society and the media. Astuti, et al. (2020).

The city of Jakarta after not becoming the capital of the country must be *re-enquired* based on contemporary public policies, where the aspirations and demands of the community are one of the important pillars in the new governance system. The dynamics of rapid development driven by advances in information and communication technology demand strong collaborative

governance. By observing the current global geopolitical changes, the reengineering of Jakarta is directed to become a sustainable and resilient Global City. It is hoped that it will be sustainable to become a global city that is able to meet the needs of the current community and prepare the needs for future generations, prioritizing a balance between the planet, people and profits.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

a. Sustainable and resilient Global Cities

1) Global City

To become a Global City, there are several main criteria and specific indicators to measure the level of globalization of a city, as stated by the Mori Memorial Foundation in the Global Power City Index (GPCI) and by A.T. Kearney in the Global Cities Index (GCI). There are six main characteristics of a global city by evaluating seventy indicators to see the globalization of a city, including economic sectors, research and development, multicultural interaction, ease of life, nature and the environment, and accessibility of its citizens. (Zaelani, without a year).

He explained, in terms of economy, the economic policies made by the government in the city will be a barometer of economic governance for other cities and regions so that the development of other regions will refer to the success of integrated economic movements. Research and Development is carried out continuously and in stages to make various leaps that are out of the box. In terms of social and culture, global cities have multi-ethnic, multi-cultural that develop and respect each other in togetherness that strengthens each other in developing global culture, but does not lose its national identity.

In addition, the ease of access for city residents makes mobility more dynamic in living daily life.

The following is the Global City Score of the 2022 version of the Global Power City Index

1	New York	362.5
2	London	324.5
3	Zurich	300.0
4	Beijing	298.6
5	Tokyo	292.0
6	Singapore	286.3
7	San Francisco	281.3
8	Geneva	274.2
9	Dublin	273.6
10	Shanghai	265.1
	Jakarta	64.9

Source : <https://www.google.com/search?q=Skor+Kota+Global+versi+Global+Power+City+Index+2022>

Figure 01 : Global City Score of Global Power City version Index 2022

2) Sustainable Cities

A sustainable city is a city that is able to meet the needs of the present without neglecting the needs of future generations, how to repair environmental destruction without sacrificing the needs of economic development and social justice. The balance between planets, people and profits as the Triple Bottom Lines (TBL) theory is a priority in carrying out Indonesia's national development based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as well as fulfilling the principles of sustainable development.

There are 17 (seventeen) Sustainable Development Goals that must be achieved by countries in the world until 2030, namely: a) No poverty; b) No hunger; c) Healthy and prosperous life; d) Quality education; e) Gender equality; f) Clean water and proper sanitation; g) Clean and affordable energy; h) Decent work and economic growth; i) innovation and infrastructure industries; j) Reducing the gap; k) Sustainable cities and settlements; l) Responsible consumption and production; m) Handling climate change; n) Ocean ecosystems;

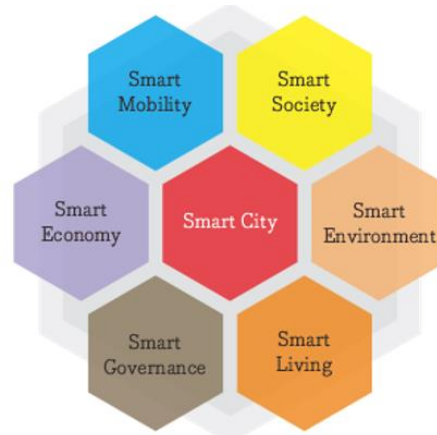
o) Terrestrial ecosystems; p) Peace, justice and resilient institutions; and q) Partnerships to achieve goals.



Source : <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>
Figure 02 : Sustainable Development Goals

In terms of urban development, it is related to the achievement of the 11th Sustainable Development Goal, namely sustainable cities and settlements.

Current trends and development directions follow the sustainable development paradigm which is integrated with the use of digital technology called Smart City which has a vision of realizing a green urban environment that has environmental resilience and is able to face disasters. In addition, the strengthening of city service standards can support the lives of its residents. In the final stage, it will become a competitive and technology-based green city unit supported by the synergy of *smart economy*, *smart people*, *smart government*, *smart mobility* and *smart living*.



Source : <https://www.enygma.id/blog/read/smart-city-untuk-apa-perlunya>
Figure 03 : Element of Smart City

From the results of the 2024 Smart City Index (SCI) survey released by the Institute Management and Development (IMD), the city of Jakarta is ranked 103rd out of 142 cities in the world surveyed; the city of Medan is ranked 122nd and the city of Makassar is ranked 114th. , which occupies the 112th and 114th positions. At the ASEAN level, the top five rankings are Singapore in fifth place, Kuala Lumpur in 73rd place, Bangkok in 84th place, Hanoi in 97th place. Bruno Lanvin - President of the Smart City Observatory explained that SCI's annual report aims to assist city governments in developing future cities that are resilient and able to adapt to changing times.

3) Resilient Cities

Urban resilience is the capacity of cities to utilize resources to bounce back and adapt to various shocks and pressures, such as natural disasters, economic downturns, and social challenges. Involve all stakeholders and all city resources to mitigate, restore and transform in the face of these challenges in order to maintain the condition of the city and the welfare of its residents. According to UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction), a resilient city is an ability of a hazard-exposed system, community, or society to counter, absorb, adapt, transform, and recover from hazard impacts in a timely and efficient manner, including the preservation and restoration of critical basic structures and risk management. In principle, Urban resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow, regardless of the type of chronic stress and acute shock they experience.

In 2013 the Rockefeller Foundation pioneered the 100 Resilient Cities program) and has been selected, including: 100 cities around the world have been selected by the selection team, including: Semarang (Indonesia), Los Angeles (USA), Mexico City (Mexico), New Orleans (USA), New York City (USA), Medellín (Colombia), Porto Alegre (Brazil), Quito (Ecuador), Rio De Janeiro (Brazil), Surat (India), Bangkok (Thailand), Mandalay (Myanmar), Da Nang (Vietnam), Bristol (UK), Glasgow (UK), Rome (Italy), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Dakar (Senegal), and Durban (South Africa).

Then, in May 2016, the City of Jakarta was selected as a member of the 100 RC (Resilient City) network by outperforming 300 applications from other cities around the world. Various efforts have been made by various stakeholders; Both the government with its various programs and policies, the private sector and community groups with their various activities, to the variety of research conducted by academics.

b. Contemporary Public Policy

Actual and relevant issues become the focus of public and government attention so that *top down policies* become unpopular because they are contrary to public aspirations. Adequate ability is needed to understand the ins and outs of policies for the realization of fast, precise and adequate public policies. The paradigm must also change according to the changes that occur in society.

The new paradigm of the public sector, including the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia, is a new development in the study of public management (government

management) with new conceptions in building a responsive, effective and efficient government in line with the demands of the community. This new paradigm is important, especially for the leadership of the ranking to initiate the realization of a new organizational culture to achieve the goals that have been set. (Yuwono, 2001).

Public policy includes: a) substantive policies related to what the government will do; b) procedural policies dictate the procedures of substantive policy implementation; c) Distributive policies concerning the dissemination of services and the benefits of public policies taken by the government. The current model must be directed at policies that respond to the aspirations and demands of the community in a certain period, both in the long-term, medium and short-term. The basis on contemporary issues is problems that can include problems, changes, events, situations, policies or values that have taken place in the lives of people today.

Shane and Lafferty argue that the 3-P (Principles, Process and Performance) approach is used in public policy carried out by the Federal Government of Canada. Criteria are needed to measure the performance of each by applying the principles of governance that are applicable, visible, transparent, responsive, accountable, balanced, corporate in nature and horizontal. Meanwhile, Astuti, et al. (2020) stated that public policies related to non-conventional governance have at least 3 (three) dimensions, namely institutions, values, and processes which are a unit. It will be more effective if it is supported by a pentahelix-based collaboration involving the government, academics, industry, the community and the media. In Hayat (2019), the opinions of experts on public policy are presented, which can be categorized into 4 (four) dimensions, namely public policy as a decision, management process, government intervention and democratic government.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to find and describe the variables in a narrative (non-numeric) manner regarding the re-engineering of the city of Jakarta into a sustainable and resilient global city so that it is sustainable and able to prosper its residents, both for the current generation and the needs of future generations.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Jakarta is a Sustainable and Resilient Global City

Jakarta's achievement score as a Global City based on the Mori Memorial Foundation in the Global Power City Index (GPCI) in 2022 has only reached 64.9, still needs to improve a lot to catch up with other Global Cities with high scores, such as New York (362.5), London (324.5), Zurich (300), Beijing (298.6), and Tokyo (292), and Singapore (286.3). Then, according to the Global City Index (CGI) founded by A.T. Kearney, the city of Jakarta as a global city ranks 74th out of 156 global cities in the world.

It takes the usual commitment and efforts to overcome its lagging behind, among others, it is necessary to strengthen the 6 (six) main criteria as a global city, namely the economic

sector, research and development, multicultural interaction, ease of life, nature and the environment, and the accessibility of its citizens; and 70 (seventy) indicators measured, including: a) a well-established and globally connected economy; b) good and continuous research and information capacity; c) a comfortable space to live in; d) *cultural values* that attract tourists to visit; e) clean, comfortable and sustainable environment, and f) accessibility that is connected intra- and inter-city.

It must strive to make the city a barometer of integrated governance for other cities and regions so that the development of other regions will refer to the success of the city of Jakarta. Strengthening research to produce innovations and new technologies that are more useful as well as developing a city that is multi-ethnic, religious, and culturally diverse but in togetherness and mutual cooperation as Indonesia's identity in the midst of global association. And it is necessary to strengthen access to various humanistic public facilities and services based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In global relations, Pancasila as an ideology that has universal values will be accepted by all nations in the world.

The government in realizing Jakarta as a sustainable city must encourage collaboration involving elements of the government, academia, industry, society and the media to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially the 11th goal, namely Sustainable Cities and Settlements. Some of them are: a) the population of people living in slum and unsuitable areas is getting smaller; b) Percentage of households that have access to decent and affordable housing; c) The proportion of the population that gets convenient access to public transportation; d) The ratio of the rate of increase in land consumption to the rate of population growth; e) The proportion of cities with a structure of direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management that takes place in an orderly and democratic manner; and others.

Building a Resilient City requires a comprehensive, holistic, integral and pro-active commitment and planning that concerns various aspects of the city. Strategies that can be carried out include: a) integrated planning; b) risk assessment and management; c) strong infrastructure and taagguh; d) the use of information and communication technology; e) public participation; f) preparation of Talent Human Resources and g) adequate budget support.

A resilient city is a city that has the ability to rise and recover when things do not go according to expectations caused by internal and external factors such as natural disasters, climate change, environmental damage and others. Careful planning is needed to build a solid and resilient infrastructure to natural changes both due to changes in geospatial conformation, building infrastructure, land, water, energy, and others. It is necessary to protect the security of infrastructure and residents in urban areas. Thus, having adequate capabilities to be able to prevent, properly appreciate all environmental and social problems from natural disasters to the impact of climate change to poverty, and a city is characterized as a resilient city when the city changes by building social, economic, and environmental and new history.

b. Contemporary Public Policy

In this context, to realize Jakarta as a sustainable and resilient Global City, a strong commitment from the government and leaders is needed in implementing contemporary public policies. Where the public policies decided should be based on the aspirations and demands of the community, in addition to considering global and regional dynamics. The enactment of Law No. 2 of 2024 concerning the Special Region of Jakarta (DKJ) and the Jakarta City Regional Spatial Plan for 2024-2044 is a sign of the beginning of a new era for the city of Jakarta to become a Sustainable and Resilient Global City. Furthermore, the central government under the leadership of President Prabowo Soebijanto and the elected Governor of DKJ must have a strong commitment to make it happen. DKJ's very large assets plus some of the ex-Ministries/Central Government Institutions that will be left to the Nusantara City are very adequate to build the New Jakarta City.

All aspects of regulations, institutions, human resources, technology and budget must be prepared correctly, quickly and appropriately for the national interest of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; not for personal, family, crony, or foreign interests.

Public policy in the era of digital progress inevitably has to be familiar with the digital world so that information can be quickly and accurately communicated to the public, along with simple bureaucratic reforms to serve quickly and precisely. Infrastructure and digital supra structures are priorities that must be met by the government so that public needs can be served better, faster and more precisely.

It is necessary to receive serious attention, especially for policy makers to understand the existing urban conditions and problems, including those conveyed by Prof. Bambang S. Brodjonegoro, Minister/Head of the National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014-2019, namely: a) Low urban services; b) High poverty, which increases social problems and crime rates; c) Low quality and productivity of human resources and social capital; d) Limited funding sources for financing urban and urban development; e) Urban development regulations are still sectoral-based, not integrated to overcome problems between sectors in one region; f) Inefficiency in the use of space and other limited resources that cause inefficient development, increased disaster risk, and decreased environmental quality; and g) Low competitiveness of cities in facing competition between cities, between regions, and at the global level, because the local economy of cities has not yet developed.

Along with the advancement of digital technology, in building the city of Jakarta, it must integrate with the use of digital-based information and communication technology as a Smart City. This needs to be strengthened by establishing strategic partnerships based on helix penta collaboration. In order for the process to be faster and more transparent, it must utilize adequate and independent information and communication technology, not just buy equipment but must gradually have its own national digital platform. This is very important for the security of personal and public data.

It also needs to be managed professionally with international involvement so that public policies decided by the government can run effectively; if not, it will have a negative impact. Kristian (2023) in his research concluded that public policy as an instrument used by the government in overcoming problems and challenges in society does not run affectively

because it is influenced by uncontrolled international institutions, duplication of institutions involved in policy implementation, and the crisis of ownership of public programs/projects. So that it fails, which results in the poor implementation of development policies and programs that endanger the existence of corporations in this country. The impact is a waste of human and material resources, triggering a loss of public trust in the government and damage to the country's image in the togetherness of the nation.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

Contemporary public policy requires leaders to be responsive to the dynamics, aspirations and demands that develop in society, especially in the digital era so that they are able to capture the aspirations and demands of the community into realistic and applicable policies according to people's expectations. In order for the process to be faster and more transparent, it must utilize adequate and independent information and communication technology, not just buy equipment but must gradually have its own national digital platform. Based on the actual conditions that develop in the community, the central government and the DKI government to re-engineer the city of Jakarta into a sustainable and resilient Global City.

Based on the conclusion above, it is recommended to the Central Government and the Jakarta Government to collaborate with stakeholders in realizing Jakarta into a sustainable and resilient Global City, after Jakarta City does not become the National Capital.

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