

REENGINEERING THE CITY OF JAKARTA TO BECOME A RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL CITY BASED ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT EX-MINISTRIES/CENTRAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The city of Jakarta after the State Capital must be re-engineered in such a way that it becomes a resilient and sustainable global city for the progress of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This has been initiated with the passage of Law No. 2 of 2024 concerning the Jakarta Special Region (DKJ) and the Jakarta City Regional Spatial Plan for 2024-2024. It needs the commitment of the central government and the DKJ government so that the implementation is faster and more permanent by strengthening the collaboration of the penta helix involving elements of the government, academia, industry, society and the media.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to find and describe the variables in a narrative (non-numeric) about the city of Jakarta becoming a resilient global city and a sustainable city so that it has global competitiveness in prospering its community without neglecting environmental sustainability. From the discussion, it was concluded that the city of Jakarta, after not becoming the capital of the country, must be re-engineered into a global city that is resilient and sustainable following international standards so as to provide more benefits and have global competitiveness that is professionally managed. And institutional support, human resources, technology and financing are needed; including from its use as Ex-Ministry/Central Government Institution State Property in Jakarta.

From these conclusions, it is recommended to the DKJ Government to implement the Regional Spatial Planning consistently with support from the Central Government, including financing that can be prepared from the partial utilization of State Property (BMN) ex-Ministries/Central Government Institutions which were abandoned due to moving to the Nusantara Capital City.

Keywords : Jakarta Special Region, Global City, Resilient City, Sustainable City

1. Introduction

The relocation of the capital city of Jakarta to the archipelago has been marked by the Ceremony of the Seconds of the 79th Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia at the Garuda IKN Nusantara Palace on August 17, 2024. It is hoped that it will become the new center of government, a world city for all that is built and managed with the aim of: a) becoming a sustainable city in the world; b) as a driver of Indonesia's economy in the future; and c). become a symbol of national identity that represents the diversity of the Indonesia nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

On the other hand, the Jakarta Special Region (DKJ) should not be neglected, it must be *re-enquired* into a global city that is agile and nationally resilient. The potential is very great where Jakarta is currently ranked 74 out of 156 cities in the world, based on Global City Index data in 2023. (<https://epaper.dpr.go.id/index/popup/id/18786>)

In addition, with the Jakarta City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) in 2024 reaching IDR 85.1 trillion, it is very possible to develop Jakarta as an international business center, a national cultural center considering the city of Jakarta as a miniature of Indonesia, a tourism city, and others with very adequate infrastructure and supra structure support. (<https://dprd-dkijakartaprov.go.id/sah-perubahan-apbd-dki-jakarta-2024-sebesar-rp815-triliun/#>)

The direction of making Jakarta a global city must be supported by the Central Government as a national-level policy in the grand design of national development. This has been initiated with the ratification of Law No. 2 of 2024 concerning the Special Region of Jakarta (DKJ) and the ratification of the Regional Regulation Framework on Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Jakarta 2024-2044 with a vision of being a resilient, transit-based and digital-scale business city. This strong regulatory aspect is a reference in realizing it by utilizing some of the ex-Ministries/Government Institutions at the central level that will be abandoned due to moving to the capital city of the archipelago. It is also directed to become an urban resilience city that is able to face various disturbances and threats. Resilience is the ability of the system to return to equilibrium or a calm state after a disturbance to achieve equilibrium, equilibrium or stability in a resilience system after a disturbance (Holling, 1996). In this case, efficiency, consistency and predictability are important factors in realizing a resilient city.

Resilience focuses on efforts to reduce short-term damage and build long-term adaptation capacity.

2. Theoretical Review

President Joko Widodo (2021) reminded that in planning the relocation of the IKN, do not make the community isolated in their own villages or dazzled by technological developments that are not integrated with the needs of the community. So the transfer of IKN to the archipelago is not just a physical builder but must be oriented towards sustainable social builders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. physical and social development that synergizes with technology and is sustainable. Futuristic, IKN is able to become a city that has a sustainable concept at the international level, a driving force of Indonesia's economy and a projection of the nation's identity that reflects the pluralism and plurality of the Indonesia nation by referring to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. (Rizkiano and Hadiningrat, 2024).

The city of Jakarta, which is no longer the capital of the country, must be re-engineered in such a way that it becomes a sustainable and nationally resilient global scale business city; as well as as centers of excellence for the country and the Republic of Indonesia. *Bench mark* with several other countries, for example South Korea is the new government center in Sejong City and Seoul City, which was originally the capital and global business center has changed to a global business city. In Malaysia, the city of Kuala Lumpur is the center of business and the city of Putrajaya is the center of government. In Australia, the city of Melbourne is the center of business and the city of Canberra is the center of the government. In the United States, New York City is the center of business and the city of Washington DC is the center of government. In Turkey, the city of Ankara is the center of government and the city of Istanbul is the center of the economy. In Kazakhstan, the city of Almaty became a business city and the city of Nursultan became the center of government, among others.

(<https://nasional.tempco.co/read/1526620/negara-negara-ini-pisahkan-ibu-kota-dengan-pusat-bisnis>).

In redesigning the city of Jakarta into a global city, it must be accompanied by the commitment of the Central Government and the Jakarta Regional Government to prepare a comprehensive plan. The regulatory aspect, related to the change in Jakarta's status from the

Capital City to the Province of the Special Region of Jakarta (DKJ), has been determined on April 25, 2024 and is still waiting for the Presidential Decree on the implementation of the transfer of the Capital City to the archipelago.

The city of Jakarta which is developed into a sustainable and resilient global city cannot necessarily be realized if there is no commitment from the Central Government and the Jakarta Special Region government. The change of leadership needs to be observed and the people should choose candidates who are truly professional and have high nationalism and integrity. To become a global city, the government must prepare careful planning with the support of all existing resources and manage it professionally and openly by establishing a helix pentha collaboration, involving the participation of stakeholders, both elements of the government, academics, the community and the media.

Based on Global City Index data in 2023, Jakarta is ranked 74th out of 156 cities in the world. There are still many problems that must be solved to pursue the achievement of the top ranking. Its functions and indicators, according to Prof. Saskia Sassen of Columbia University (New York City, USA), states that the Global City is an urban center that functions as a *key node* in the global economic system, especially in terms of finance, trade, and information. According to Kearney, there are five indicators measured in the Global Cities Index, namely business activity, human resources, information exchange, cultural experience, and political engagement. (Bach, 2018).

Then, to become a Sustainable City, it must be managed in such a way that it can meet the needs of the present without ignoring the needs of future generations, how to repair environmental destruction without sacrificing the needs of economic development and social justice. There must be a balance between planets, people and profits as proposed by John Elkington known as the "Triple Bottom Line" (Stenzel.2010). Sustainable urban development has a goal known as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a movement to pioneer the welfare of life while caring for the surrounding environment in a sustainable manner. In terms of urban development, it is an achievement of the 11th Sustainable Development Goal, namely sustainable cities and settlements. Efforts to achieve the target are described in policies, programs and activities that are carried out comprehensively and involve stakeholders. (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id>)



Source : <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/kolaborasi-dalam-mencapai-tujuan-pembangunan-berkelanjutan-tpbsdgs-di-indonesia/>

Figure 01 : Sustainable Development Goals

Furthermore, an urban *resilience* city is a city that is able to withstand all environmental hazards related to climate change through the implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies. There are 4 (four) indicators, namely: a) health & welfare; b) infrastructure & ecosystem; c) economic & social; and d) leadership & strategy. To realize a resilient city, strategies are needed in dealing with various problems (shocks and pressures), mitigation efforts and finding solutions to overcome them for the progress of the city and the welfare of its people. A resilience strategy will provide benefits with minimal investment or can even increase investment. In addition, resilience strategies can minimize the costs incurred from pressures and shocks and can increase community participation (Setiadi & Wulandari, 2016).

3. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to find and describe the variables in a narrative (non-numeric) about the city of Jakarta becoming a resilient global city and a sustainable city so that it has global competitiveness in prospering its community without neglecting environmental sustainability.

4. Result and Discussion

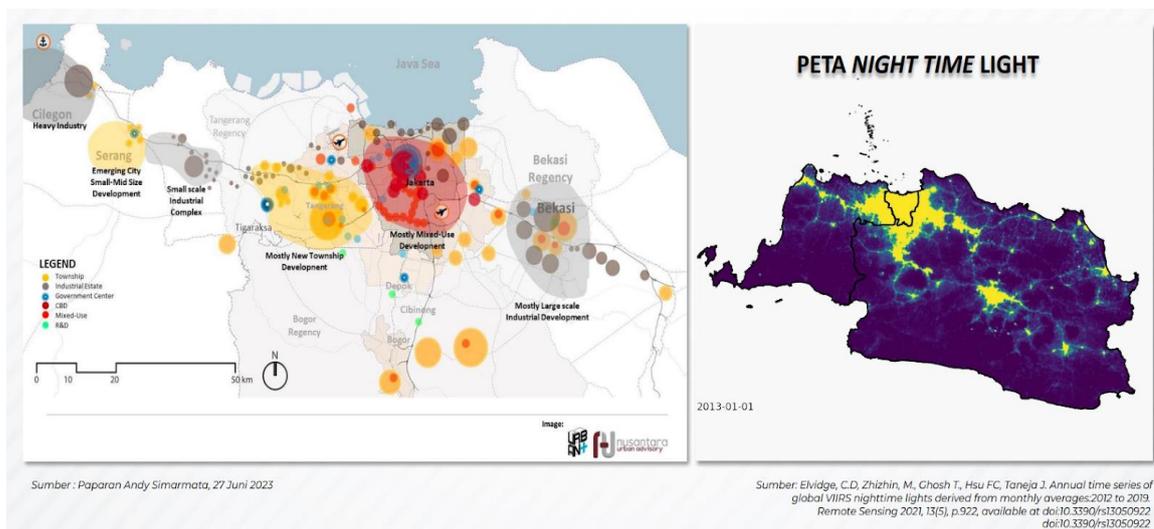
a. Jakarta becomes a Global City

The relocation of the capital from Jakarta to the archipelago in East Kalimantan, in addition to providing benefits, also has the potential for vulnerability because its geographical location borders Malaysia, near ALKI II, so a strong defense and security system must be prepared. According to Rizkiano & Hadiningrat (2024), futuristic, IKN is able to become a city that has a sustainable concept at the international level, a driving force of Indonesia's economy and a projection of the nation's identity that provides a reflection of the pluralism and pluralism of the Indonesia nation by referring to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Then, regarding the status of Jakarta, which is no longer the center of government, must be re-engineered into a resilient and sustainable global city in order to provide more benefits for the people, nation and state; Considering that the potential and resources that exist are very large so they must be utilized in such a way for the national interest. Budget support is very adequate, in addition to being sourced from the APBD as well as from the use of Ex-Ministry/Central Government Institutions. The potential of BMN, which reaches around Rp1,123.6 trillion, is very adequate to carry out various Jakarta City development programs and finance the development of the Nusantara IKN. (Rachmatarwata, 2019).

The readiness to realize the new vision of Jakarta City to become a resilient and sustainable global city has begun with the ratification of Law No. 2 of 2024 concerning the Special Region of Jakarta (DKJ) and the ratification of the Regional Regulation Framework on Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Jakarta 2024 - 2044 with a vision as a resilient, transit-based and digital-based global business city. Where RTRW refers to 3 (three) main spatial planning, namely Jakarta which is transit-oriented, digital-oriented and the creation of an independent residential environment to realize a resilient and sustainable Jakarta city. And it is supported by spatial planning that is integrated with the buffer cities of Bogor, Depok Tangerang, Bekasi, Puncak, and Cianjur (Bodetabekpunjur). As well as developing sustainable and equitable coastal areas, waters and the Thousand Islands.

In Article 1 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the DKJ Law, it is emphasized that the Jakarta Special Region Province is a provincial area that has specificity in organizing the government within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The special authority in question is related to the implementation of its function as a national economic center and a global city. The challenges are increasingly complex, not only including cultural differences, social customs, laws, regulations, governance, political stability which affect the complexity and risks that may occur. However, there are also ecological factors where the city of Jakarta is in the *ring of fire* which can occur at any time such as earthquakes, floods, land level dropping, global warming and others. (Astrid, 2022).



Source : <https://smartcity.jakarta.go.id/id/blog/upaya-jakarta-menuju-kota-global/>

Figure 02 : Jakarta's potential to become a Global City

Making Jakarta a resilient and sustainable global city is a public policy; where it is necessary to analyze public policies based on 5 (five) things, namely: a) scientific, scientific, rational, and objective considerations; b) comprehensive to enable a policy to be perfectly designed in order to realize the goals of the nation and state, namely realizing public welfare); c) multidimensional, interdependent and correlated with each other; d) comprehensive guidelines for policy implementation and evaluation; and e) provide greater opportunities to increase public participation (Badjuri and Yuwono, 2002)

To make Jakarta a global city will face increasingly complex challenges, including social disparities, quality of life, and community readiness to face global changes. If this can be overcome, with Jakarta's status as a global city, it is hoped that it can expand job opportunities through economic development and investment. This is very important to take advantage of the demographic bonus window as well as welcome the Golden Indonesia in 2045. It is necessary to reform the management of permits quickly and accurately so that business licensing and investment are more attractive; accompanied by legal certainty and security guarantees.

Jakarta's transformation into a global city is not only determined by the economic sector, but also needs the support of connectivity and mobility infrastructure that is efficient and globally competitive. Comfortable, safe and efficient public transportation is needed; advanced telecommunications; and sustainable. The city of Jakarta is designed to address social, environmental, and economic impacts through urban planning and transformation in line with Goal 11 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is "making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable". (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id>).

b. Jakarta becomes a Resilient City

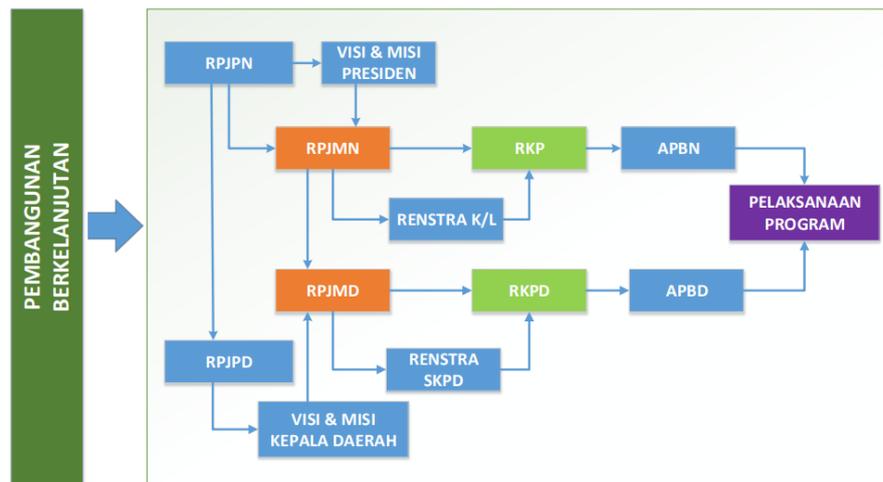
The transformation of Jakarta into a Resilient City is directed to meet 5 (five) indicators put forward by Kearney, namely: business activities, human resources, information exchange, cultural experience, and political involvement; while the Jakarta Bappeda formulates 6 (six) indicators of a global city, namely: 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. (<https://bappeda.jakarta.go.id/>). The challenges faced are increasingly complex such as digitalization, low-carbon development, climate change, congestion, air pollution, floods, rob and land subsidence, garbage, water access, population density and mobility, human resources, poverty, unemployment and slums. It requires commitment from

government leaders and all stakeholders to collaborate to build a dynamic, inclusive and environmentally friendly city of Jakarta .

The concept of *urban resilience* must begin with comprehensive resilience planning in line with the specified indicators to respond to changes both from within and outside the resilient city system. Then it must be supported by strong regulations, institutions, Human Resources (HR), technology and adequate financing.

c. Jakarta becomes a Sustainable City

Sustainable Cities require good governance, integrated urban planning, and financial management to produce: a) strong economic growth; b) conservation of natural resources; c) mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and d) promote inclusivity and livability by reducing poverty (World Bank Report)



Source : <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/website/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Buku-Pedoman-Rencana-Aksi-SDGs.pdf>

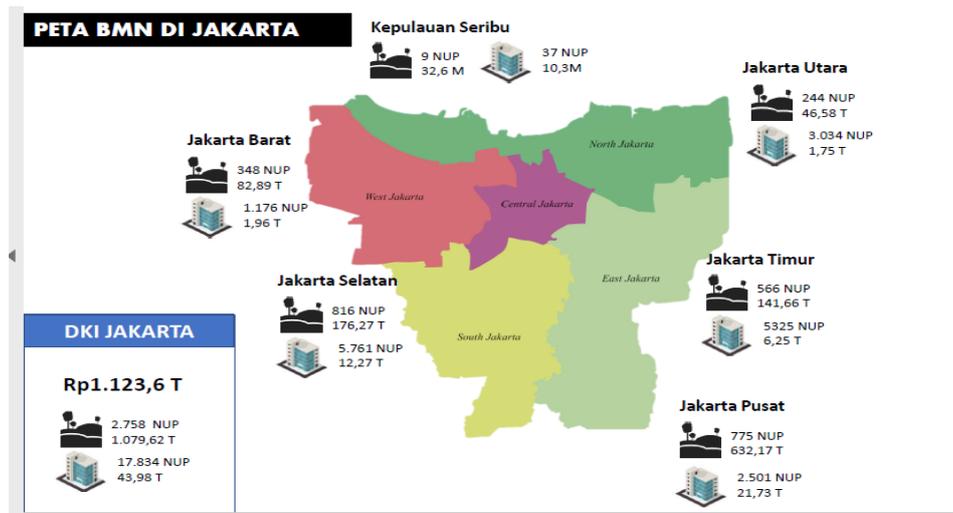
Figure 03 : Integration of Sustainable Development in Development Planning Documents

Jakarta's transformation into a Sustainable City must be integrated into the National Development Planning Document; where Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements outlined in the appropriate RPJMN Policy 2020-2024, is: a) Strengthening the financing system, as well as the land use and housing provision system, and related enabling environment collaboration with local governments, communities, and the business world; b) Waste management and

waste reduction; and c) Development of disaster-resilient infrastructure and strengthening of vital infrastructure, integrated management of disaster-prone areas, and restoration and conservation of watersheds. Also Goal 17. Partnerships to Achieve Goals are outlined in the appropriate RPJMN 2020-2024 RPJMN Policy, namely: a) Optimizing state revenue; b) Increasing economic added value which is indirectly related to efforts to increase remittances of migrant workers; c) Strengthening the pillars of economic growth and competitiveness; d) Increasing high value-added exports and strengthening the Domestic Component Level (TKDN); e) Completion of ICT infrastructure; f) Improving the availability of data and information quality; and g). Strengthening international development cooperation.

d. Effectiveness of Partial Utilization of State Property (BMN) Ex-Ministries/Institutions at the Central Level

The commitment of the central government and the Jakarta local government is the key to the successful transformation of Jakarta into a resilient and sustainable Global City; moreover, supported by enormous resources, including the potential of BMN ex-K/L at the central level which reaches around Rp1,123.6 trillion. The Management of State Property (BMN) is regulated in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning the Management of State/Regional Property. In addition, the Government has issued a series of derivative policies ranging from BMN control, BMN inventory and assessment to BMN utilization. Where, BMN must be managed properly according to *good governance principles* such as accountability, transparency for the national interest.



Sambar: Isa Rachmatarwata (2019)

Figure 04 : Map of State Property in Jakarta

The way to use BMN ex K/L Central Government can be done by: a) Borrowing for a maximum of 5 (five) years and can be extended for a maximum of one period; b) Build for Handover or Build Handover (BOT/BTO); c) Utilization Cooperation for a period of 30 to 50 years; d) Cooperation in the provision of infrastructure for a maximum period of 50 years; and e) Rent.



Sambar: Isa Rachmatarwata (2019)

Figure 05 : Form of BMN Utilization

The principles in the use of BMN must be administrative, legal, and physical orderly for the national interest. According to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014, the principles in question are: a) not changing the status of BMN leadership in accordance with it; b) does not interfere with the duties and functions of the Ministry/Institution; c) priority for the interests of the state or the public; d) BMN assessment is carried out in the context of BMN utilization; e) BMN maintenance and security costs are charged to partners; f) is state revenue that must be paid into the state treasury; and g) it is prohibited to be pledged or pawned.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that the city of Jakarta after not becoming the capital of the country must be re-engineered into a global city that is resilient and sustainable following international standards so as to provide more benefits and have global competitiveness that is managed professionally for the benefit of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Commitment from the Central Government and the Jakarta Special Region (DKJ) government is needed by strengthening helix collaboration involving elements of the government, academia, industry, society and the media.

In order to make leaps in making Jakarta a resilient and sustainable global city, the Jakarta Government recommends that the Jakarta Government implement Regional Spatial Planning consistently with support from the Central Government, including financing that can be prepared from the use of State Property (BMN) ex-Ministries/Central Government Institutions that were abandoned due to moving to the Capital City of the archipelago.

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