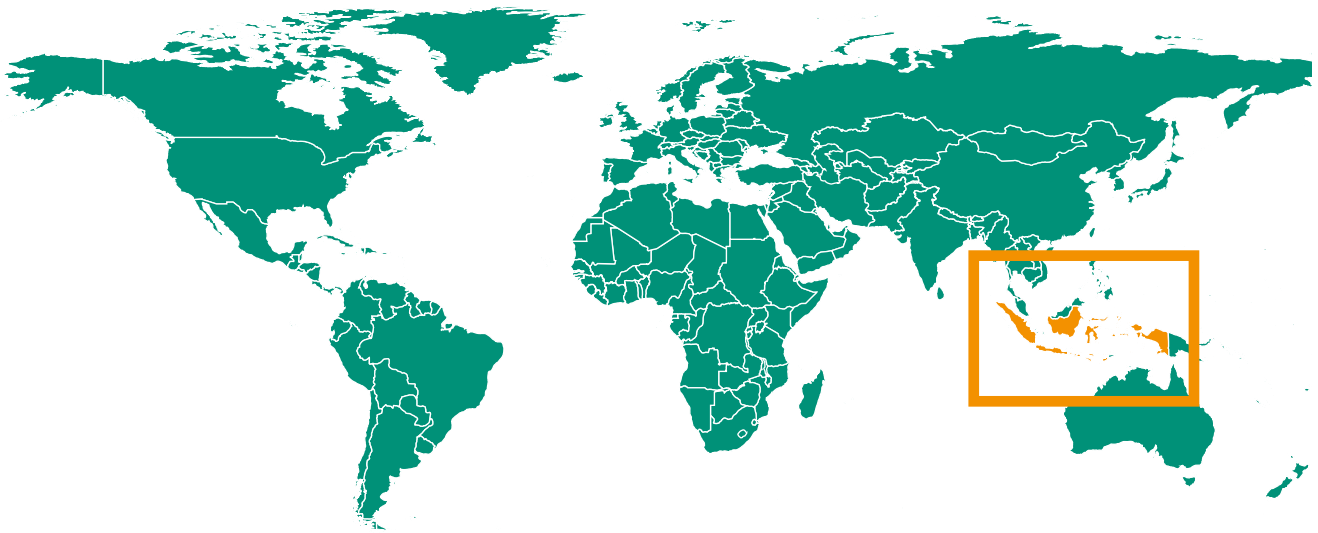


COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

INDONESIA





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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They

serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

DIRECTOR GENERAL



During the past two decades, Indonesia has experienced rapid urbanization and uneven distribution of growth. Half the population resides in urban areas. About 60% of the population resides in the island of Java, which is only 7% of the total land area. With the current urbanization rate,

it is predicted that the population residing in urban areas in the country will reach 65% by 2025.

The rapid urbanization and unpreparedness of cities and towns to cope with the needs and demands of the population and unprecedented growth can lead to serious urban issues of environmental degradation, lack of adequate housing, infrastructure and services, as well as the urbanization of poverty.

Hence, there is an urgent need to prepare the national as well as provincial and local governments to deal with the complexity of urban issues. In responding to this need, the Government of Indonesia has established the National Habitat Secretariat that functions as a common house and knowledge management center for housing and urban development actors. These two functions are expected to create multiplier effects in developing sound housing and urban development policies and programs as well as the documentation of best practices and knowledge management.

We hope that UN-HABITAT can contribute more in technical assistance, facilitating innovations, and capacity building in particular to facilitate the city-to-city learning for better dissemination of good ideas, experiences, and examples.

The Government of Indonesia conveys its support for the Habitat Country Program Document 2008-2009 as part of UN-HABITAT Mid-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) 2008-2013. We would like to utilize the National Habitat Secretariat to develop future housing policies and programs together with UN-HABITAT and other international agencies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Budi Yuwono P.'

Budi Yuwono P.
Director General of Human Settlements
Chair of National Habitat Secretariat Indonesia

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

The Republic of Indonesia is an equatorial archipelago of over 17,500 islands (6,000 inhabited) extending about 3,200 miles or 5,150 kilometers East to West and 1,250 miles or 2,012 kilometres North to South. It is the largest archipelago in the world with 1,919,443 square kilometers or 741,098 square miles divided into 33 provinces. Indonesia is also the fourth largest (and the largest muslim) population in the world with 218,868,791 people .

The Capital City is Jakarta (located on Java Island) with a population of 8,699,600 people in 2005, surrounded by 7 neighboring urban areas better known as Metropolitan Area or Greater Jakarta or Jabodetabek (Jakarta-Bogor-Tangerang-Depok-Bekasi) with total 23.650.350 million people. The government of Indonesia estimates that the population of the

Jabodetabek region will reach 32 million by 2016. As the capital city, Jakarta is referred to as the 'window of Indonesia' as it is the national strategic center of activities including administration, education, trade, etc.

The level of urbanization reached 48,3% in 2005, and is projected to reach 50% by 2010 and almost 68% by 2025, mostly generated by migration from rural to urban areas (contributing 30-40% of urban population growth), natural population growth, and reclassification of areas from rural to urban. Geographically urbanization in Java Island already exceeds the national level (60%) compared to Sumatra (17,1%), Kalimantan (20,3%), Sulawesi (16,1 %), Irian Jaya (16,3%).

Urban challenges in Indonesia are increasing with regard to urban poverty, pollution, traffic congestion, crime and violence, lack of access to almost all basic urban services and facilities such as clean water, sanitation, solid waste management, energy supply as well as haphazard urbanization or emergence of informal settlements (slums and squatters).

In the political sector, the decentralization in Indonesia was marked by the Laws 22 and 25 of 1999 that defined Regional Autonomy and Fiscal Decentralization. These laws devolved most government services and functions to local authorities—apart from defence and national security, foreign affairs, fiscal policy and religion. Since 2001, decentralization in Indonesia has entered new phase of consolidation, where actors are working to refine rules of game, reinvigorate decentralized governance, gather lesson learned, and replicate best practices. However, local institutions in many areas still lack the capacity to fulfil their new mandates effectively.

The National Long Term Development Planning is a national planning document which explicates the goals as stated in The Constitution of 1945 through national development vision and mission for 20 years period (2005 – 2025). The objective of this long term plan is to pursue 'sustainable development' which translates to a more compact, efficient, comfortable, healthy, prosperous and productive urban settlement. In addition, the National Mid Term Development Plan endeavours to reduce the unbalance development between islands, or even cities/urban areas.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 234 m
- Urban population: 121 m (52 %)

Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 1.2 %
- Urban: 3.3 %

Major cities (2008)

- Jakarta: 9.3 m
- Surabaya: 2.9 m
- Bandung: 2.5 m
- Medan 2.1 m

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators (2005)

- Slum to urban population: 26 %

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 79 %
- Piped water: 29 %
- Improved sanitation: 84 %
- Sufficient living area: N/A %
- Durable housing: 86 %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2002



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FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIP

Advocacy on good local governance, security of tenure and right to urban livelihood was undertaken through Legal Empowerment of the Poor (LEP) campaign, a collaboration program among civil society organization, local government (mayors and regents) that was facilitated by UNDP, UN Special Ambassador for MDGs in Asia-Pacific and the High Level Commission on Legal Empowerment for the Poor. The LEP campaign undertaken by working groups encompassed discussions, national consultation, and regional consultation. By giving high appreciation through public recognition to pro-poor and innovative mayors and regents, the legal empowerment for the poor program expected its influence:

1. to trigger other pro-poor innovative mayors and regents to take similar actions
2. to educate voters to vote candidates running for mayors and regents who have pro-poor innovative programs.

Advocacy on MDGs was also undertaken seriously in collaboration with media, particularly national TV stations. The UN Special Ambassador for MDGs took a good lead on advocacy activities in partnership with relevant UN Agencies, International Society and CSOs.

Monitoring on Urban Sector issues is undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works through yearly award for local government achievements in human settlements, infrastructure, and urban development. The awards are given to the following various categories:

- a. slum upgrading
- b. city-wide water and sanitation
- c. sustainable urban and regional spatial planning
- d. building codes and regulation compliance
- e. road and bridges development, operation and maintenance

In issues related to housing, the State Ministry of Housing has been signing various agreements on strategic partnership with relevant institutions — such as universities, other ministries/departments, local governments, financial institutions, etc.

Responding to national needs in strengthening the urban platform, UN-HABITAT has been supporting Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Housing in setting up a National Habitat Secretariat.

The Minister has promulgated a decree on NHS that involves relevant ministries such as: Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, Ministry of Public Works (host), Ministry of Housing, BAPPENAS (National Planning Agency), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment etc. On January 8, 2009, Minister of Public Works has inaugurated the National Habitat Secretariat office in Jakarta, and expected that the NHS could function as Common House and Knowledge Management Center of housing and urban development actors. As a common house, NHS could regularly organize forum for policy and program development.

Work with national and local partners to develop support facilities to implement pro-poor urban sector programmes. The support facilities could be functioned for capacity building, resource mobilization and



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management, strategic facilitation, technical assistance to enable local partners to address urban sector issues.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

According to Laws 32, of 2004, on Local Administration which highlights the importance of regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization, local authority (government) is mentioned to have greater authority in administering their respective areas. The shift of paradigm (from centralized to decentralized) is

ment; and (6) social justice for all. The government of Indonesia even unveiled an ambitious goal of applying a nation-wide system of good governance by 2008. According to State Minister for Administrative Reforms said of 465 regencies and cities in the country's 33 provinces, more than 50% (293 regencies/cities) already applied good governance.

Even so, there are still many obstacles and problems in realizing such principles, some of which are: (1) doubts on local administrative capability; (2) certain interests to hold on to sectoral existence (therefore hoping for 'the old' centralization to be taken place); (3) existence of local development practices that still reflected the centralized manner due the lack of understanding of

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