



LEARNING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA PRACTICAL GUIDE
Book 3. Urban Disaster and Environment in DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City

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1. ABOUT NUA IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICAL GUIDE

New Urban Agenda (NUA) is a global commitment to realize cities for all, which was agreed during the Habitat III Conference in 2016 held in Quito. NUA was born from the world awareness on the urgency of sustainable urban development as a response towards the world trend that increasingly leading to cities. At the present time, more than 50% of the world population is urban community and that number is estimated to continuously increase up to 2050. As one of the urban development guides, NUA is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). NUA and SDGs are complimentary and related one to another because both share the principle of “No one left behind”.

Understanding the NUA

Shared Vision:

- (1) Cities for All,*
- (2) Equal Rights and Opportunities for All, and*
- (3) Sustainable Cities and Settlements*

Principles and Commitment:

- (a) Leave no one behind,*
- (b) Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Economy, and*
- (c) Environment Sustainability*

New Paradigm Encouraged:

- (i) Urban and Territorial Development,*
- (ii) Government & multi-stakeholders governance, and*
- (iii) Human-oriented dan Responsive to Age and Gender.*

In the NUA formulation process, Indonesia was actively involved and committed to implementing it in the local level. The step is initiated by formulating the NUA Implementation Practical Guide Series

which consists of the 1 Indonesian version of the NUA book and 7 books that discuss the 7 main components and 7 principles that must be striped for. The books series include:

Book 1. Introduction to the New Urban Agenda

Book 2. Urban Housing and Basic Service

Book 3. Urban Disaster and Environment

Book 4. Urban Management

Book 5. Urban Transportation and Mobility

Book 6. Urban Spatial Planning and Development

Book 7. Urban Economy Development

Book 8. Social, Culture, and Community Health

Those seven guide books are “living documents” that are able to become learning facilities for Regional Government and stakeholders to implement the NUA. One of the books discusses environmental and disaster issues in an urban context, i.e. Book 3 - The NUA Implementation Practical Guide.

Book 3 – The NUA Implementation Practical Guide – Urban Disaster and Environment consists of 4 Sub-components, they are:

- A. Utilization and Management of Sustainable Natural Resources and Bio-Diversity (*consists of 3 issues, 15 policy and action options*)
- B. Environment Oriented Urban Management (*consist of 6 issues, 24 policy and action options*)
- C. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management (*consists of 3 issues, 11 policy and action options*)
- D. Integrated Disaster and Climate Change Policy Planning and Implementation (*consist of 4 issues, 10 policy and action options*)

2. SUMMARY OF THE NUA PRACTICAL GUIDE TRYOUT ACTIVITY

Although the NUA implementation practical guide has been available, however, not all Regional Governments are able to implement the NUA directly in their cities. This becomes the attention of KARINA Foundation PfR Unit who puts some efforts to disseminate NUA, especially in the fields of urban disaster and environment. To support this effort, KARINA Foundation PfR Unit worked with RuangWaktu and Kemitraan Habitat in organizing the NUA Practical Guide Tryouts in two areas i.e. DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province. The result of the tryouts is a formulation of policy recommendations in environment and disaster sectors, which is manifested in the form of a Policy Brief for the province and city.

a. **DKI Jakarta Province**

KARINA Foundation PfR Unit cooperated with Resilient Jakarta Secretariat, RuangWaktu, Kemitraan Habitat, and also the Governor Deputy Office for Environment and Spatial Management in organizing an Environment and Resilience Oriented City Forum on 21 and 29 March 2019. The first Forum held on 21 March 2019 focused on discussing the sub-components A and B which are related to natural resource & bio-diversity, and urban environment. Meanwhile, the 2nd Forum on 29 March 2019 discussed the sub-component C and D which are related to disaster and climate change. Different related actors from DKI Jakarta Province Government, National Government, NGOs, and community representatives attended the forum.

In general, both Forums were delivered following the same agenda. Forum in Jakarta was started by a presentation on the New

Urban Agenda, especially the 3rd Book which is the NUA Implementation Practical Guide – Urban Disaster and Environment. Besides that, the disaster and environment conditions in DKI Jakarta were also shared to provide a picture for the participants. Following that, there was a *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) to discuss policy and action options in regard to the disaster and environment issues which correspond to the NUA and DKI Jakarta context. The next agenda was group presentations as a knowledge sharing media with all participants.

As the follow up of the Forum, the team conducted an internal discussion to formulate a Policy Brief. That document contains inputs to implement the policies and actions related to disaster and environment that are in line with the NUA. Moreover, the inputs also support the realization of DKI Jakarta Province's Mission Statement - Becoming a Sustainable City. To respond to that, eight recommendations to realize sustainable and resilient Jakarta were set up. They are:

1. Reduce and manage waste since it's in its original source.
2. Encourage incentive and disincentive mechanism for the piping water use.
3. Encourage integration of Jabodetabek territory to overcome polluted rivers.
4. Encourage the integration of DKI Province Government and National Government policies to utilize renewable energy.
5. Strengthen the mechanism of financial audit and performance of the environment service fee payment
6. Increase community awareness and preparedness in facing disasters and climate change impacts.
7. Prioritize vulnerable territory and groups of people in disaster and climate change policies.
8. Establish a Working Group in regard to disaster management and climate change.

The next step after the Policy Brief establishment was completed was an audience with the Deputy Governor for Spatial Management and Environment, and the Resilient Jakarta Secretariat as the user of the document. The objective of the audience was to formulate a follow-up mechanism that

would be carried on following the tryout. The audience was also able to gain inputs related to recommendations on policies that have been developed and to formulate policies that would become the DKI Jakarta Province Government focus in the future.



Implementation of the Environment and Resilience Oriented City Forum in DKI Jakarta

b. Kupang

KARINA Foundation PfR Unit cooperated with Kupang City Government, RuangWaktu and Kemitraan Habitat organized an Environment and Resilience Oriented City Forum on 8-9 May 2019. The 1st Forum was held on 8 May 2019 and it focused to discuss the sub-components A and B which are related to natural resource & bio-diversity, and urban environment. Meanwhile, the 2nd Forum on 9 May 2019 discussed the sub-components C and D which are related to disaster and climate change. Different actors who are related to these issues i.e. NTT Province Government, Kupang City Government, NGOs, academics, community representatives and media attended the forum.

The activity in both Forums, DKI Jakarta and Kupang City, were delivered following the same agenda. In Kupang, the Forum was started by a presentation on the New Urban Agenda, especially the 3rd Book which is the NUA Implementation Practical Guide – Urban Disaster and Environment. Besides that, the disaster and environment conditions in Kupang City were also shared to provide a picture for the participants. Following that, there was a *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) to discuss policy and action options in regard to the disaster and environment issues which correspond to the NUA and Kupang City context. After the FGD completed, group presentations were conducted to enable knowledge exchange among participants

in regard to the results concluded from the discussion.

Following the Forum, the team conducted an internal discussion to formulate a Policy Paper. The document contains inputs for Kupang City in implementing policies and actions in regard to disaster and environment which correspond to the NUA. Moreover, those inputs also support Kupang City Mission Statement - Becoming a Green City. Some recommendations were set up to put Green Kupang into realization, they are among others:

1. Develop and manage an attractive sustainable and inclusive coastal area.
2. Manage and utilize water resources in an efficient way.
3. Increase integration in managing the watershed areas.
4. Improve a whole waste management from A to Z.
5. Encourage local bio-diversity use and preservation.
6. Integrate DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into the planning document.
7. Provide adequate legal base for disaster and climate change documents.
8. Strengthen the role and coordination of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum

9. Prioritize efforts on mitigation and adaptation towards prioritized hazards.

The next step after the Policy Brief formulation phase was completed was an audience session with Kupang City Government. The audience session was organized by involving the Major, Regional Secretary, Head of Regional Planning and Development Body (Bappeda), and representatives from other technical Regional Government Instruments (OPDs). The activity aimed to present the recommendations on policy to realize Green Kupang and they are in line with the mission statement stated inside the Kupang City Regional Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). There were some inputs gained during the process used to sharpen the recommendations in order to be more relevant for Kupang City. However, as the preparation and coordination were less mature, no discussion on the policy recommendations follow-up planning was conducted. This is a learning pulled out from the activity to be incorporated in the future audience session in order the follow-up process may involve regional government more intensively.



Implementation of the Environment and Resilience Oriented City Forum in Kupang City

Titipan untuk Wali Kota : Menciptakan lingkungan yang memampukan (enabling environment)

1. Memperkuat komitmen dan keberpihakan pada lingkungan
2. Menjalin
3. Mendo
4. Menga
5. Menyey
6. Mendo
7. Mendo

Sembilan rekomendasi kebijakan

Kepada Wali Kota dan Kepala OPD Kota Kupang, kami merekomendasikan 9 kebijakan berikut:

1. Isu
2. Daurat Sampah
3. Pemertuaan Lahan dan Pencemaran Kawasan Pantai
4. Minim polu
5. Gap kapu
6. Rencana pr
7. Faktor Kunci
8. Kata Kunci
9. Kata Kunci

Mewujudkan Kupang Hijau

Memperkuat Tata Kelola Lingkungan dan Ketahanan dari Hulu ke Hilir

Pendahuluan

Kota Kupang menghadapi persoalan penurunan kualitas lingkungan akibat alih fungsi lahan dan lemahnya pengelolaan persampahan (Pantun, 2019). Hal ini sejalan dengan temuan Indeks Kota RTH (Rencana Tata Ruang) 2017-2018, yang menunjukkan bahwa Kota Kupang memiliki tingkat pencemaran air permukaan yang tinggi (Kurniati, 2019). Superlatas penguatan tata kelola lingkungan dan keberkahan yang komprehensif dalam implementasi kebijakan Pemertuaan Kota Kupang yang bila tidak akan mengancam daya dukung dan ketahanan lingkungan bagi generasi mendatang. Pemertuaan para pelaku akan dapat memperkuat daya dukung lingkungan dan keberkahan dengan mengadopsi prinsip-prinsip Agenda Baru Perkotaan atau New Urban Agenda (NUA), yang selaras dengan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Salah satu prinsip dasar NUA, keberlanjutan lingkungan hidup, sejalan dengan misi pembangunan Kota Kupang menuju metropolitan berkeadilan lingkungan atau "Kupang Hijau". Prinsip tersebut bertujuan untuk mewujudkan kota untuk semua, kota yang disediakan bagi seluruh rakyat masyarakat, generasi mendatang, dan juga bagi seluruh komponen lingkungan hidup (Darmas, 2019). Di lingkungan Kota Kupang dapat menjadi contoh dalam pencapaian kota berkeadilan lingkungan dan keberkahan.

Kebijakan 327 rencana aksi: angin bencan Kota Kupang berstatus Darurat Bencana

Memahami NUA*

Prinsip dan komitmen:

1. Prinsip pembangunan berkelanjutan
2. Komitmen pemerintah yang inklusif dan berkeadilan serta
3. Keberlanjutan lingkungan hidup

Paradigma baru yang didorong:

1. Dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan
2. Dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan
3. Dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan

Titipan untuk Deputy Gubernur Bidang Tata Ruang dan Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi DKI Jakarta

Rekomendasi untuk Wakil Wali Kota dan Kepala OPD Kota Kupang, kami merekomendasikan 9 kebijakan berikut:

8 Rekomendasi Aksi & Kebijakan

DKI Jakarta rawan bencana dan dampak perubahan iklim

Provinsi DKI Jakarta

policy brief Jakarta

Mewujudkan Jakarta Lestari dan Berketahanan

Pendahuluan

Perencanaan di Jakarta yang telah berkembang dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan. Hal ini sejalan dengan misi pembangunan Kota Kupang menuju metropolitan berkeadilan lingkungan atau "Kupang Hijau". Prinsip tersebut bertujuan untuk mewujudkan kota untuk semua, kota yang disediakan bagi seluruh rakyat masyarakat, generasi mendatang, dan juga bagi seluruh komponen lingkungan hidup (Darmas, 2019). Di lingkungan Kota Kupang dapat menjadi contoh dalam pencapaian kota berkeadilan lingkungan dan keberkahan.

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2. Dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan
3. Dari fokus pembangunan fisik ke fokus pembangunan manusia, sosial, dan lingkungan

3. LEARNING GAINED

Briefly, the tryouts of the NUA Implementation Practical Guide, mainly Book 3. Environment and Disaster, in two areas, DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City, have provided new understanding in regard to the challenges in environment and disaster fields in each area. On a city scale, there are significant differences between DKI Jakarta Province with a population of more than 10 million people and Kupang City with a population of fewer than 500,000 people. The challenges faced by both areas are also different, either the types or the scale of their complexity. Both cities have provided important learnings regarding measures to implement the NUA at the ground level. Those learnings cover two things, i.e. the tryout materials and delivery technic.

a. The Tryout Materials

The tryout of the NUA Implementation Practical Guide in DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City focused on the urban management challenges and different available solution alternatives, especially in regard to urban development which is more environment and resilience oriented. Starting from the tryout experiences in both Jakarta and Kupang until they finally produced Policy Briefs consisting of policy recommendations, there are four major learning areas to be considered for future tryouts. Those are:

1. Contextualization of NUA Practical Guide

The NUA Implementation Practical Guide was developed in a generic way without any specific consideration towards the characteristics of the world's cities in general and specifically in Indonesia

specifically. Whereas, the city conditions in Indonesia are very diverse and unique either from the geographic point a view or their scale. Geographically, a city may be located in a coastal area, lowland, highland or mountainous area. For the scale point a view, there are small cities, medium-sized cities, big cities and metropolitan. Besides that, an urban area is not just limited to its city administrative boundary because it may also become part of a district (for example city area in Bantaeng District) up to a metropolitan region (such as Jabodetabek. Therefore, it requires stages for the NUA practical guide contextualization to make it more suitable to the city where the tryout implemented.

Regarding the Tryout Materials

1. Contextualization of the NUA Practical Guide
2. Regional Planning Document Assessment
3. Availability of the Supporting Data
4. Policy Brief Gap Analysis

Implementation Technic

1. Coordination with Regional Government
2. Communication Strategy
3. Follow-up Mechanism

Practically, the contextualization aims to enable more focused discussions in order to respond to the needs of the urban development challenges. This is a critical step for the organizing committee to understand more specifically the conditions and needs of each city so that they are able to formulate appropriate policy recommendations. The understanding should include understanding on data and information regarding the condition of social, economy, and environment in the respective city and development challenges it faces. Besides

that, knowledge of territory also becomes one aspect that needs to explore. The relation between a city with its surrounding areas may influence the complexity of the city's urban development challenges.

The locations selected for trying-out the NUA Implementation Practical Guide were DKI Jakarta and Kupang City and definitely it required contextualization process to be done for each city. The contextualization effort was easier when it was conducted in DKI Jakarta Province as the city has better data and information. Besides, the access to different government policies was able to be gained easily, therefore, the organizing committee was able to map different interventions that were already taken and the ones that would be implemented by the Province Government. Whereas, Kupang City obviously faces different environment and disaster challenges from DKI Jakarta Province. However, the corresponding information and data were still minimum and not available a lot on the web. As a result of this situation, it required extra efforts in digging in the information on Kupang City's environment and disaster conditions.

After understanding the context of the area where the tryouts would be implemented, an assessment on the policy and action options stated in Book 3 – The NUA Implementation Practical Guide was conducted prior to the tryouts. The assessment was part of the preparation activities where the facilitators did discussions to understand the policy and action options and their linkages to the local conditions, both in DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City. In addition to understanding the NUA context locally, the preparation also aimed to prepare the facilitators to guide the FGD that would be

held during the tryouts. It's expected that the FGD would be more directed and right on target.

2. Regional Planning Document Assessment

One of the steps required prior to the tryout on the NUA Implementation Practical Guide was an assessment of the prevailing policy documents in each city. This step was part of the contextualization effort of the NUA Practical Guide. At least, there are three important documents need to be assessed, they are Regional Medium-Term Development Planning (RPJMD), Spatial Planning (RTRW) and sectorial planning. The assessment and analysis of those three documents may indicate the commitment level of the Regional Government to overcome different challenges on urban development. RPJMD may show the political commitment of the elected head of the region during his/her five-year political position. RTRW may provide a description of the spatial allocation to develop the city and which areas need more attention. Meanwhile, the sectorial planning elaborates in detail the needs of sectorial development.

3. The Availability of Supporting Data

In the stage of the Policy Brief development, either in Jakarta or Kupang, the data and information completeness became critical and it had to be prepared. The aim was to support the analysis of the existing condition in each city in order to identify gaps. However, as it's mentioned earlier, the data availability in DKI Jakarta Province and Kupang City is relatively different. In Jakarta, data access was incredibly easy and open, whereas, in Kupang, it required extra effort. The implication was there are differences in the analysis deepness and level of detail in the policy recommendations for both cities.

To ensure the availability of the required data and information, it's important to establish good communication and coordination with the local government. The objective is to raise their sense of belonging and the sense of urgency of the policy recommendations that would be developed. In regard to this matter, Bappeda and BPS are the main actors to assist the data and information collection. Besides those agencies, the sectorial OPDs can also be involved to gain more technical data to sharpen the analysis. Therefore, communication with OPDs in the tryout preparation stage is a critical thing to do.

4. Policy Brief Gap Analysis

In developing a set of policy recommendations inside the Policy Brief as the output of the tryout, gap analysis becomes the basis in determining the correct policy. A gap analysis was conducted by comparing the development challenges faced with the policy interventions that have been taken. In doing the gap analysis, the regional context, especially the data availability is very influencing. The gap analysis which was done in DKI Jakarta was more complex compared to the gap analysis in Kupang City. The reason was Jakarta has larger city territory, more population, and bigger problem complexity experienced by the city.

One of the analyzed gaps that came out during the gap analysis process in Kupang City was the effectiveness of the program and activity implementation. At the moment, Kupang City has a DRR Forum as a coordination forum across stakeholders in regard to disaster. However, this forum hasn't worked effectively because it hasn't involved more parties and not yet owned a strong bargaining power in the formal policy

planning process. Therefore, the policy recommendations are to strengthen the DRR Forum through the participation of the community, private sectors, up to members of the legislation, and to ensure that inputs from DRR Forum become references in developing government programs and activities.

b. Implementation's Technical Matters

The tryout process of the NUA Implementation Practical Guide requires good preparation, especially in regard to coordination with different stakeholders. The activities conducted both in Jakarta and Kupang involved Regional Government as the main strategic partner. Throughout the whole process from the preparation up to the implementation, there are three things that may become inputs to improve future tryout implementation. Those three things are:

1. Coordination with the Regional Government

During the event preparation, coordination with the local government is the first thing that needs to be done. This aims to develop mutual understanding between the organizing committee with the government, and also to "familiarize" the urgency of NUA to the Regional Government. First, communication needs to be built with one of the units inside the Regional Government who would have a role as a cooperating partner in organizing the NUA tryout. When doing coordination with the partner, the implementation technics should be discussed together. By doing this all stakeholders involved in organizing the event have the same understanding on the event's technical things and it's expected the event can be delivered in an effective and efficient way.

In addition to developing good communication with organizing partner, communication should be done with OPDs who deal with the tryout theme, minimally by engaging Bappeda as the proponent of the program and activity planning in the region and the Regional Secretary as the technical units coordinator in the regional level. Next, the coordination is able to be continued with the sectorial OPDs that would involve in the tryout activity. The coordination with the local government must be done intensively in order to build trust towards the NUA tryout implementation. Without coordination and communication, the tryout implementation and also its follow up would face barriers.

The local government doesn't just engage in the preparation stage but they can also involve in Policy Brief development as the output of the policy recommendation. During this stage, the organizing party may coordinate with the regional government to help provide supporting data and give inputs to the policy recommendation that has been set up. The objective is in order for the regional government has a sense of belonging towards the NUA tryout activity and the Policy Brief established so that they can do a follow-up to the level that has more technical characteristics.

2. Communication Strategy

NUA is a quite difficult document for many parties to comprehend, including Regional Government. Although there is already NUA Implementation Practical Guide in Indonesian, still people are not fully familiar with the language used and the content is not contextual with the diverse characteristics of cities in Indonesia. Therefore, the tryout event should be contextual to the local condition and also must have a strength to

familiarize the language of the global commitment which is complicated to become an easy to understand language. Therefore, an easy and brief communication strategy is becoming a critical thing that should be done by the organizing committee.

A good communication strategy should be able to be seen in the Policy Brief development as the result of the policy recommendation. I regard this matter, it's important to always remember "Who would read?" so that the Policy Brief format can be adjusted with the readers' characteristics. In general, Region Heads, Heads of Government Agency and heads of other agencies do not have quite some time to read a report. Therefore, Policy Brief must be designed as briefly as possible without losing the main message that would like to be delivered. The use of data and information must be well organized in order to attract readers. Different types of infographics may be used to enable the readers to easily pull out the core of the Policy Brief.



The Audience with the Kupang City Major

3. Follow-up Mechanism

To ensure that the tryout activity and Policy Brief development are useful and adopted by the local government, it's critical to organize an audience stage with the regional head. This audience session aims to elaborate policy recommendations inside the Policy Brief and to formulate actions plan as a further detailed elaboration of the recommendation up to the levels of programs, activities, and budget. However, to ensure a successful audience, it requires intensive coordination and communication between the organizing committee and local government. The realization of the actions plan would also depend on the regional head commitment and other OPD leaders in implementing NUA in each city.

It's expected that the developed NUA Practical Guide Series would help the regional government in developing and managing their cities more inclusively and sustainably as it's mandated inside the NUA. In the future, the NUA Practical Guide must be socialized more extensively to stakeholders, especially Regional Government. The objective is to raise awareness of the Regional Government (Pemda) to adapt the principles and values inside the NUA independently and not depending on external parties. This would also increase sense of belonging of each city towards the NUA Practical Guide.

This learning is developed based on the experiences during the implementation of Environment and Resilience Oriented City Forum (DKI Jakarta on 21 & 29 March 2019 and Kupang City on 8 – 9 May 2019), and the Policy Brief audience with the Regional Government. Both forums were delivered with the support from KARINA Foundation PforR Unit and the Regional Government. The forum in DKI Jakarta Province collaborated with the DKI Jakarta Province Government and Resilience Jakarta. Meanwhile, the forum in Kupang City worked together with the Kupang City Government. The learning was also developed by recognizing the material inside the NUA Implementation Practical Guide – Book 3 – Urban Disaster and Environment. The NUA Practical Guide is a cooperation between Public Work and Public Housing Ministry Territorial Infrastructure Development Agency (BPIW) with RuangWaktu Knowledge Hub, and Kemitraan Habitat.





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