

**Emerging Urban Governance
in Southeast Asian Countries:
How can we control the rapidly expanding cities?**

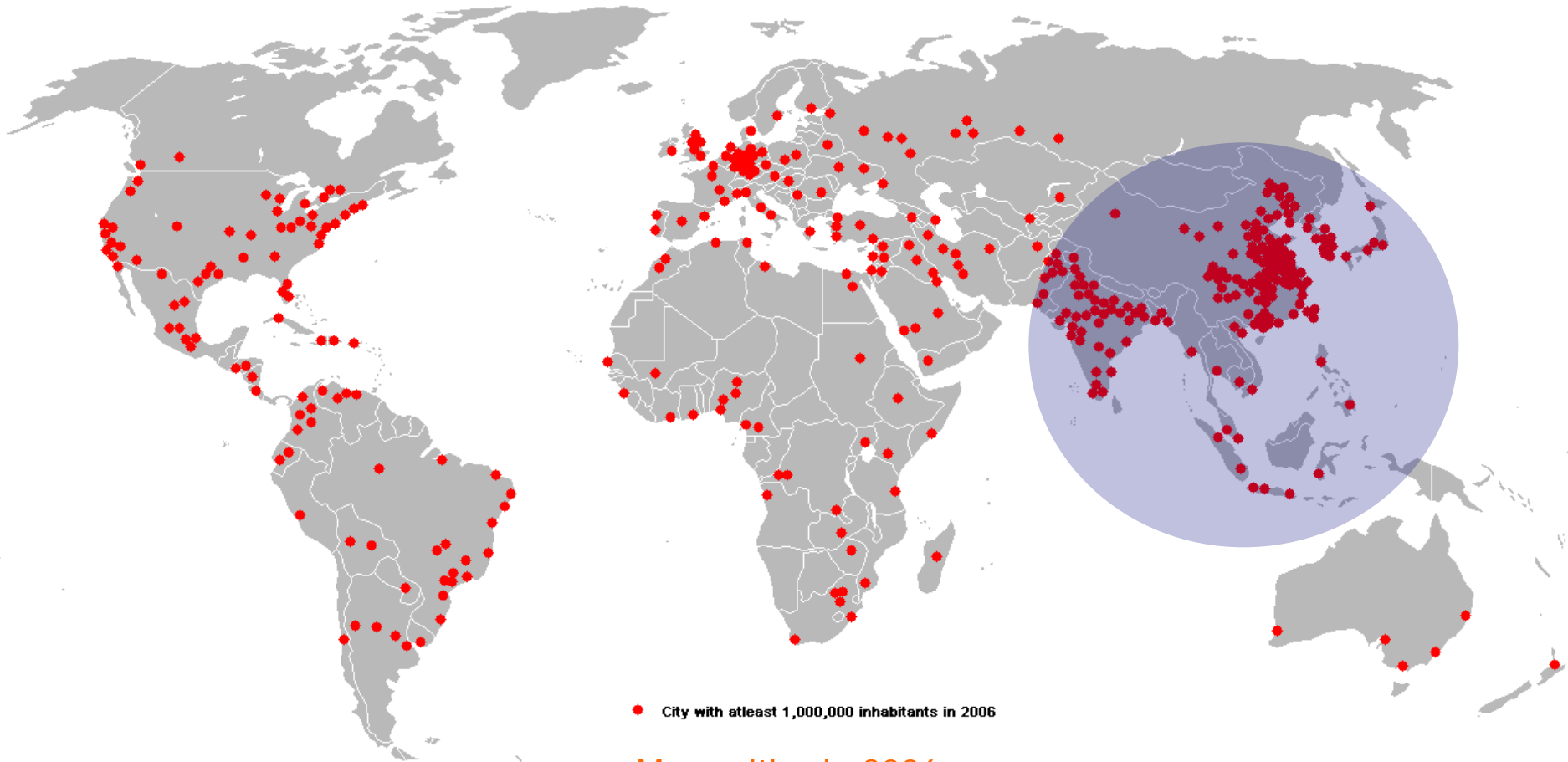
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Southeast Asian Cities Today

1. Rapid Urbanization and Emerging Mega Cities
2. Mega City, Tokyo
3. Mega City, Jakarta
4. Mega City, Jakarta, Closer View
5. Challenges for Southeast Asian City

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Rapid Urbanization and Emerging Mega cities



Mega cities in 2006





6

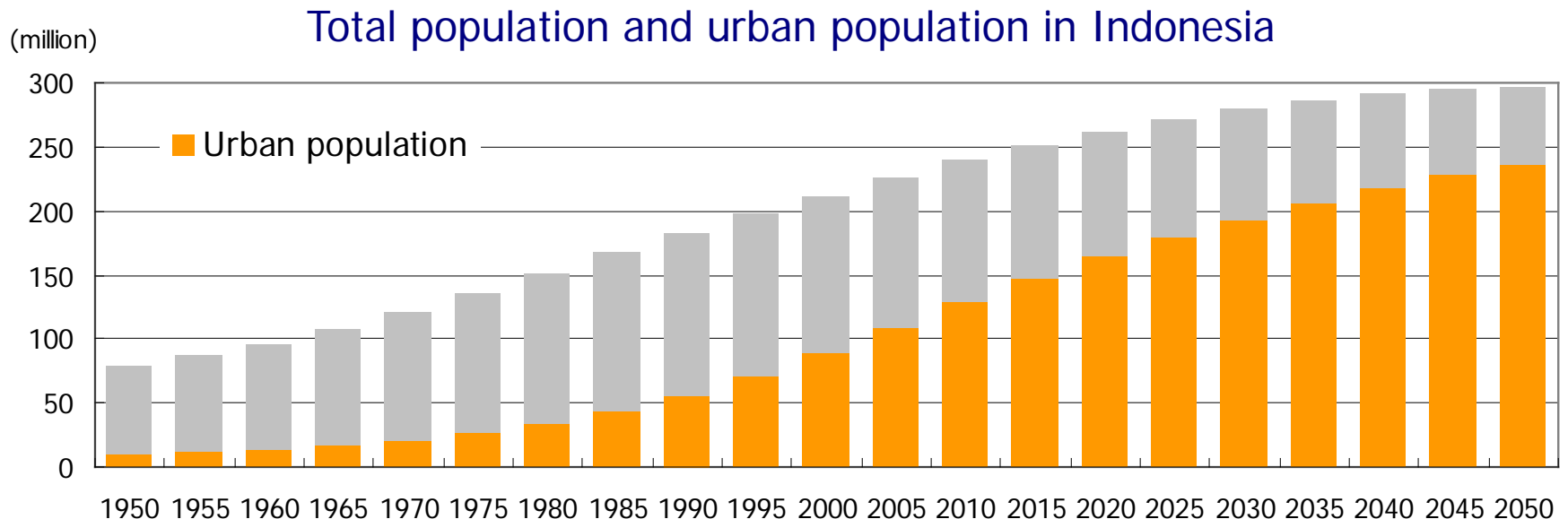
Mega City, Jakarta, Closer View



Emerging Urban Governance in Indonesia

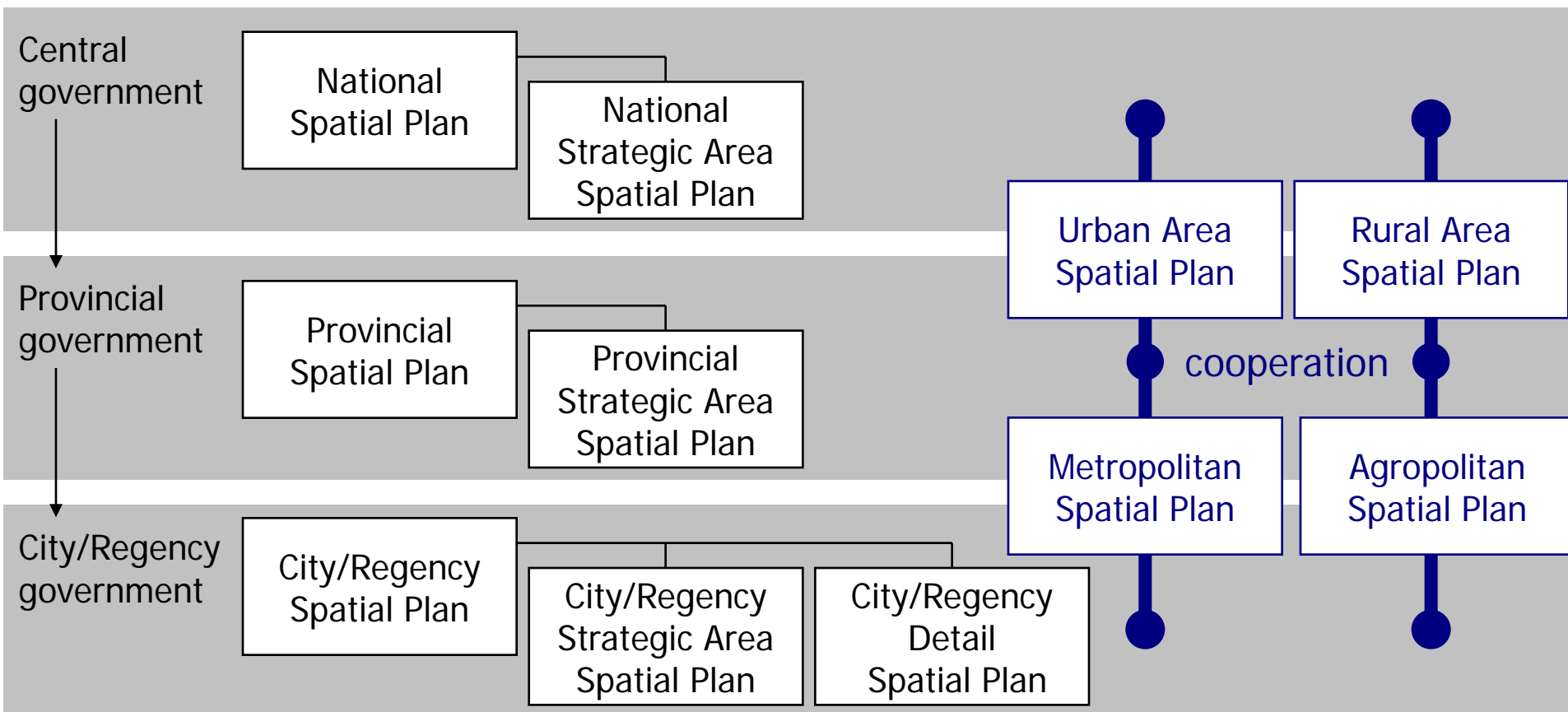
1. **Urbanizing Indonesia**
2. **Decentralizing Indonesia**
3. **Spatial Plan as an Institutional Tool**
4. **Spatial Plan: Metropolitan Jakarta**
5. **Yogyakarta: Motorization and Urbanization**
6. **Development Cooperation: KARTAMANTUL**

- Urban population: 12.4% (1950) -> 48.1% (2005) -> 79.4% (2050)
- 6 cities of over one million population
 - Jakarta (13 million), Bandung (4.1 million), Surabaya (3.0 million), Medan (2.3 million), Palembang (1.7 million), Makassar (1.3 million)



- Decentralizing Indonesia: From highly centralized days to “big bang” decentralizing days
 - Started with Law 22/1999 and 25/1999 (Law 33/2004 and 34/2004 at present)
 - Much authorities have been transferred to the local government
- “Local egoism”: Land use conflict among neighboring local governments, etc.

- Altered Spatial Planning Law (Law 26/2007): Institutional tool for metropolitan urban management



Yogyakarta: Motorization and Urbanization



Inter-governmental Cooperation in Yogyakarta

- Started in Yogyakarta City Region in the late 1980s
 - Decentralization pushed this cooperation. Three local governments (city and regencies) in the city region set up Joint-secretariat KARTAMANTUL in 2001.
- Cooperation in the border area spatial plan
 - Peri-urban area with little infrastructure management.



Left: Concept of KARTAMANTUL
Right: Border area



- Decentralization, role of the local governments
 - Coordination role for the provincial government (higher tier than the city/regency governments), as shown in the law.
- Sense of place
 - Yogyakarta, as a territory of the Matharam Kingdom.
 - Step by step and long-term cooperation?



The palace and its people

Conclusion

- Rapid urbanization (for all cities) and emerging megacities in Southeast Asian countries
 - With economical growth and motorization.
- Lots of challenges both in the Inner city and in the peri-urban area, but poor institutional arrangement in urban growth control
- Lesson from Indonesia: Emerging governance, started with decentralization
 - Land use conflict as a new challenge, but Yogyakarta can overcome it.
 - Working institution and sense of place (with step by step and long-term approach?).