

1. NCICD: The ultimate urban flood management case

Mr Sutanto Soehodho, deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta

2. NCICD Master Plan: An integrated approach and acceleration coastal protection through urban development

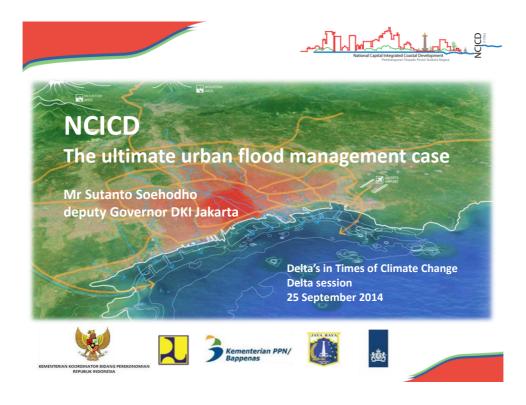
Mr Victor Coenen, Team leader Master Plan NCICD, Witteveen + Bos

3. Managing the delivery of NCICD: Funding arrangements, institutional set-up and legal framework

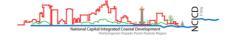
Mr Ad Sannen, Team Leader NCICD PMU Support, Royal HaskoningDHV

4. The way forward: Bridging sectors, institutions and stakeholders

Mr Purba Robert Mangapul Sianipar, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia







- 1. Jakarta: Thriving Metropolis
- 2. Why the National Capital is at risk
- 3. The main challenges
- 4. Urgency
- 5. From JCDS to NCICD



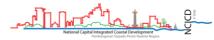
Jakarta | thriving metropolis and national capital of Indonesia





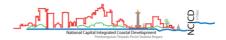


- Modern city with over 10 million residents
- Improving transportation New MRT and toll roads
- Strong economic growth ≈ 6%
- Mature democracy new national administration to be installed
- Healthy public finance



Jakarta | Why the National Capital is at risk

- Water safety crisis
 - Land subsidence, flood hazard, poor access to clean water, depletion of resources
- Infrastructure crisis
 - Congestion (port, rail and road), poor connectivity
- Ecological crisis
 - Water pollution, insufficient solid waste management, air pollution, lack of green areas
- Population density crisis
 - Slum areas, poor housing, public health hazards
- Energy crisis
 - Inadequate and vulnerable power infrastructure



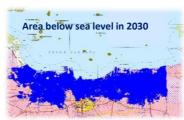
The challenges | Floods from the sea, aggravated by land subsidence, increasingly causing damage and casualties

Jakarta is sinking, the sea rises

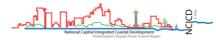








The Need for Speed



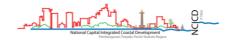
The urban challenges | Ecological balance, Urban Space & Economic growth

- Lack of space for high quality urban development
- Lack of space for water retention
- Unsustainable management worsening poor water quality & floods
- Quality urban coastal area and livelihood communities under pressure
- Traffic congestion
- Stagnation of economic growth and withdrawal







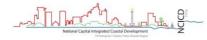


Urgency: The Need for Speed

Pluit, October 2013













From JCDS to NCICD

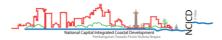
Dutch support:

2007-2009 Jakarta Flood Management 2010-2012 Jakarta Coastal Defence Strategy (JCDS) 2013-2014 National Capital Integrated Coastal Development (NCICD)



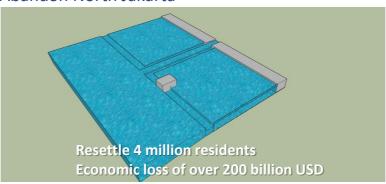


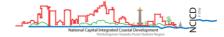




3 principal solutions

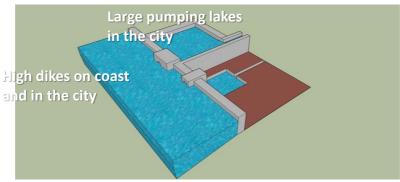
Abandon North Jakarta

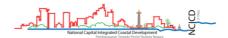




3 principal solutions

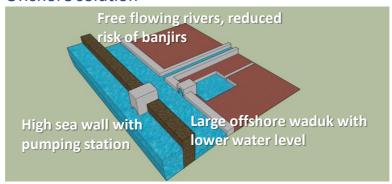
Onshore solution

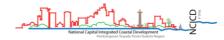




3 principal solutions

Offshore solution

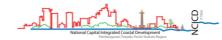




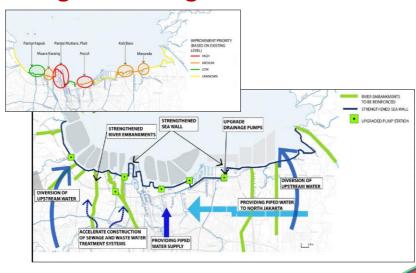
Immediate action required

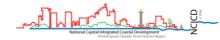
Stage A:

- Slow down subsidence: provide piped water as alternative for deep water wells
- Accelerate sewerage and waste water treatment: prevent 'black water waduks'
- Strengthen current sea defence system and river embankments: life time until 2030
- Improve urban drainage system
- Prepare for Stage B: the Outer Sea Wall



Stage A: the urgent measures

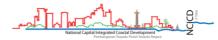




Medium and long term safety

From onshore to offshore; the Outer Sea Wall and great waduk (pumping lake)



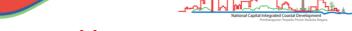


3 Phases of construction



From coastal defence to coastal development

- Could the great waduk and the outer sea wall revitalize the National Capital?
- Is it possible to generate revenues with the great waduk and outer sea wall?

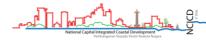


Urban opportunities

- Tangerang-Bekasi
 Highway and other connections
- Clean surface water
- Piped water supply
- Revitalisation of coastal communities
- Sea front recreation areas

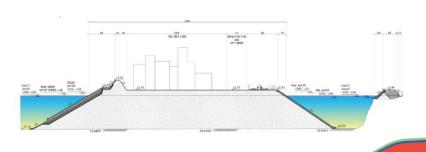


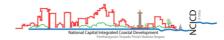




The great waduk and sea wall

- Deep water development: is costly
- An iconic shape is required to attract developers and at the same time: new area must create added value to <u>all</u> residents of Jakarta

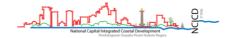




Iconic waterfront city

From curved shapes to the Great Garuda

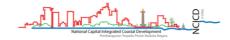




More than a nice shape

A clean city, a city for everyone, a connected city





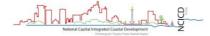
Conclusion

Two problems to solve:

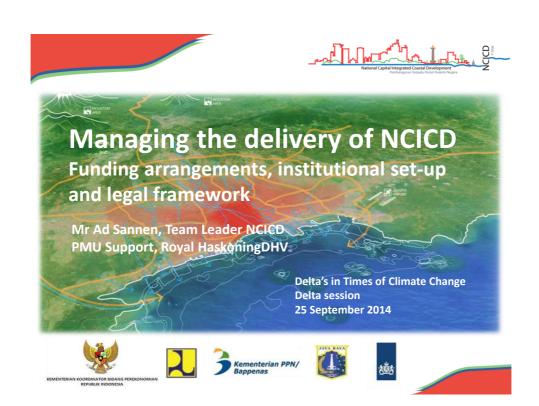
- Protect national capital against wall of sea water
- Store large quantities of river water

NCICD: phased solution from onshore to offshore:

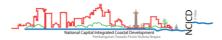
- A. Slow down subsidence, clean the waters and strengthen existing sea defence
- B. Build great waduk and outer sea wall-West
- C. Build great waduk and outer sea wall-East

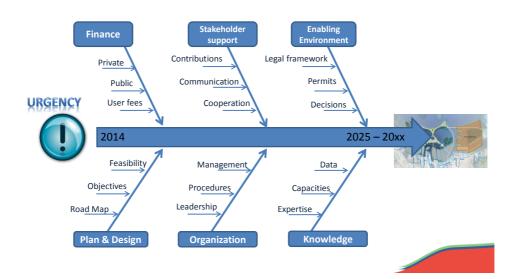






Delivery of NCICD What is needed?





Challenges

- Big number of stakeholders: governmental and non-governmental
- High complexity, big investments
- Controversial program with big impact, opportunities and risks
- Not one champion/authority emerged yet
- Unique program and scale, no example elsewhere
- Merging commercially viable and non-viable program components



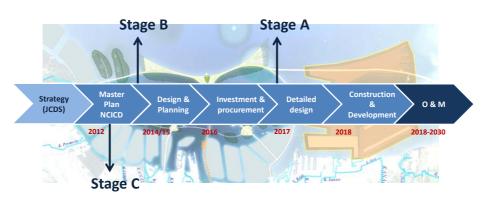
Program Management Support

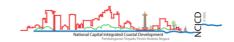
Focus on:

- Stakeholder involvement and acceptance
- · Legal and institutional anchoring
- Knowledge and Capacity Development
- Funding Strategy
- Organization and Management setup for the next program phase

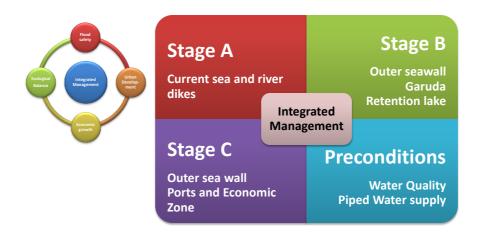


NCICD Program Phases





Integrated management



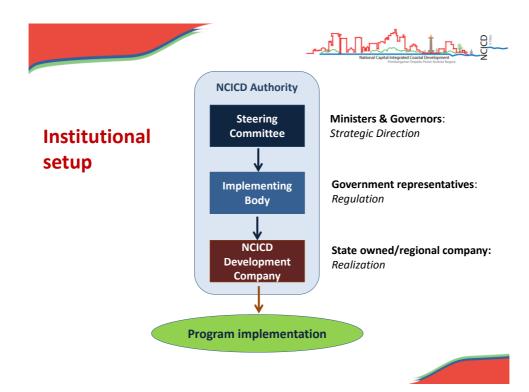
Organization principles Single Authority Adaptive

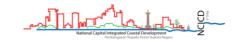
Learning Organization

Entrepreneurial & value driven

management

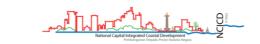
Full Life Cycle Management



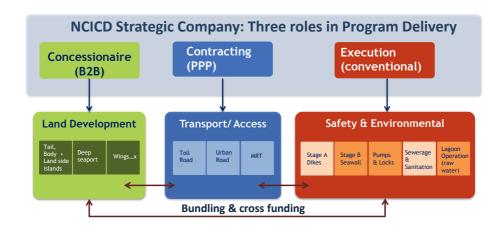


Implementing Body: Key functions in Program Governance & Regulation



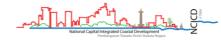


NCICD Development Company



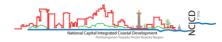
Commercial Viability of components

Financial Commercial Delivery Component Body **Port** Sale of Land Land side islands Commercially **Concessions** Viable Tail **BOT** Wings NPV =0 MRT **Partially BOT + VGF City Road Network** Commercially **Water Supply** Viable DBFM(O) **National Toll Road** Sewerage & WWT DBFM(O) Not Locks Commercially **Pumps** Traditional Viable Sea wall / Dikes **Public Funding**



Funding Strategy

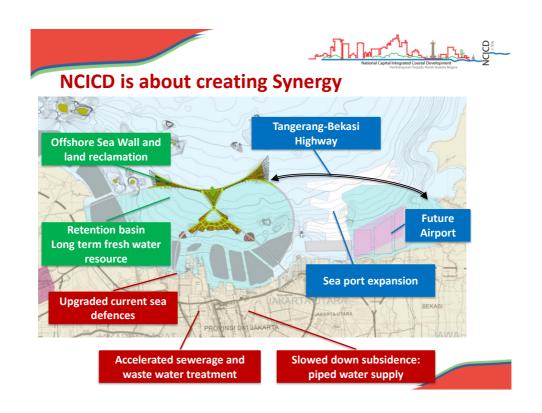
- Key Principle: the integrated revenue potential is the main funding source
- Key mechanisms:
 - entrepreneurial approach (through the strategic company)
 - Maximizing revenue potential on the basis of feasible PPP business cases and through investing in preconditions
 - Inter-project cross subsidization & funding between commercially viable and non viable components



Next steps

| | Steps | Q4- 2014 | Q1- 2015 | Q2- 2015 | Q3- 2015 | Q4- 2015 |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Master Plan endorsement (Minister level) | | | | | |
| 2 | Master Plan formalization (by Presidential Regulation) | | | | | |
| 3 | Formalization of the NCICD Authority (by Emergency Legislation) | | | | | |
| 4 | NCICD Permanent legislation | | | | | |
| 5 | Formalization of organization & procedures of the NCICD Authority (Pres. Regulation) | | | | | |
| 6 | Establishment of the Strategic Company (Govt. Regulation) | | | | | |
| 7 | National and Provincial Budget 2015 | | | | | |
| 8 | Amend National Strategic Spatial Plan (Perpres 54/2008) | | | | | |
| 9 | Amend Provincial Spatial Plan | | | | | |

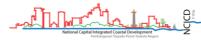






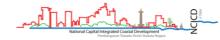
What do we need to create synergy?

- 1. A paradigm shift is needed, no business as usual!
- 2. Urgency & Emergency; the need for ownership and mandate for a decisive NCICD Authority.
- 3. The government need to become entrepreneurial in its planning and implementation approach and at the same time position itself as a long term trusted investment partner with the necessary skills and expertise.
- 3. Trust and new forms of engagement are needed between the public and private sector in arrangements for implementation.
- 4. Cooperation with stakeholders and thorough community involvement.



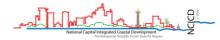
Preparing the next stage (2014-2018)

- Implementation of Stage A
 - Implementation is ongoing
 - Launch NCICD on 9 October 2014
 - 3 years of integrated planning, design, contracting, funding and implementation
- · Preparation of Stage B
 - 3 years of planning, designing, permitting and contracting
 - Funding and capacities required for:
 - · Field surveys
 - · Designing the Great Garuda: technical designs, urban designs and plans
 - Feasibility studies: MRT, toll roads etc.
 - Organization: implementing body, business planning
 - Financing, funding and contracting: involving the private sector
 - Permitting: AMDAL's
- Master planning of Stage C
 - Detailing plans for deep sea port, airport, economic zone, infrastructure etc.



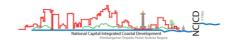
Key decision points

- Concluding the Master Plan project phase, and jointly agree on:
 - The NCICD-implementation model with the three stages (ABC model)
 - The need for immediate and coordinated action for Stage A through a management body with sufficient mandate, budget and man power
 - The legal, organizational and financial provisions for the design phase of Stage B.



Key decision points

- Declaring emergency status for the National Capital's coastal zone
- 2. Declaring NCICD as a priority program of National strategic importance
- 3. Establishing the **single organization** to govern and implement the program
- **4.** Accelerate water quality improvement and piped water supply
- Developing the required capacities and resources for program implementation.



Not just a seawall

