



**Kampus
Merdeka**
INDONESIA JAYA



all about land:

issues and challenges of rural - urban transformation in the Indonesian new capital “NUSANTARA”

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München, November 8 2024



profile



Class of 2023 – 2025: Master Program in Land Management and Land Tenure

CURRENT JOB:

Full Professor at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

EXPERTISE:

rural planning and development | climate related disaster and planning | rural transformation | land management

POSITIONS:

Indonesia

DAAD Research Ambassador

Advisory Board – Indonesian Planning Schools Association

Planning Expert – Nusantara New Capital Authority

International

Council – Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN)

Chair – Steering Committee World Planning Schools Congress (WPSC) 2026, Helsinki

CURRENT PROJECT:

DAAD Exceed Program - Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS) 2020 – 2029; Host TU Berlin



brief overview of Nusantara (IKN)

From Jakarta to Nusantara

1,236 kilometer

2 hours by air from Jakarta to Balikpapan
+ 90 minutes by road / 40 minutes by boat



Nusantara's Scope of Development and Connectivity

Total Area
(Land and Water)
322,429 Ha

Land Area
252,660 ha

KIKN

Core Urban
Area

56,159 ha

KP-IKN

Buffer Area

199,501 ha

KIPP

Government Core
Area

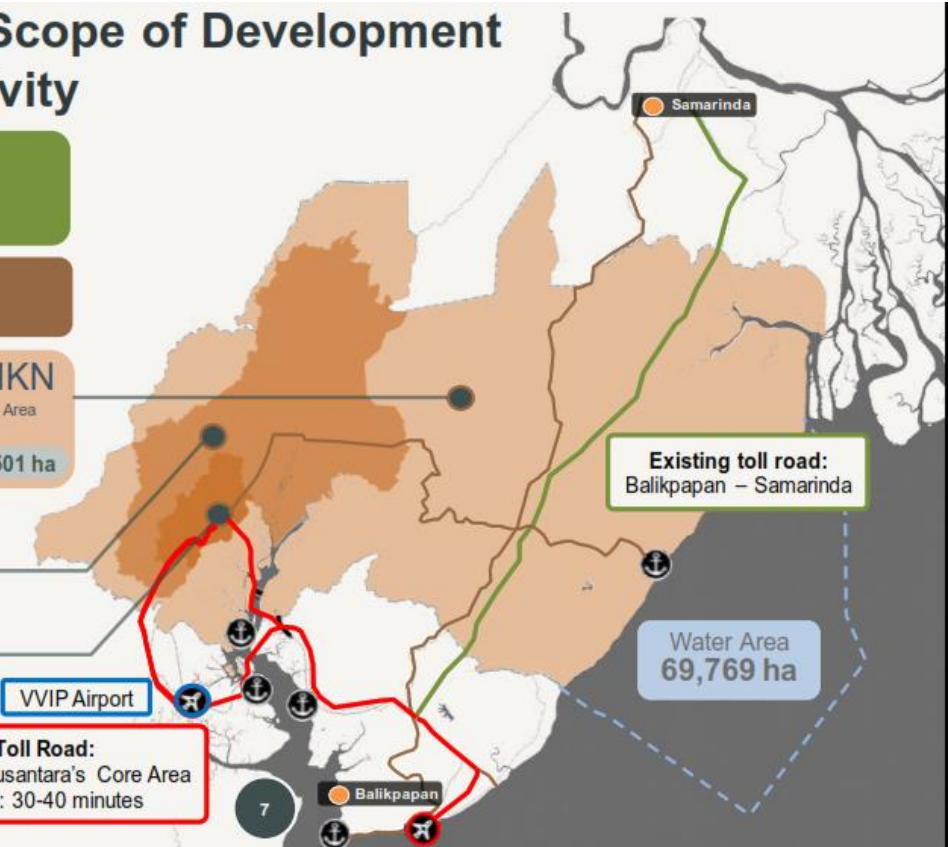
6,671 ha

VVIP Airport

New Toll Road:
Balikpapan – Nusantara's Core Area
Travel time: 30-40 minutes

Existing toll road:
Balikpapan – Samarinda

Water Area
69,769 ha








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Key Performance Indicators

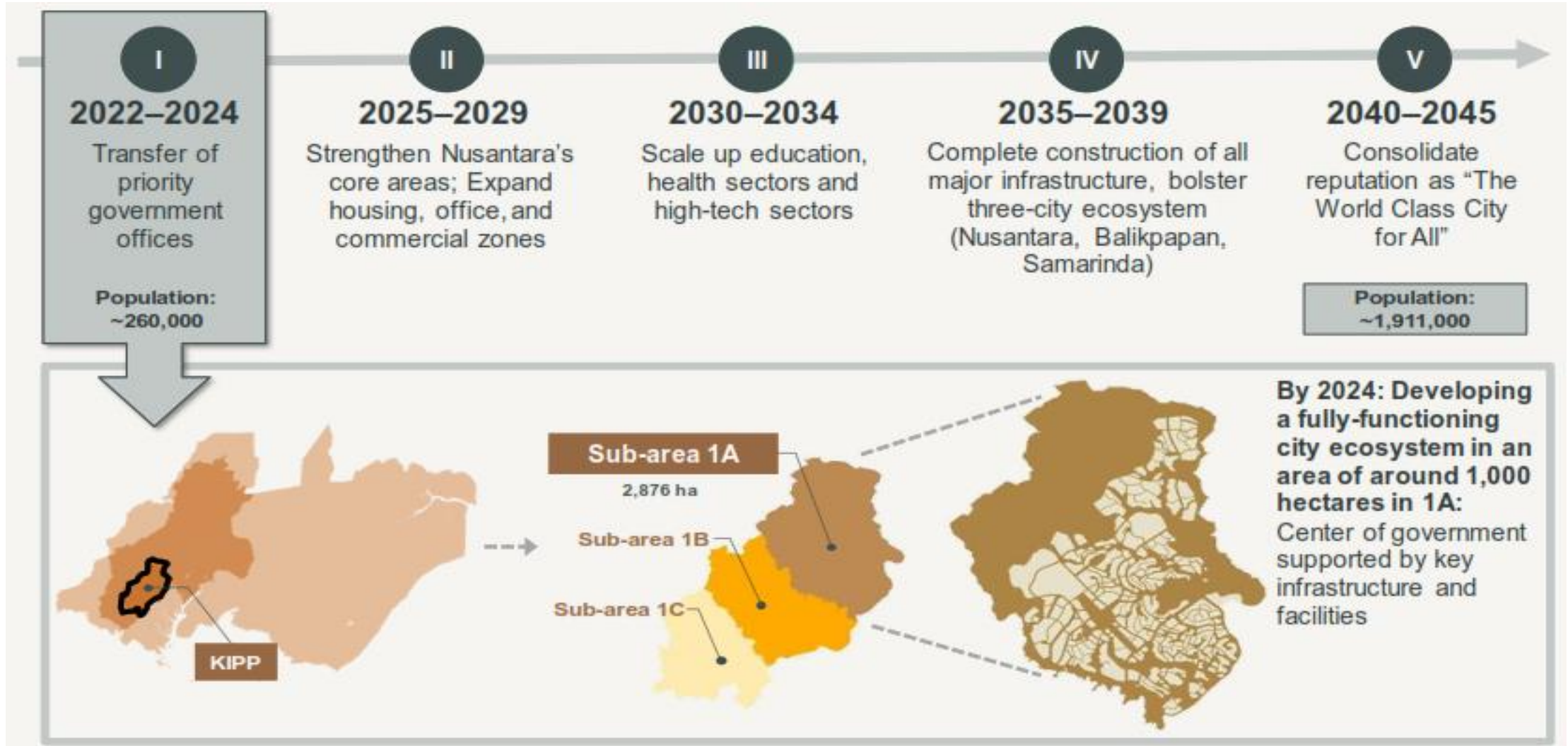


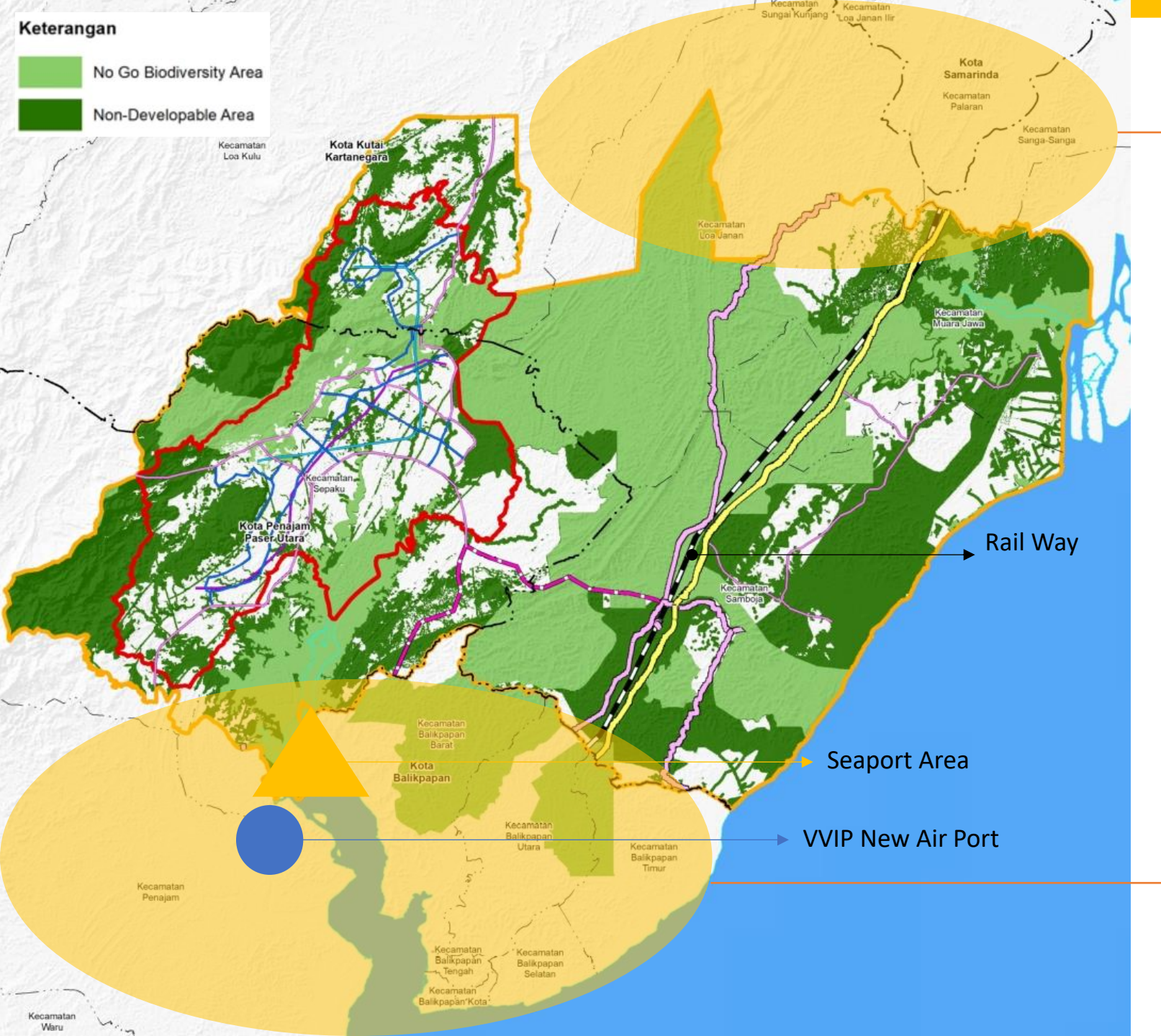
 Social Welfare	 Ecology & Natural Environment Preservation	 Connectivity/Transportation	 Infrastructure	 ICT Infrastructure
Population: ± 280000	Green Area: 70-75%	Public Transport Share by 2045: 80%	Consumption of Local Water: 150 ml/day	Internet Access: 100%
Density: 90-100 prs/ha	Kalimantan Plant Conservation: 50%	Transport Service Coverage by 2045: 80%	Waste Reduction: 50%	WIFI Availability in Public Area
Accessibility to Public Utility and TOD: 10 minutes	Indonesia Plant Conservation: 30%	Walking Distance to TOD: < 500 m	Area for Water Sources Alternative: 50%	Data Center Availability
Residential Unit for Government Employee: 70%	Population Access to City Garden: 80%	Maximum Modal Change: 2x	Utilisation of Alternative Energy: 50-80%	ICT Integrated Operations Control Center (ICT IOCC)
Public Area for National Program	Discontinue Green Belt: 100%	Speed in Peak Hours: min. 25km/jam		E-Government in Public Services: 100%
National Cultural Symbol in Public Space	Carbon Sequestration from CO ² Emission: 0.2%	Connection Transit Express to the Strategic Airport in 2030: < 50 minutes		
	Optimisation of Micro Climate Quality	Integrated Schedule, Information and Payment		

Source: de Vries et al., 2023



development phases



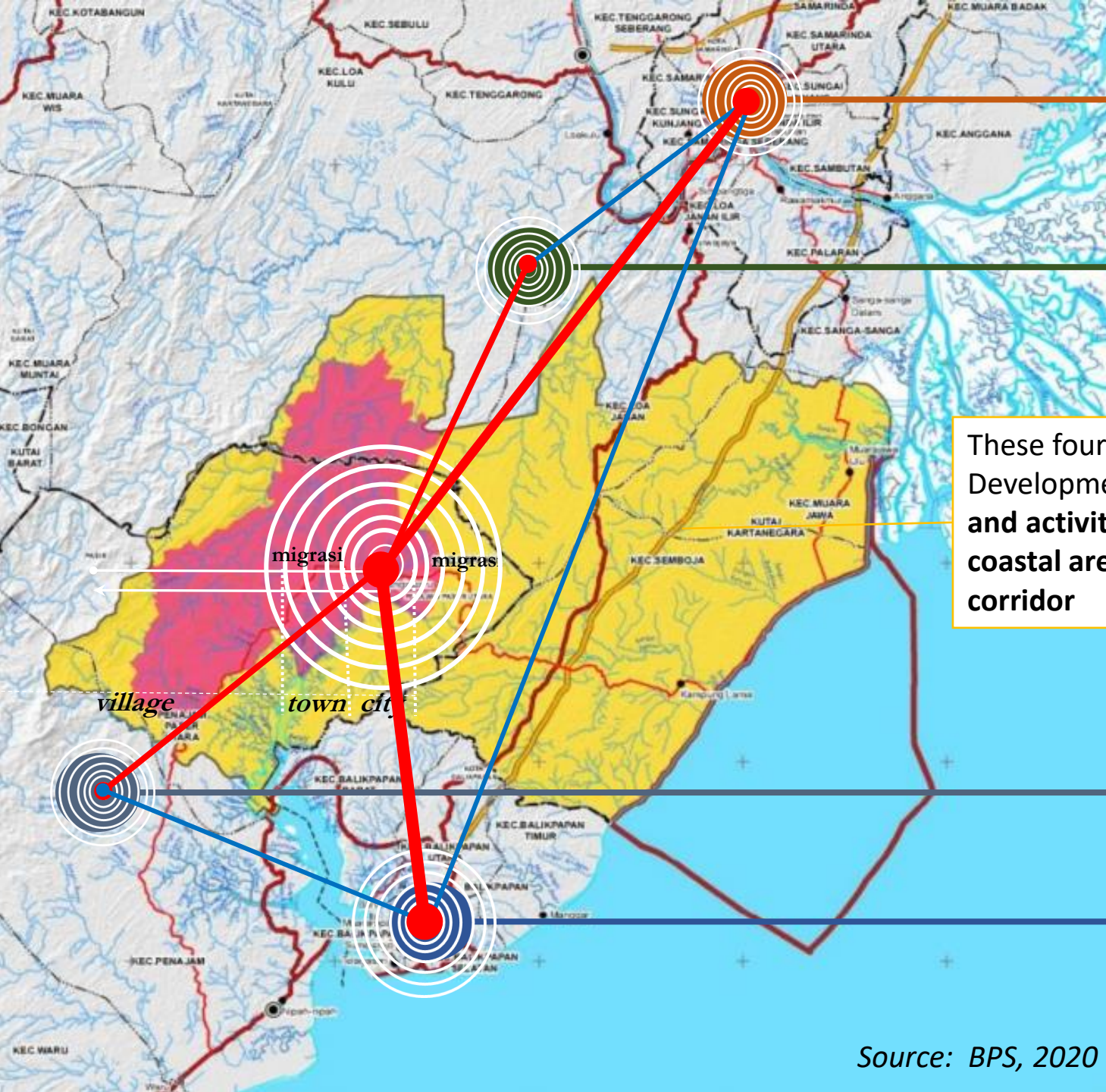


development of IKN and its potential in the surrounding region

Development of IKN area and supporting facilities → improving **rural-urban linkage** (flow of people, capital, commodities, and information)

Development in the surrounding areas accelerated the process of urbanization (changing of rural-urban status)

Rural – Urban Status around IKN

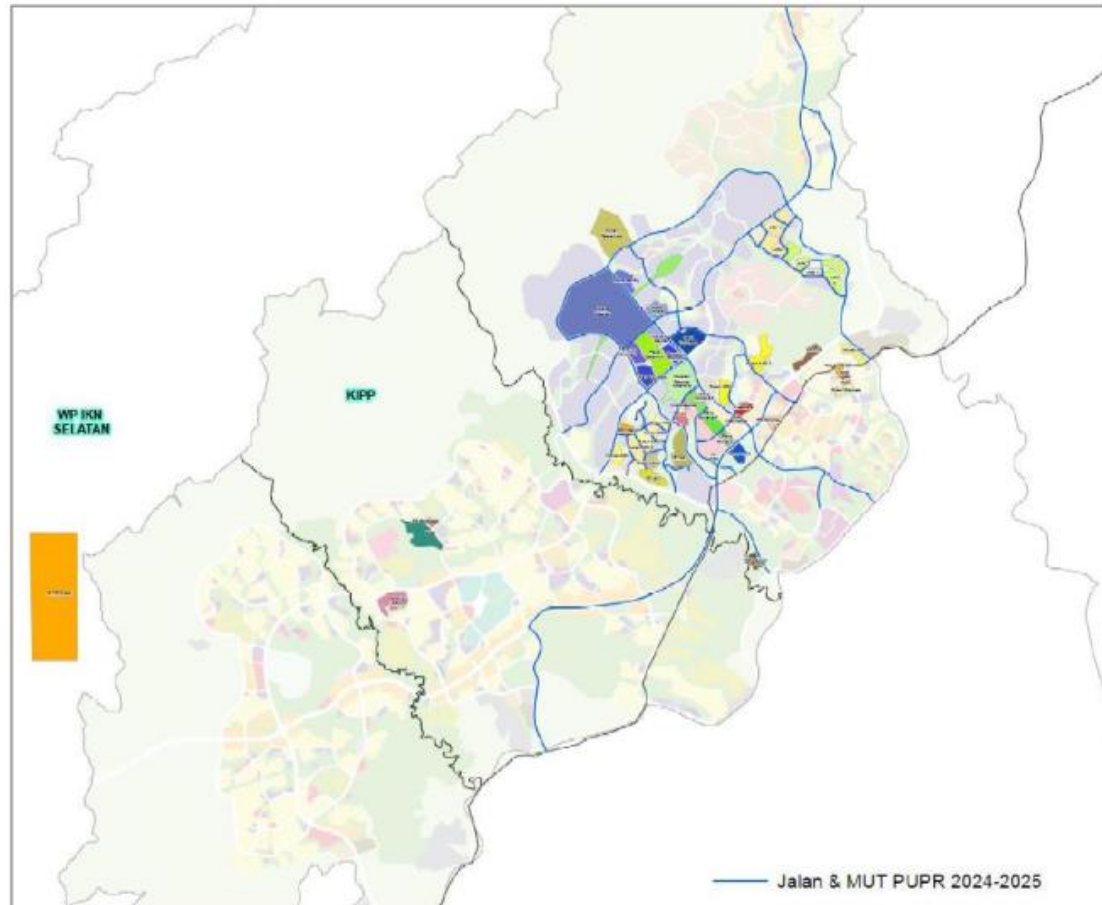


These four areas have the potential to get the direct impact of the IKN Development and its supporting facilities. Currently, **built-up areas and activities** in the IKN location districts are still centered on the coastal areas and along the Balikpapan-Samarinda national road corridor

- Indicators determining rural-urban status:
- Population density
 - Percentage of farms family
 - Access to urban facilities

Source: BPS, 2020

what has been done so far?



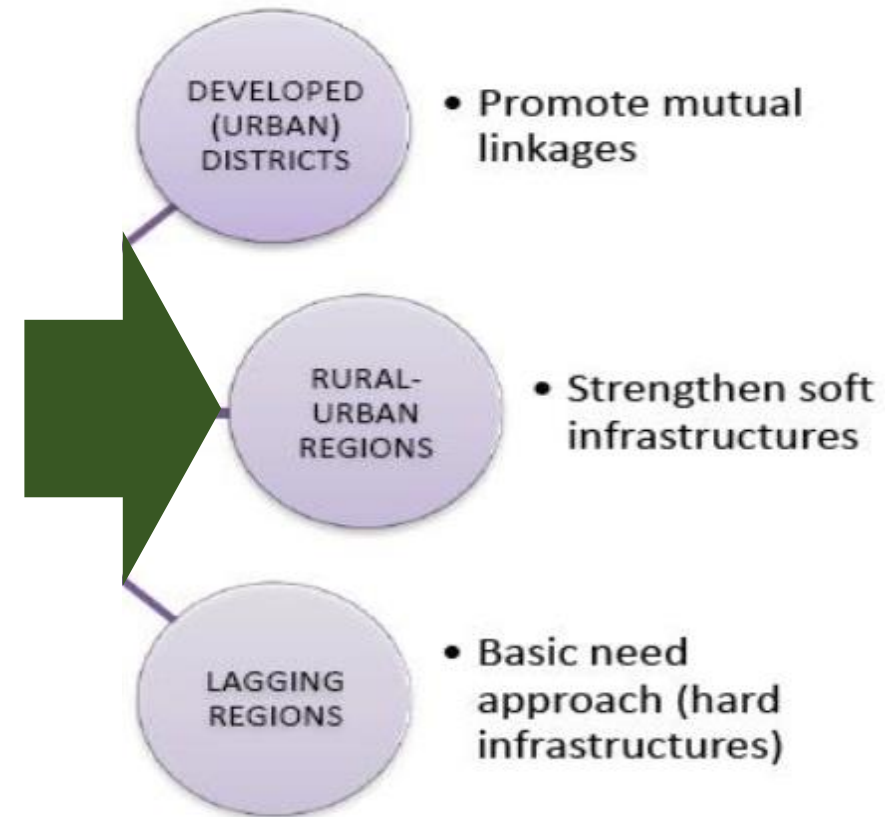
By December 2024, it is targeted that ecosystems will be built in the **Government Center Core Area (KIPP)** built by Ministry of Public Works and private sector, consisting of:

- **Toll road** along ± 75 km
- Working roads in KIPP for ± 96 km, final stage along ± 25 km, and multi-utility tunnel (MUT) network for ± 39 km
- State Palace, Garuda Palace, Presidential Secretariat Office, Presidential Mosque
- 16 joint office towers of the Coordinating Ministry and 3 office towers of the Ministry of State Secretariat
- 47 flat towers for Government Officials
- Drinking water infrastructure: 5,300 liters/second from Sepaku River intake and 15.8 km transmission pipeline
- Main reservoir (2 x 6,000m³ capacity)
- 50 MW solar power plant
- 34 5G shared telecommunication towers with 500GB fixed broadband capacity
- 2 hotels (total capacity 391 rooms)
- 4 hospitals
- 36 Construction Worker Residential towers (capacity 22,892 residents)



issues and challenges

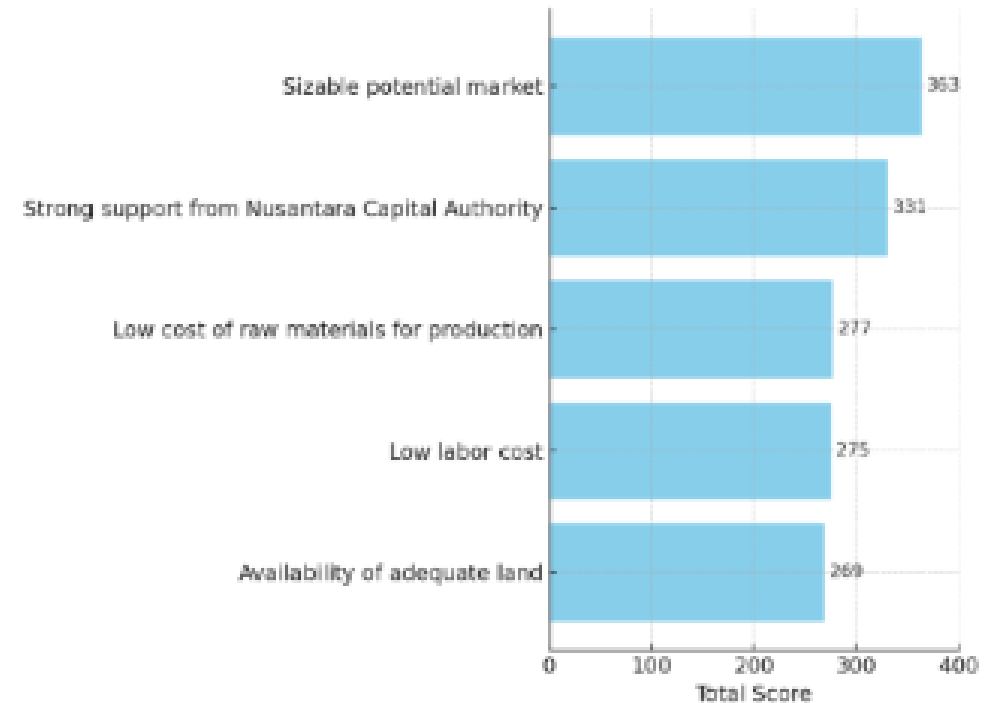
- A **wider option** to develop policies → different scenarios based on potentials and institutional capacity
- IKN has the potential to create *uneven spatial development* and *rural neglect*
- Potential to slow down as a **critical mass** → a strong political support.
- **Review of IKN planning** aspects, such as infrastructure development milestones, population, and costs.



land management perspectives

- A “fast irregular” growing area close to the border and along the corridor of IKN region → creates land speculation and “free land market area”; which may lead to the informal development.
- Some unclear areas (about 2086 ha) due to land status and data availability → land acquisition - land development issue.
- Some changes along the development process → reformulating spatial plans; particularly land use plan.

Please rank the following inherent factors, with "1" being the most important and "5" being the least important, that influence your company's investment decision.



DESIGN CONCEPT



CURRENT SITUATION





**thank you
danke schön
terimakasih**

