
Vol. 27 Issue 2: June - November 2024

Published Online: August 10, 2024

Article Title

National Capital Development Policy as a Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia

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How to cite:

Azizah, N., Burhan, M. G. R., Irwansyah, I., Sagena, U. W., & Masjaya, M. (2024). National Capital Development Policy as a Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia. *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 27(2), 178-200. <https://doi.org/10.56087/aijih.v27i2.481>



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Nusantara Capital development planning policy as a strategy to accelerate the achievement of the development of sustainable cities and communities. This study uses a normative legal research method. The collected legal material is then qualitatively analyzed to describe the problem and answer the study objectives. The results show that the development of the Nusantara Capital has been strategically integrated with the SDGs. A solid legal and policy foundation has facilitated a holistic approach in planning and implementing this project, covering everything from efficient spatial organization to sustainable resource management. This policy implementation demonstrates a solid commitment to sustainable development principles, including environmentally friendly infrastructure development, social integration, and community participation. Moreover, the development of the Nusantara Capital explicitly supports the achievement of the development of cities and communities, which aims to create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban environments. This approach ensures that development targets such as adequate housing, sustainable transportation, cultural heritage preservation, and environmental management are holistically integrated, meeting long-term objectives while addressing urbanization challenges. Therefore, it is recommended that the government should continue to strengthen policies and regulations that support sustainable development practices, ensuring transparency and accountability in every phase of development. For the private sector and industry, it is highly advisable to invest in environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable practices that support the vision of the Nusantara Capital as a model for future cities. Meanwhile, the community should be actively involved in the planning and decision-making processes to ensure that development is inclusive and meets local needs. Cooperation among all parties is essential to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable development goals, in line with SDG 11.

Keywords: Development Planning; National Capital; Nusantara Capital; Policy Implementation; SDGs.

INTRODUCTION

Building the new National Capital, or Nusantara Capital in East Kalimantan, represents a significant project expected to drive sustainable development in Indonesia. This project serves not only as a solution to the population density on Java Island but also aims to bridge the development gap between Java and other regions in Indonesia (Nugraha et al., 2022). The development of the Nusantara Capital is anticipated to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level.

The relocation of the National Capital from Java Island to East Kalimantan is not merely a proposal but a reality reflecting the government's commitment. This seriousness is embodied by the enactment of [Law Number 3 of 2022](#), which provides a legal foundation for relocating the National Capital. This law establishes the Nusantara Capital Authority, a ministry-level organization responsible for managing the governance of the Nusantara Capital Special Region.

Environmental sustainability is a principal pillar in the Nusantara Capital development plan. Maintaining a balance between development and environmental sustainability is critical, especially in the Nusantara Capital Special Industrial Zone.

This goal aligns with the vision of the Nusantara Capital as a “forest city,” which illustrates a severe effort to protect the environment while advancing development (Nurkaidah et al., 2024).

Law Number 3 of 2022 lays a robust legal foundation for establishing the Nusantara Capital as a model for sustainable urban development that can serve as a reference internationally. The sustainable city concept includes efficient management of water and energy resources, effective waste management systems, and integrated, eco-friendly transportation systems. By prioritizing the “Forest City” concept, the development aims not only to create habitable spaces but also to preserve and enhance East Kalimantan’s role as one of the world’s major lungs (Sagena et al., 2022).

Moreover, the Forest City concept applied in developing the Nusantara Capital stipulates that 75% of the area must remain as green space (Nasution, 2023). This includes integrating forest policy into urban planning and striving for Carbon Neutrality, which is crucial for supporting the region’s role in global conservation. This policy not only supports the SDGs but also fosters a harmonious relationship between the city and its environment, promoting ecological sustainability for the future.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the Nusantara Capital development planning policy has provoked various pros and cons among the public. People question the extent to which the values embedded in the pillars of sustainable development, including social, environmental, economic, legal, and governance aspects, have been integrated into the priority development programs of the Nusantara Capital (Kalalinggi et al., 2023). This concern indicates a need to assess and evaluate the integration process of sustainable development concepts in the planning and execution of projects in the Nusantara Capital.

The concept of sustainable development itself is not new. It began to gain widespread recognition after being introduced by the Brundtland Commission led by Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister of Norway, from October 1984 to March 1987. This commission offers a new perspective on the relationship between economic development, natural resource conservation, and social justice (Brundtland et al., 1987). The history of this concept highlights two significant revolutions in the thinking about the role of the environment in economic and social development throughout the 20th century. The first revolution, occurring between the 1960s and 1970s, introduced a new paradigm recognizing the conflict between economic growth and natural resource conservation (Hariram et al., 2023). Often, this paradigm underscores that development aimed at improving societal welfare accompanies the exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation.

Given the challenges faced by the Indonesian government in developing the Nusantara Capital, including substantial costs and an unstable national economy, a practical political communication approach is crucial. In this context, the government must take extra steps to ensure that communication between the government and the public is transparent and includes active public participation (Dwina & Lexianingrum, 2024). The primary aim of this approach is to mitigate the negative impacts of development and enhance public acceptance of the project.

Political communication plays a crucial role in conveying the interests of individuals or community groups to political institutions regarding policies that affect public interests (Marua & Muzakir, 2023). In the case of the Nusantara Capital development, this process must emphasize the importance of development aimed at enhancing overall societal welfare. Achieving this requires high transparency in every development step, ensuring that each decision made is accountable and aligns with public interests.

Moreover, public participation is a fundamental aspect of effective democratic governance and becomes essential in the context of inclusive urban development. Providing ample space for public participation not only strengthens the foundations of democracy but also helps realize good governance. In urban planning, this means inviting the public to actively participate in discussions and decisions about spatial planning, ensuring that the outcomes not only meet sustainable development standards but also support the creation of cities that are habitable and enjoyable for all residents (Tialani & Hudiono, 2023).

Ensuring the success of the National Capital relocation project, the importance of public participation cannot be overlooked, as it is a crucial indicator of sustainable development. This aligns with the goals of the New Urban Agenda, which aims to create inclusive cities where every citizen has the opportunity to voice their opinions and control their living environments (Shrestha et al., 2022). According to Dietz and Stern (2008), public participation not only enhances the quality and legitimacy of policies but also significantly contributes to environmental quality improvement. Therefore, the development of the Nusantara Capital should orient itself as a democratic process, creating public spaces that support effective and equitable two-way communication (Putra, 2023). This is essential to minimize potential post-development issues and ensure that societal welfare is broadly and equitably achieved.

Based on the discussion above, this study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Nusantara Capital development planning policy as a strategy to accelerate the achievement of the development of sustainable cities and communities. This study will focus on analyzing the regulatory foundations governing the development of the Nusantara Capital, as well as examining in-depth how the development policies are

implemented. Additionally, the study will identify and analyze critical targets in the development of the Nusantara Capital, considering long-term goals and challenges. The benefits of this research are expected to provide new insights into formulating more effective strategies for managing and implementing the Nusantara Capital development project, ensuring that the development proceeds inclusively, safely, resiliently, and sustainably, in line with the SDGs.

METHOD

This study uses a normative legal research method with a statute approach (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). The legal materials used in this study include legislation, legal books, scholarly articles, and online materials that discuss Nusantara Capital as a strategy for the development of sustainable cities and communities. The collection of these legal materials is done through a literature study technique. The collected legal material is then qualitatively analyzed to describe the problem and answer the study objectives (Sampara & Husen, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Regulatory and Policy Foundations Relating to the Development of the Nusantara Capital

Legal and regulatory frameworks play a crucial role at every stage of developing the Nusantara Capital. Establishing clear and detailed regulations not only guides the project implementation but also ensures that all stakeholders have a common framework for achieving the SDGs. A deep understanding of this policy framework aids the government and relevant parties in implementing effective strategies and anticipating potential obstacles during the development process (Syaban & Appiah-Opoku, 2023).

Article 28H section (1) of [The 1945 Constitution](#) provides a constitutional basis for every citizen's right to a prosperous life, including the right to adequate housing and a healthy environment. Applying this article in the context of developing the Nusantara Capital is critical. This regulation compels the government to ensure that infrastructure and facility developments in the Nusantara Capital not only meet basic needs but also enhance the quality of life for the community. Therefore, development policies must be designed to align with the principles mandated in the constitution.

Integrating this article into the planning and execution of the Nusantara Capital development project involves a comprehensive evaluation of environmental and social impacts. This ensures that all development aspects adhere to established

legal standards. Such evaluations are also crucial to ensuring that healthcare services and other support facilities are available to the residents of Nusantara Capital in line with their constitutional rights. Community involvement in the planning process is key to ensuring the development meets the real aspirations and needs of the citizens (Asmah et al., 2022; Nugroho & Setijaningrum, 2023).

Furthermore, understanding how Article 1 section (5) of [Law Number 26 of 2007](#) contributes to the development of the Nusantara Capital is essential. This article defines spatial planning as a system of spatial planning, space utilization, and control of space utilization. In the context of developing the Nusantara Capital, the government must design spaces that not only fulfill functional needs but also consider aspects of quality of life and social interaction. Therefore, spatial planning principles must be effectively integrated at all stages of planning and developing the Nusantara Capital to ensure the outcomes align with community needs and expectations.

Article 3 of [Law Number 26 of 2007](#) emphasizes the goal of spatial planning to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable area based on national resilience and vision. During the development stages of the Nusantara Capital, applying this article is crucial to ensure that development is not solely oriented towards economic growth or urban aesthetics, but also towards creating an environment that supports healthy social life and responsible natural resource management. The implementation of these principles will support the creation of a National Capital that can serve as a model for sustainable and inclusive development.

In the context of [Law Number 3 of 2022](#), this regulation provides a specific framework for relocating the National Capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. This regulation covers aspects of planning, development, and management, enabling an integrated approach to building the Nusantara Capital. Emphasis on management aspects indicates the need to regulate the Nusantara Capital in a way that ensures long-term sustainability through an efficient and adaptable system to demographic changes and environmental challenges. The connection between this law and the previously mentioned principles should be carefully considered to ensure that the development of the Nusantara Capital is not only an administrative centre but also a quality living centre for citizens.

Under the framework of [Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021](#), a comprehensive guideline on spatial planning is provided, which is highly relevant to the development of the Nusantara Capital. This regulation includes crucial aspects such as spatial planning, space utilization, control, supervision, and development of spatial planning, as well as the institutions involved. With this regulation,

each stage of the Nusantara Capital development is expected to proceed in a structured and controlled manner, ensuring that land use and natural resources are managed efficiently and sustainably. Furthermore, this arrangement facilitates coordination among involved institutions, enhancing effectiveness in supervision and accelerating the decision-making process related to infrastructure and utility development.

[Government Regulation Number 17 of 2022](#) also plays a critical role in the relocation and development process of the Nusantara Capital. This regulation not only ensures appropriate funding allocation for each development phase but also establishes mechanisms for transparent and accountable budget management. With this regulation, the government can manage funding flows efficiently, avoid resource wastage, and ensure that every expenditure adds maximum value to the development of the Nusantara Capital. Additionally, this Government Regulation provides a framework for the governance of the Nusantara Capital Special Region, which is crucial for establishing effective and responsive government governance to meet the needs of the local community.

Continuing from the implementing regulations of [Law Number 3 of 2022](#), Article 3 section (2) point h of [Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2022](#) plays a crucial role in organizing and regulating the function of developing and determining the Detailed Spatial Plan of the Nusantara Capital. This article explicitly mandates the Nusantara Capital Authority to take strategic steps in the preparation, development, and relocation of the National Capital, including detailed and comprehensive spatial planning. Through this regulation, the government strives to create a well-planned Nusantara Capital, minimizing the risk of space usage discrepancies and ensuring effectiveness in utilizing every segment of the new area. This highlights the importance of an organized approach in managing large-scale infrastructure development.

Additionally, Article 3 section (1) point d of [Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2022](#) further outlines the Master Plan of the Nusantara Capital, specifically concerning spatial planning directions. This includes the structure, spatial patterns, and control of space utilization both in the Development Area and the Nusantara Capital Area. This article defines a framework for planning that targets not only spatial efficiency but also environmental sustainability. This direction allows policymakers and urban planners to design an area that is harmonious and balanced, supporting regional economic growth while maintaining the ecological and social integrity of the Nusantara Capital.

Considering the importance of the policy framework established in a series of legislative regulations, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National

Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) also publishes documents to provide a more specific and directed foundation for the development of the Nusantara Capital. [Bappenas \(2019\)](#) outlines the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, which explicitly includes the development of the Nusantara Capital. Integrating the development of the National Capital with the SDGs affirms Indonesia's commitment to implementing development that not only focuses on economic growth but also social and environmental aspects. This shows that the development of the Nusantara Capital is designed to be a real-life example of the application of sustainable development principles.

Furthermore, [Bappenas \(2021\)](#) provides a clear and structured SDG roadmap for Indonesia towards 2030 to achieve the targets set in the global agenda. This document includes explicitly the 17 goals that must be achieved, which serve as a foundation in every aspect of planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Nusantara Capital development. By incorporating the SDGs as an integral component in the planning of the Nusantara Capital, Indonesia strives to ensure that the development not only results in rapid economic growth but also inclusive and sustainable development. Thus, achieving these goals not only improves the quality of life for the community but also secures environmental sustainability and social justice for future generations.

Thus, the overall discussion presented demonstrates the critical importance of integrating legal foundations, policies, and SDGs in the development process of the Nusantara Capital. The theory of sustainable development, proposed by the Brundtland Commission, defines sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs ([Brundtland et al., 1987](#)). Applying this theory is highly relevant in the context of developing the Nusantara Capital, where the government strives to create infrastructure that is efficient, inclusive, and environmentally friendly, in line with the principles of social justice and environmental preservation. From detailed regulations about spatial planning to policies that facilitate the financing and management of resources sustainably, it is clear that the development of the Nusantara Capital is designed to be a model of holistic and sustainable development success.

B. Policy Implementation in the Development of the Nusantara Capital

Following the establishment of regulatory foundations, the policy implementation for developing the Nusantara Capital proceeds according to a previously formulated Master Plan. Nevertheless, [Bappenas \(2022\)](#) has established several basic principles to ensure development focuses on physical aspects and

well-being on social fronts. The first basic principle is Area Development, which encompasses the concepts of forest city, sponge city, and smart city. A forest city aims to ensure environmental sustainability by maintaining and enhancing green spaces (Mursidah et al., 2020). A sponge city is designed to optimize water management and reduce flood risks (Sagena et al., 2023b). Meanwhile, an smart city emphasizes the use of technology for efficiency and the enhancement of public services (Sudirman et al., 2024). The implementation of these principles is expected to result in resilient, sustainable, and intelligent capital.

The second basic principle is economic development, which is based on the Economic Superhub concept. This concept is designed to balance development between the western and eastern regions of Indonesia and to create new growth centres that can support the national economy (Sagena, 2005). This economic development will be realized through six main clusters: clean technology industries, integrated pharmaceuticals, sustainable agricultural industries, ecotourism, chemical and chemical products, and low-carbon energy. Each cluster is not only designed to maximize local potential but also to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly industrial practices.

The third basic principle is Social Development and Human Resources, which also represents a critical aspect. Social development focused on inter-community integration ensures social harmonization between residents and newcomers, thereby promoting stability and social cohesion within diverse communities (Syaban & Appiah-Opoku, 2024). Meanwhile, human resource development, including health, education, and employment sectors, is critical to enhancing the quality of life and the capabilities of citizens (Ulandari et al., 2024). This policy is designed to ensure that all residents have access to adequate essential services and equal economic opportunities, which in turn will support sustainable economic and social growth (Lismana et al., 2023).

The fourth basic principle is Land Provision and Management, executed by the Nusantara Capital Authority. This task involves regulating land allocation, managing land rights, and resolving land conflicts. The application of this principle is not only crucial to ensure efficient and fair land use but is also essential in preventing land disputes that could hinder development (Syam & Muzakkir, 2022). Success in land management heavily depends on the transparency of the process and active participation from the local community (Samad et al., 2021).

The fifth fundamental principle is Environmental Protection and Management. The Nusantara Capital is designed to be a prime example of a city in harmony with nature, adopting net-zero emission strategies (Perdana & Abdurrachman, 2024) and robust circular economy principles (Simbolon, 2023).

These strategies include the use of environmentally friendly technologies, effective waste management policies, and energy conservation. These policies aim not only to protect the surrounding natural environment but also to create a healthy and habitable environment for all residents, ultimately promoting sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life.

The sixth basic principle is Infrastructure Development, which plays a crucial role in supporting the success of Nusantara Capital. The developed infrastructure encompasses various essential aspects, from housing and settlements, waste management, wastewater management, clean water, public and social facilities, mobility and connectivity to energy, technology, information, and communication infrastructure. This entire infrastructure is designed to ensure that the Nusantara Capital is not only well-integrated in technical and technological aspects but is also environmentally friendly and supports high-quality social life (Rifaid et al., 2023). The implementation of this infrastructure must consider resource efficiency, environmental sustainability, and inclusive accessibility for all community layers.

The seventh basic principle involves the Relocation and Administration of the Government Center, which includes the relocation of ministry/agency organizational units and civil servants. This process involves not only logistics but also requires careful planning to ensure the transition proceeds smoothly without disrupting government operations. This approach ensures that each ministry and agency can operate effectively at the new location, supporting efficient and responsive government performance to meet the needs of citizens (Rusmiyati & Rahmadany, 2024).

The eighth basic principle is the Relocation of Foreign State Representatives, identified from 104 Embassies and 27 International Organizations. This relocation process requires intensive international coordination as well as detailed security and logistics planning. This step is not only important in the aspect of diplomacy but also in ensuring that the Nusantara Capital becomes an adequate and representative international activity center (Haira et al., 2022). This relocation is expected to enhance the international profile of the Nusantara Capital and strengthen Indonesia's relations with other countries and international organizations.

The final basic principle is Defense and Security. This principle covers four crucial aspects: Defense Systems, Security Systems, Cyber Security, and the Spatial Planning of Defense and Security. The implementation of defense and security systems in the Nusantara Capital is designed to ensure maximum security against both physical and digital threats. The defense system involves the strategic placement of military and civil infrastructure, while cyber security aims to protect the city's information infrastructure from cyber attacks. Spatial

planning integrated with defence and security ensures that Nusantara Capital can respond quickly and effectively to various emergencies (Kalasmoro et al., 2023).

Next, Bappenas (2022) has detailed several developmental focus aspects that are divided into five stages. By dividing this development process into structured phases, the government aims to ensure that every element of the Nusantara Capital can be developed sustainably and according to the continuously changing needs of the community and the state (Praditya et al., 2023). This approach also allows for periodic evaluations and adjustments of development strategies, which is crucial to accommodate technological innovations and changes in global geopolitical or economic conditions (Lestari et al., 2023).

The first developmental focus aspect is Population Characteristics. This includes the arrival of civil servants, military, police, and intelligence agency personnel to the Nusantara Capital. This step is an integral part of ensuring that the Nusantara Capital has a competent workforce capable of effectively carrying out government and security functions. Additionally, this strategically designed demographic arrangement also aims to create a balance in population distribution and minimize the social impacts that may arise from this massive relocation process.

The second developmental focus aspect is Social, which involves resolving issues of overlapping land ownership and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders in the process of identifying cultural heritage assets. This reflects the government's commitment to respecting the rights of local residents and ensuring that the development of the Nusantara Capital does not disadvantage them. Further, involving local communities in decision-making and planning is vital to ensure the social and cultural sustainability of this development project. This approach not only enhances transparency in the development process but also supports efforts to preserve existing cultural and historical identities.

The third developmental focus aspect is Infrastructure and Environment, which includes the development of transportation facilities, provision of electricity, places of worship, education, and health facilities. Adequate and sustainable infrastructure development is critical to supporting the function of the Capital as a government center and community life hub. Well-designed infrastructure not only facilitates mobility and accessibility but also ensures a high quality of life for all residents. Additionally, ensuring access to basic services such as education and health is an essential part of the government's responsibility to support inclusive human and social development. Strategic implementation of these infrastructure components also plays a crucial role in maintaining the balance between development and environmental preservation.

The fourth developmental focus aspect is Area Development. The developed areas include the central government zone, office areas, and residential areas. The development of these areas aims to create an efficient administrative center and provide adequate supporting infrastructure for government apparatus and the community. The location selection and area design are conducted with considerations of accessibility, security, and integration with other social and economic facilities. This approach not only ensures smooth governmental operations but also supports the social and economic lives of citizens who will move to or already reside in the Nusantara Capital.

The fifth developmental focus aspect is Industrial Development and Economic Growth Centers in the Nusantara Capital area and other regions. The focus here is given to sectors deemed strategic, such as agriculture, health tourism, and education, through the development of leading universities and vocational institutions. Industrial development not only aims to drive local economic growth but also to create job opportunities and promote innovation. The health tourism and education industries are chosen due to their significant potential in attracting investment and talent, as well as their significant contributions to human resource development and socio-economic sustainability.

The final developmental focus aspect is Defense and Security. Development in this aspect includes the provision of office buildings and facilities for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Military Headquarters, and Ministry of Defense. Strengthening defense and security infrastructure in the Nusantara Capital is essential to ensure national security and regional stability. This also reflects the nation's commitment to maintaining sovereignty and providing a safe environment for all residents and institutions operating in the area. An integrated approach to developing defence infrastructure is expected to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in security responses and defence operations.

Having discussed the developmental focus aspects in the Nusantara Capital, it is also essential to consider the funding schemes designed by [Bappenas \(2022\)](#) to support the entire development process. The first funding scheme is sourced from the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure. Funding through the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure is conducted according to applicable laws, especially in terms of procurement of goods and services. This scheme emphasizes transparency and compliance with regulations to ensure that fund allocation is conducted effectively and responsibly, supporting priority projects established in the National Medium-Term Development Plan.

The second funding scheme is sourced from Public-Private Partnerships, allowing private sector participation in financing infrastructure projects. Two main

patterns used in this scheme are Tariff/User Payment and Availability Payment patterns. The Tariff/User Payment pattern allows for refinancing through direct payments by service users. In contrast, the Availability Payment pattern involves payments from the government to the private sector based on the availability of services that meet predetermined standards. This approach not only enhances efficiency in infrastructure development but also strengthens collaboration between the public and private sectors, enhancing innovation and investment in the development of the Nusantara Capital.

The third funding scheme is sourced from the participation of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Pure Private Enterprises. SOEs can act as contractors and operators, in collaboration with the private sector, or through pure private participation. This model utilizes the expertise, resources, and investment capacity of the private sector, strengthening the project funding structure and accelerating the development process. Active participation from SOEs and the private sector in this scheme reflects the government's commitment to encouraging large-scale investment and leveraging the competitive advantages of both sectors in facing the complexities of significant and sustainable infrastructure development.

The fourth funding scheme is sourced from International Financing Support. This funding source includes loans, grants, and direct investments from international financial institutions and foreign governments. This approach not only helps in securing the necessary funds for large-scale infrastructure development but also provides access to international technical expertise and project management. The use of international funding sources can also assist in implementing global standards in the construction and operation of infrastructure, supporting the government in implementing best practices in sustainable development.

The fifth funding scheme is sourced from other funding known as 'creative financing', involving innovative funding methods such as green bonds, public-private partnership models, and result-based financing. This approach allows the government to leverage alternative funding sources that may not be available through traditional channels. Creative financing is essential to support projects with high risk or long payback periods, which are often seen in large infrastructures like the Nusantara Capital.

The final funding scheme is sourced from Institutional Support for Cooperation, which also plays a vital role. For example, in the implementation of governance in a particular region of Nusantara Capital, a financial management pattern for public service agencies can be implemented to enhance efficiency and transparency in fund management. In addition, the Nusantara Capital Authority can provide regulatory support by establishing regulations that support such a

cooperative structure. This approach not only ensures that all financial activities are conducted according to a strict framework but also strengthens collaboration among institutions involved in the development and management of the Nusantara Capital.

Thus, the implementation of the Nusantara Capital development policy based on basic principles, focus aspects, and funding schemes reflects a holistic and integrated approach. The theory of complex systems, which describes how components of various systems interact to create outcomes more significant than the sum of their parts, is highly relevant in this context (Rachmawati et al., 2024a). Basic development principles, such as sustainable infrastructure development and social integration, provide a foundation for development. Focus aspects such as population characteristics and area development reinforce the implementation of these principles in ways that directly impact community life and the physical structure of the city. Meanwhile, diverse funding schemes, involving the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure, public-private partnerships, and international sources, ensure that the necessary resources for this development are available and managed efficiently and sustainably. This approach not only optimizes existing resources but also adapts innovative solutions to meet the specific needs of the Nusantara Capital development, creating a model that can be adapted and applied in other regions to support inclusive and sustainable development.

C. The Nusantara Capital Based on Sustainable Cities and Communities Development

Developing the Nusantara Capital in alignment with SDG 11 carries the mission to ensure that urban development is inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. This goal responds to challenges posed by global urbanization, which is expected to involve 68% of the world's population in urban areas by 2050 (Hwang et al., 2020). Emerging challenges, such as traffic congestion, a shortage of affordable housing, increasing pollution, and pressure on basic infrastructure like clean water and sanitation, demand a structured and well-planned approach. Thus, the development of the Nusantara Capital aims not only to create livable and efficient spaces but also to integrate solutions that ensure the availability and sustainability of essential services for all residents.

Furthermore, in the context of the SDGs, the development of the Nusantara Capital must consider aspects of social justice and inclusivity. This means that every policy and project implemented should be designed to promote equal access for all residents to energy, affordable housing, efficient transportation, and safe public spaces. Initiatives such as developing affordable housing, enhancing public transportation infrastructure, and providing ample green spaces and public

facilities must be integral parts of the development plan. This approach not only supports sustainable economic and social growth but also strengthens the city's resilience to climate change and natural disasters (Sagena et al., 2023a), in line with the global commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Aji & Kartono, 2022).

In the process of developing the Nusantara Capital to meet SDG 11, the integration of various sectors of life becomes crucial. Dependencies, connections, and interactions among sectors such as housing, transportation, public spaces, and environmental management must be thoroughly considered in formulating policies and development strategies. This requires adopting a holistic approach to development management, both at national and regional levels (Sapada & Rezah, 2021), that meets infrastructure needs and supports social well-being and environmental preservation. Therefore, several key development targets must be analyzed and planned considering long-term goals and challenges.

The first target is adequate and affordable housing. The main goal is to create conditions where every citizen has access to safe, decent, and affordable housing (Jati et al., 2023). This policy is not just about building more houses but also about improving the quality of existing slum areas and integrating them with basic services like sanitation, electricity, and clean water. However, challenges include addressing the sizeable urban population living in informal settlements, often without legal protection for the land they occupy, increasing their vulnerability to eviction and natural disasters.

The second target is safe, affordable, and sustainable transportation. The main goal is to develop a transportation system that is not only efficient but also inclusive, prioritizing safety and accessibility for all segments of society, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, disabled people, and the elderly (Limano, 2024). However, challenges include addressing traffic congestion that contributes to air pollution and developing infrastructure that supports more environmentally friendly and sustainable mobility. Transportation management in the Nusantara Capital must prioritize the development of an extensive and integrated public transport network that can efficiently facilitate population movement while reducing reliance on private vehicles, which are often a significant cause of pollution and congestion.

The third target is community participation in urban planning. The main goal is to strengthen local community involvement in the planning and management of the city, ensuring that all development policies and interventions genuinely reflect their needs and aspirations (Rachmawati et al., 2024b). However, a significant challenge in many cities is the tendency to develop without adequate planning,

often resulting in substandard housing and inadequate infrastructure. To address this, the Nusantara Capital must implement participatory mechanisms that allow citizens, particularly marginalized groups, to contribute actively to decision-making that affects their living environments.

The fourth target is protecting natural cultural heritage. The main goal is to preserve cultural and natural heritage that holds significant value for the identity and history of communities while also adding aesthetic and historical value to the Capital (Hu, 2023). However, rapid and uncontrolled urbanization often poses challenges and places tremendous pressure on heritage sites, with risks of damage or total loss. The approach should include establishing protection zones and policies that support the maintenance and promotion of these sites as integral parts of a broader city plan.

The fifth target is reducing the city's environmental impact. The main goal is to improve air quality and optimize waste management at Nusantara Capital (Wibisono & Mawardi, 2023). However, challenges include addressing excessive air pollution and ineffective waste management systems, which not only pose health risks but also damage the environment overall. Strategies should include developing green infrastructure, such as parks and open green spaces, and sustainable public transportation systems to reduce emissions. Additionally, policies that support the use of environmentally friendly technologies in waste management and innovative sanitation engineering are necessary.

The sixth target is access to public open spaces. The main goal is to provide safe, inclusive, and accessible public spaces for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and disabled people. However, the World Health Organization recognizes the importance of accessibility in the context of health and well-being. Currently, many cities face challenges, including a lack of sufficient green spaces, which can limit healthy physical activity and social interactions (Priyanka & Sagena, 2024). In the context of developing the Nusantara Capital, careful planning is necessary to ensure the availability of adequate public spaces, especially in areas easily accessible to all layers of society.

The final target is holistic urban planning and management. The main goal is to create an integrated planning system that aligns development policies with their implementation and is capable of accommodating the needs of various parties in society (Saputra & Widiensyah, 2022). However, challenges include a lack of coordination between local and national governments, often resulting in fragmented decision-making and ineffective policy implementation. For the Nusantara Capital, it is essential to establish strong and efficient coordination mechanisms that involve all levels of government and relevant parties, ensuring

that urban development occurs in a unified and sustainable manner, considering environmental, social, and economic aspects comprehensively.

Thus, the development of the Nusantara Capital oriented towards SDG 11 should focus on urban development that is inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The theory of balanced urbanization, emphasizing the importance of harmony between infrastructure and human social needs, is highly relevant in this context (Effendi & Hadiningrat, 2024). Each development target, from adequate housing and sustainable transportation to community participation, cultural heritage preservation, and environmental management, should be holistically integrated to achieve a balance between growth and sustainability. This approach ensures that the Nusantara Capital not only serves as an efficient government hub but also as a livable and sustainable home for all its residents, minimizing the negative impacts of urbanization while enhancing the quality of life.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the development of the Nusantara Capital has been strategically integrated with the SDGs. A strong legal and policy foundation has facilitated a holistic approach in planning and implementing this project, covering everything from efficient spatial organization to sustainable resource management. This policy implementation demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable development principles, including environmentally friendly infrastructure development, social integration, and community participation. Moreover, the development of the Nusantara Capital explicitly supports the achievement of the development of cities and communities, which aims to create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban environments. This approach ensures that development targets such as adequate housing, sustainable transportation, cultural heritage preservation, and environmental management are holistically integrated, meeting long-term objectives while addressing urbanization challenges. In this way, the Nusantara Capital is expected not only to become a new administrative center but also a model for future cities that promote high quality of life and environmental sustainability.

Based on the above conclusion, it is recommended that the government, private sector, and community enhance cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the Nusantara Capital development project. The government should continue to strengthen policies and regulations that support sustainable development practices, ensuring transparency and accountability in every phase of development. For the private sector and industry, it is highly advisable to invest in environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable practices that support the vision of the Nusantara Capital as a model for future cities. Meanwhile, the community should be actively involved in

the planning and decision-making processes to ensure that development is inclusive and meets local needs. Cooperation among all parties is essential to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable development goals, in line with SDG 11.

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