

Planning for sustainable mobility:

Key issues and future challenges of TOD

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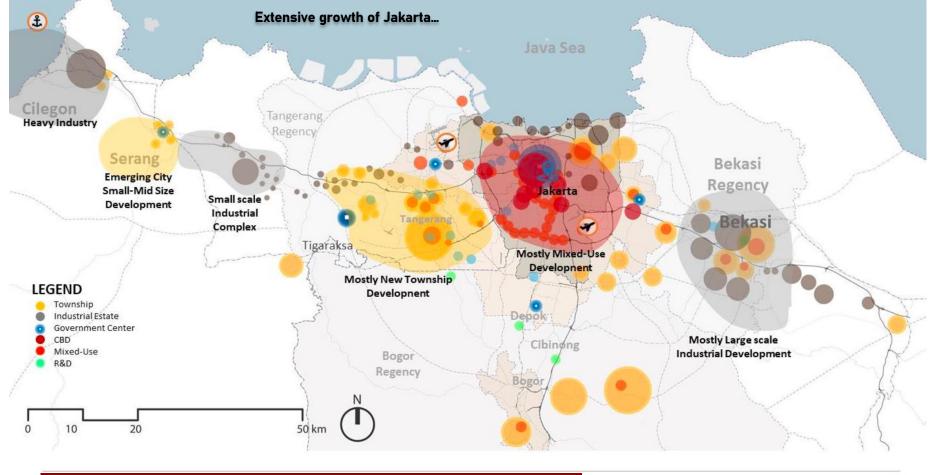
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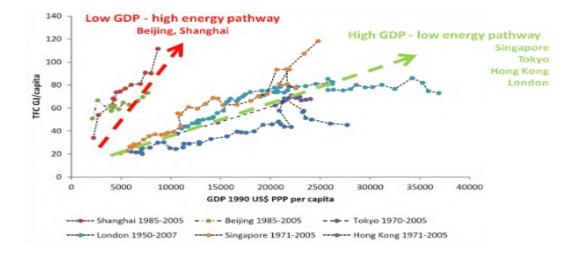
Recent issues of urban mobility

- Serving rapid urbanization
- Fast online transportation growth
- Future digital interaction
- Universal design for specific needs

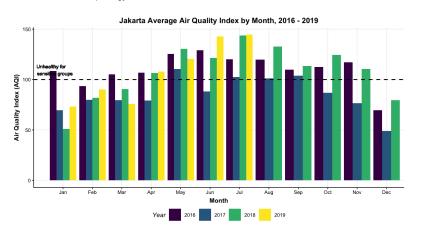


Due to massive expansion, transportation services of greater Jakarta can't be stopped in the administrative boundary, moreover by 2025 the backbone to serve commuters can reach Bandung using Semi-speed train





Sumber: Urban Morphology Institute, 2014



Reduced energy consumption and low air pollution are still the key performance indicators that requires more than technology solution, but a changing urban structure

Energy consumption is continuously increasing, which not followed by added productivity value

Economic losses due to congestion in Jakarta was 65 trillion IDR annually (WorldBank, 2019)

Air pollution has not been controlled yet. In a year, more than 110 days are under standar (AQI) (2019)

Sumber: Numeraloka, 2019

'shortened' Commuting distance

Assumption: time travel 45-60 minutes

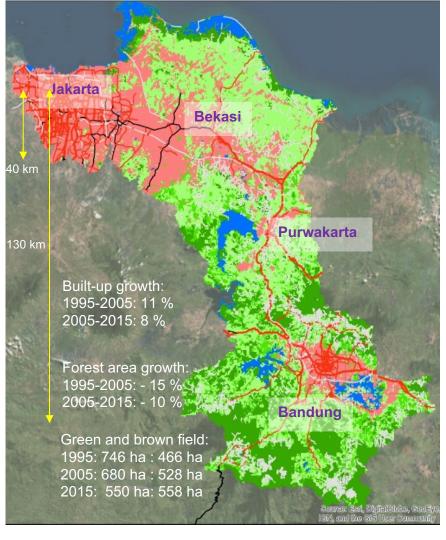


Source: KCIC, 2015

1st Generation: 30-40 km

2nd Generation: 150 km

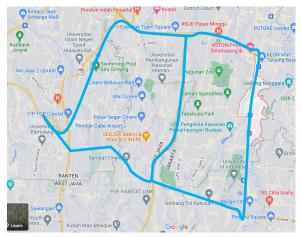
3rd Generation: 300 km



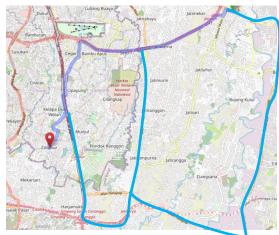
Township development and/or large scale housing development in peri-urban area should be linked into public transportation system



Not only the backbone, pay attention also to administrative boundary area

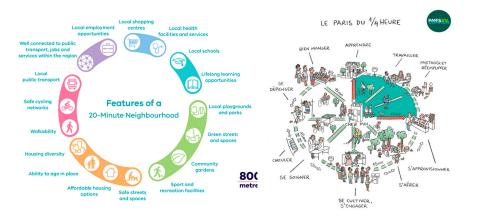


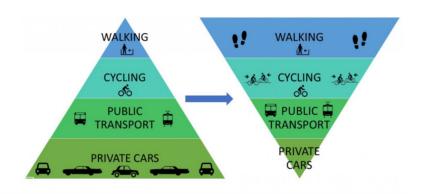
Cilandak-Depok-Cinere-Bintaro



Jati Asih-Jatiwarna-Cibubur-Cimanggis

The organic urban agglomeration potentially generates an inefficiency and in-effectivity of infrastructure provision - Need inter-city cooperation in managing urban mobility





Sumber: bike-republik.pl

Promoting a spatial structure of new urban center and community housing – more compact

Time travel of public transport has not competitive yet and attractive for urban people

Transportation infrastructure has not yet promoted an active transportation, still dominated by car-dependent roads

Why TOD becomes trend?

WORKSHOP: MEMBERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)









Walk

Principle 1 15 points

A. The pedestrian realm

is safe and complete.

- 1.1 Walkways: Percentage of block frontage with safe. wheelchair-accessible walkways. (3 points)
- 1.2 Crosswalks: Percentage of intersections with safe, wheelchairaccessible crosswalks in all directions, (3 points)

B. The pedestrian realm is active and vibrant.

- 1.3 Visually Active Frontage: Percentage of walkway segments with visual connection to interior building activity. (6 points)
- (1 point) 1.4 Physically Permeable Frontage: Average number · 2.4 Cycle Access in of shops and pedestrian **Buildings: Buildings allow** building entrances per 100 interior access for cycles meters of block frontage. and cycle storage within (2 points) (1 point)

C. The pedestrian realm is temperate and comfortable.

 1.5 Shade & Shelter: Percentage of walkway segments that incorporate adequate shade or shelter element. (1 point)

Connect Cycle

Principle 2 Principle 3 15 points

5 points

secure.

A. The cycling network

Percentage of total street

conditions. (2 points)

B. Cycle parking and

storage is ample and

· 2.2 Cycle Parking at

Transit Stations: Secure

facilities are provided at

all high-capacity transit

Buildings: Percentage of

buildings that provide

secure cycle parking.

stations. (1 point))

· 2.3 Cycle Parking at

multi-space cycle parking

segments with safe cycling

is safe and complete.

2.1 Cycle Network:

A. Walking and cycling routes are short, direct and varied

 3.1 Small Blocks: Length of the longest block (long side), (10 points)

B. Walking and cycling routes are shorter than motor vehicle routes.

 3.2 Prioritized Connectivity: Ratio of pedestrian and cycle intersections to motor vehicle intersections. (5 points) MOBILITY

Transit

Principle 4 **TOD Requirement**

A. High quality transit is accessible by foot.

· Required 4.1 Walk Distance to Transit: Walk distance (meters) to the nearest transit station



Mix

Principle 5 15 points

A. Trip lengths are reduced by providing diverse and complementary uses.

- · 5.1 Complementary Uses: Residential and nonresidential uses combined within same or adjacent blocks. (10 points)
- · 5.2 Accessibility to Food: Percentage of buildings that are within 500 meters radius of an existing, or planned, source of fresh food. (1 point)

B. Lower income groups have short commutes.

 5.3 Affordable Housing: Percentage of residential units provided as affordable housing. (a points)

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SPACE

Densify

Principle 6 15 points

A. Residential and job densities support high quality transit and local services.

· 6.1 Land Use Density: Average density in comparison to local conditions. (15 points)

Compact

Principle 7 15 points

A. The development is in an existing urban area.

 7.1 Urban Site: Number of sides of the development adjoining existing built-up sites. (10 points)

B. Travelling through the city is convenient

 7.2 Transit Options: Numbers of stations on different transit lines that are accessible within walking distance. (5 points)

Shift

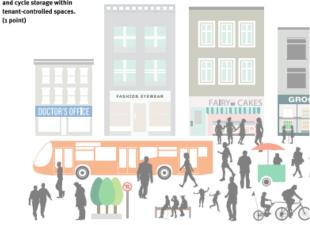
Principle 8 20 points

A. The land occupied by motor vehicles is minimized.

- · 8.1 Off-Street Parking: Total off-street area dedicated to parking as a percentage of total land area. (10 points)
- 8.2 Driveway Density: Average number of driveways per 100 meters of block frontage. (2 points)
- 8.3 Roadway Area: Total road area used for motor vehicle travel and on-street parking as percentage of total land area. (8 points)

PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES & METRICS

CAFÉ





Sumber: ITDP

Washington Union Station TOD





Current situation

Future plan

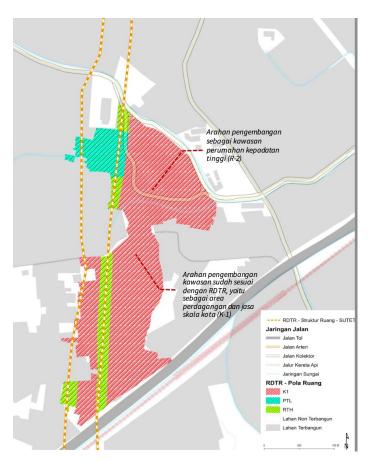
Sumber: Akrine and Shalom Baranes Associates

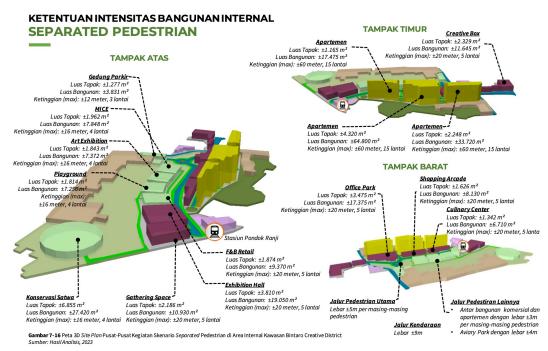
Re-structuring space for seamless mobility





TOD/POD Pondok Ranji





Sumber: Jaya Property, 2022

Managing spatial changes controllably

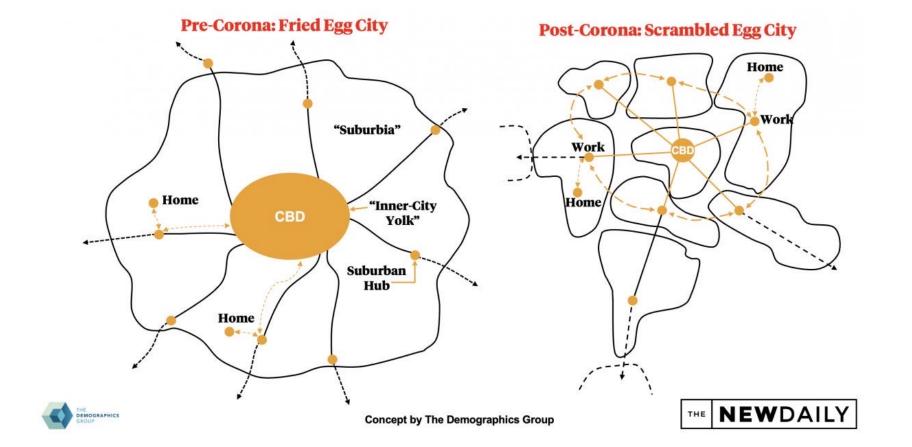




Future Drivers

Challenges for TOD

Working from home and/or anywhere trend changed our cities



Urban economy tends to more faceless economy?

Indonesia Merajai Sektor E-Commerce di ASEAN

Untuk pertama kalinya, Indonesia melampaui Thailand dan Singapura, menjadi pasar e-commerce terbesar di ASEAN dengan nilai transaksi US\$ 1,1 miliar pada 2014. Kendati menghadapi sejumlah tantangan, potensi e-commerce Indonesia semakin besar seiring peningkatan jumlah penduduk dan pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Terpusat di Jawa dan Bali

Penetrasi internet belum merata membuat pasar e-commerce hanya berkembang di Jawa-Bali.

8.7

JAKARTA

43% Penetrasi Internet 4,6 Juta Pengguna Internet

13.2







Anticipating new technology transportation



Semi-speed train



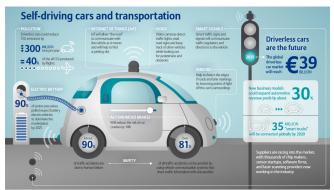
TOD: walking and vertical mobility



5G Connectivity



Volvo's autonomous trucks Source: Davis, C., Slashgears, 2019



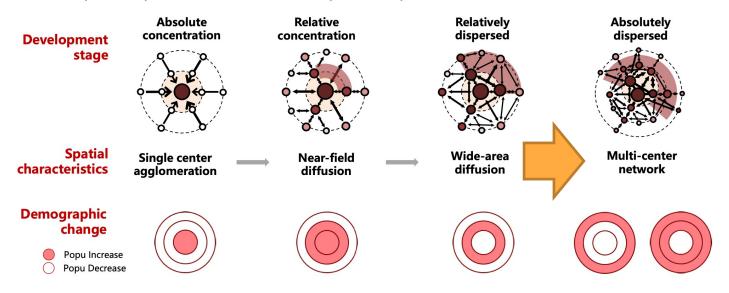
Self-Driving Cars



New air taxi

Restructuring urban space, if necessary with foresight scenario

Based on the development cases of large cities and their surrounding areas, it can be found that the spatial development of metropolitan area will focus on the core part of metropolitan area, the node cities near the core part, and the important node cities in the wide area.



Metropolitan space development stage model

Sumber: Qing, 2019



Key planning take aways

- Avoid uniformizing policy, focus on integrating multi-moda transportation, inter-region, and among operators
- Anticipate disruptive innovation through a plausible scenario building of futuristic mobility
- Identify an interacting area of land-use and transportation on cross-border area
- Contribute mobility plan into climate change agenda to get external supports
- *Orient* to *outcome-based* as monitoring dan evaluation basis of urban mobility
- Prioritize active transportation and universal design for all

Thank you

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A certified urban planner who has 20 years of experience in research, consultancy, and advocacy in the field of sustainable urban development. In the last ten years, he has focused his works to develop an intertwining concept of social and economic resilience and environmental sustainability for various development projects in Southeast Asian region, mostly in Indonesia. Mr. Simarmata earned his Dr.Phil (Ph.D.) in Development Studies from one of the leading research universities in Germany, The University of Bonn in August 2016. Following completion of his doctoral studies, Mr. Simarmata has directed the Research Center of Urban and Regional Studies, Universitas Indonesia (PRPW-UI) and has been working for numerous development projects from both international organizations and Indonesian government offices. Since November 2019, he has been elected as the President of the Indonesian Association of Urban and Regional Planners (IAP) and since May 2020, he is also elected as the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)'s scientific committee.

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Latest publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-5496-9

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IAP adalah satu-satunya organisasi praktisi perencanaan kota dan daerah di Indonesia dan lembaga perencanaan profesional terbesar di kawasan ASEAN, institusional member ISOCARP

Memiliki 31 kepengurusan provinsi + 2 Komisariat Provinsi dan beranggotakan lebih dari 2,800 anggota dan 1,800 Perencana bersertifikat

Terakreditasi oleh Kementerian PUPR sebagai asosiasi profesi di bawah layanan Jasa Konstruksi Nasional (LPJKN)

Membidani LSP Perencana Wilayah dan Kota yang sedang dalam proses akreditasi penuh (tahap ujicoba) dari Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Provinsi (Oktober, 2020)

Urban (and regional) Planning Services covering development services programmes regarding land use, site selection, control and utilisation, road systems and servicing of land with a view to creating and maintaining systematic, coordinated urban (and regional) development. UN CPC 86741

STATISTIK KEANGGOTAAN TERDAFTAR 2.825 ORANG BERSERTIFIKAT 1.831 ORANG





IAP ADALAH PENYELENGGARA (CO-HOST) KONGRES PLANNERS SEDUNIA (500 peserta dari 44 neg (ISOCARP 55TH WORLD CONGRESS)







BEYOND THE METROPOLIS





































