The project was to construct a geographical information system for Jakarta to increase the level and efficiency of regional administrative services.

Of the operations envisaged at the planning stage, the geographical information system based on the project has been used in applications such as urban planning with some degree of effect. It can be inferred that a certain project effect was achieved. However, the pilot system has not been in service for land development permits, building construction permits and land usage regulation and administration systems, because the work of synchronizing old map information with system data is too time consuming.

Under the plan for the project, a system was to be constructed under the overall control of the Land Surveying Department, in which Urban Planning Department, Urban Development Department and Land Department would prepare and update map information that would be of use in their work. At present, each department is individually working on developing, managing and updating the system. If the effects of the project are to be fully realized, an organization and scheme must be developed for the operation of the geographical information system, and appropriate staff must be allocated to it, so that the system can be managed functionally and effectively. Special Assistance for Project Sustainability is to be implemented to make the project more effective use.

The project was to improve the water distribution network in Jakarta and the organization of its water corporation strengthened, in order to meet the city’s rapidly increasing demand for water. The project was aimed to increase water supply served rate, thereby improving health and sanitation conditions for the residents, and helping to develop industry in the area.

Between 1990 (before the start of the project) and 1997 (after its completion), 2,265km of water distribution pipes were laid, and the number of hydrants more than doubled to 462,000 locations. The water supply served rate reached 52.1%, exceeding 49.1%, which was the target of the plan. Households supplied with water increased by 234,000 over the same period. Within the overall increase, the project accounted for 17% of the extension of the water distribution network, 10% of the number of hydrants and 13% of the volume of water supplied. Technical assistance provided, using the Japan’s ODA loan and World Bank finance, strengthened the organization and financial position of the Jakarta Water Corporation, which implemented the project.

Since February 1998, the operation and maintenance of water supply in Jakarta has been contracted out to two private sector operators on a concession basis. The privatization has increased managerial efficiency and yielded some benefits. If the project objectives of improved water supply served rate and the stable supply of public services are to be maintained, the Indonesian government and the administration of DKI Jakarta should construct a suitable legal framework and ensure its function. The situation will have to be watched carefully in that regard.