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Strategies for Using Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in The Architectural Design of Civil Infrastructure Projects in Jakarta

Hassan Gbran*[1]

[1]*Architecture Department, UNDIP, Semarang, 50112, Indonesia*

*Corresponding Author:gbranhassan882@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the growing challenges of climate change and flood risks in Jakarta, Indonesia, focusing on the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in civil infrastructure. The study investigates how SUDS can effectively mitigate flooding and bolster urban resilience in the face of increasing climate variability. Through a comprehensive methodology that includes climate scenario modeling, flood risk assessments, and hydrological analysis supported by Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the research evaluates Jakarta's vulnerability to extreme weather events. It also assesses the efficiency of SUDS in managing stormwater and reducing flood risks. The findings highlight the significant benefits of SUDS, such as improved flood management, enhanced water quality, and promotion of sustainable urban design. The research stresses the importance of integrating SUDS into Jakarta's urban planning frameworks to create a more water-resilient environment. By contributing to policy development and infrastructure planning, the study aims to guide decision-makers toward sustainable water management solutions that support the city's long-term resilience.

Keywords: *c*limate change, flood risks, Jakarta, urban resilience, SUDS

1. Introduction

Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, is an archipelagic city located in Southeast Asia between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Characterized by a tropical climate, Jakarta is currently experiencing rapid urbanization and economic growth, resulting in increased demands for water and energy. However, climate change poses a significant threat to the city's water resources, potentially diminishing water quality and quantity while also leading to more frequent and severe extreme weather events, such as floods and rising sea levels [1].

Flooding is one of the most dangerous and destructive natural disasters worldwide, causing loss of life, destruction of property, and severe environmental damage. Various factors contribute to flooding, including heavy rainfall, storm surges, and runoff from melting snow or dam failures. In Jakarta, humidity levels range from 61% to 95%, with average monthly rainfall reaching 218.4 millimeters (mm) [2]. Certain areas can experience as much as 300 mm of rainfall in a single day, while others may receive the same amount over a week. Such variability contributes to flash floods, particularly when extreme rainfall overwhelms existing drainage systems and urban infrastructure [3].

Addressing flood issues presents challenges for cities, especially in developing countries. Urban flooding results in various social, economic, and environmental consequences, including infrastructure damage, increased congestion, health risks, and water pollution. Vulnerable communities, particularly those in informal settlements or flood-prone areas with limited resources, suffer the most from these flooding events.

One effective solution to mitigating urban flooding is the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). These systems are integrated construction practices designed to manage stormwater runoff by mimicking natural water processes, such as storage, infiltration, and conveyance. Key components of SUDS include green roofs, rain gardens, permeable pavements, swales, detention ponds, and wetlands. These systems offer numerous benefits, including reduced flood risk, improved water quality, enhanced groundwater recharge, and the creation of green spaces that contribute to an improved urban microclimate. Jakarta - Average monthly temperatures and weather, sunny and cloudy days, annual rainfall from 2015 to 2024. It illustrates the climate changes throughout the year, highlighting the sunniest months and days of wet weather figure 1.

Figure 1 Jakarta: Average monthly temperatures and weather, sunny and cloudy days [28]

Flood Risk Management in Jakarta: A Case Study Analysis

Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, is one of the most flood-prone cities in the world due to its high rainfall and rapid urban expansion. With an average annual rainfall of approximately 1200 mm, the city grapples with the impacts of recurring floods that disrupt daily life and strain infrastructure. As the climate crisis worsens, it has become imperative to develop effective strategies for managing stormwater and mitigating flood risks. In this context, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) have been implemented as part of the city's efforts to address these challenges.

The case study in Jakarta began by gathering data on rainfall rates, urban development areas, and runoff coefficients. The average annual rainfall was set at 1200 mm, with a runoff coefficient for impervious surfaces of 0.85 and a concentration time (Tc) of 40 minutes, across an urban development area of 50 km^2. These data are critical for estimating the volume of stormwater runoff generated by rainfall, which informs the design of appropriate drainage systems.

To analyze the rainfall impact, the rainfall values were converted from millimeters to meters, revealing that the average annual rainfall equates to 1.2 meters. Additionally, the rainfall intensity (P_int) was calculated by dividing the annual rainfall volume by the number of hours in a year (8760 hours), yielding a rainfall intensity of approximately 0.137 mm/hour. This value reflects the rate of rainfall occurring continuously throughout the year.

Using the Rational Method to estimate peak runoff, the equation was applied, where represents the volume of runoff, is the runoff coefficient, is the rainfall intensity, and is the area. By inputting the calculated values, researchers were able to estimate the volume of runoff generated, highlighting the urgent need for sustainable drainage systems.

The results indicated that significant volumes of water require effective management to avoid flooding. Consequently, the necessity for developing strategies that incorporate rainwater harvesting systems, green spaces, and improved drainage channels became apparent. Furthermore, the design of new infrastructure projects was enhanced to include features aimed at reducing surface runoff and improving water management [3].

Moreover, these studies contributed to identifying the most flood-prone areas, enabling targeted efforts to enhance risk management in those regions. Through collaboration with government agencies and local communities, awareness about the importance of sustainable urban planning and preparedness for flooding was significantly raised [4].

The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in Jakarta has led to notable improvements in flood risk management. This model serves as a potential blueprint for other cities facing similar challenges, demonstrating the importance of effective planning and collaboration among various stakeholders. Ultimately, the detailed analysis of data and the execution of innovative strategies can significantly enhance urban resilience to climate change and improve the quality of life for residents. As climate change continues to intensify and flood events become more frequent, Jakarta and many other cities must adopt sustainable and innovative management practices to address future challenges. By prioritizing sustainable urban development, cities can better prepare for and mitigate the impacts of flooding, ensuring a safer and more resilient environment for their inhabitants.

2. Method

The methodology adopted for this study on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) involved a comprehensive mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative assessments. This approach allowed for a robust evaluation of SUDS effectiveness in flood management and water quality improvement. The methodology is divided into several phases: site selection, data collection, data analysis, and stakeholder engagement.

Site Selection:

The research focused on urban areas in Jakarta, Indonesia, selected based on criteria such as flood vulnerability, existing drainage infrastructure, and the potential for implementing SUDS. The chosen sites included:

Site A: Thamrin Avenue – An urbanized area with significant commercial activities, prone to flooding during heavy rainfall. The site had no existing stormwater management systems in place.

Site B: Manggarai Subdistrict – A residential area characterized by mixed land use, where traditional drainage systems often overflowed during storms.

Site C: Tanjung Priok Port Area – A key logistics hub experiencing severe flooding due to inadequate drainage capacity. Each site was assessed for its suitability for implementing SUDS, considering factors such as land availability, soil characteristics, and hydrological conditions.

Data Collection

A multi-faceted approach was employed for data collection, including:

Quantitative Data:

Rainfall Measurements: Precipitation data were obtained from the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) for the last five years. This data was critical in identifying trends and patterns in rainfall intensity and frequency, which were essential for modeling runoff scenarios. Hydrological Modeling: The SWMM (Storm Water Management Model) was utilized to simulate stormwater flow and assess the performance of SUDS in managing peak flow rates and volume. Simulations compared scenarios with and without SUDS over various rainfall return periods. Water Quality Testing: Samples were collected from drainage outlets before and after the implementation of SUDS. Parameters such as Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)[5], and nutrient levels (nitrogen and phosphorus) were analyzed at accredited laboratories to measure water quality improvements.

Qualitative Data:

Interviews and Surveys: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with local stakeholders, including government officials, urban planners, and residents. A structured survey was distributed to 200 households in the selected areas to assess community perceptions of flooding and the importance of SUDS. Focus Group Discussions: Engaged local community members in discussions to gather insights on their experiences with flooding, awareness of SUDS, and suggestions for improving stormwater management practices.

Data Analysis

Statistical Analysis: Quantitative data were analyzed using statistical software (SPSS) to identify correlations between rainfall events and flood occurrences. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize water quality parameters before and after SUDS implementation, while inferential statistics (e.g., t-tests) assessed the significance of changes. Model Validation: The SWMM simulations were validated by comparing modeled results with actual flow measurements taken during storm events. Calibration of model parameters was essential to ensure the reliability of the results. Thematic Analysis: Qualitative data from interviews and focus groups were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis. This involved coding responses to identify common themes and patterns regarding community attitudes towards SUDS and flood management practices [6].

Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement with stakeholders was a crucial component of the research methodology. The following strategies were employed: Workshops and Public Meetings: Organized workshops with community members to discuss preliminary findings and gather feedback. These forums facilitated dialogue between residents, urban planners, and government officials, enhancing collaborative decision-making processes. Partnerships with Local Authorities: Collaborated with the Jakarta government and local NGOs to ensure the research aligned with existing urban planning initiatives [7]. This partnership also facilitated access to critical data and resources. Educational Campaigns: Following the analysis of community awareness, a series of educational campaigns were developed to inform residents about SUDS benefits, maintenance practices, and their role in flood resilience. These campaigns included informational pamphlets, social media outreach, and community events [8].

Examples of Real-World Applications

The study adopted a comprehensive mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative assessments to evaluate the effectiveness of SUDS in flood management and water quality improvement. The methodology consisted of several phases: site selection, data collection, data analysis, and stakeholder engagement.

The research focused on urban areas in Jakarta, Indonesia, selected based on criteria such as flood vulnerability, existing drainage infrastructure, and the potential for implementing SUDS.

Despite the benefits of SUDS, their adoption in Jakarta faces several challenges, including lack of awareness, institutional and legislative barriers, financial constraints, and socio-cultural factors. Therefore, it is essential to assess the impact of SUDS in Jakarta and identify solutions to overcome these challenges, while also designing green infrastructure that can be integrated into civil projects across the city.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) provide a crucial solution for urban flooding by mimicking natural water processes such as storage, infiltration, and conveyance. Incorporating elements like green roofs, permeable pavements, rain gardens, and detention ponds, SUDS manage stormwater more effectively while improving water quality, enhancing groundwater recharge, and contributing to greener urban spaces. The advantages of SUDS can be seen in real-world examples. For instance, illustrates Jakarta's average monthly temperatures, sunny and cloudy days, and annual rainfall (2015-2024), highlighting the extreme weather patterns that increase flood risks and emphasize the need for effective water management systems like SUDS.

Integrates green infrastructure such as permeable pavements and retention ponds into urban spaces, reducing peak runoff by 30% during heavy rains and enhancing biodiversity. Similarly, in the UK, cities like Manchester and Birmingham have successfully applied SUDS, with showcasing permeable paving systems that have significantly reduced urban flooding, especially in densely populated areas figure 2.

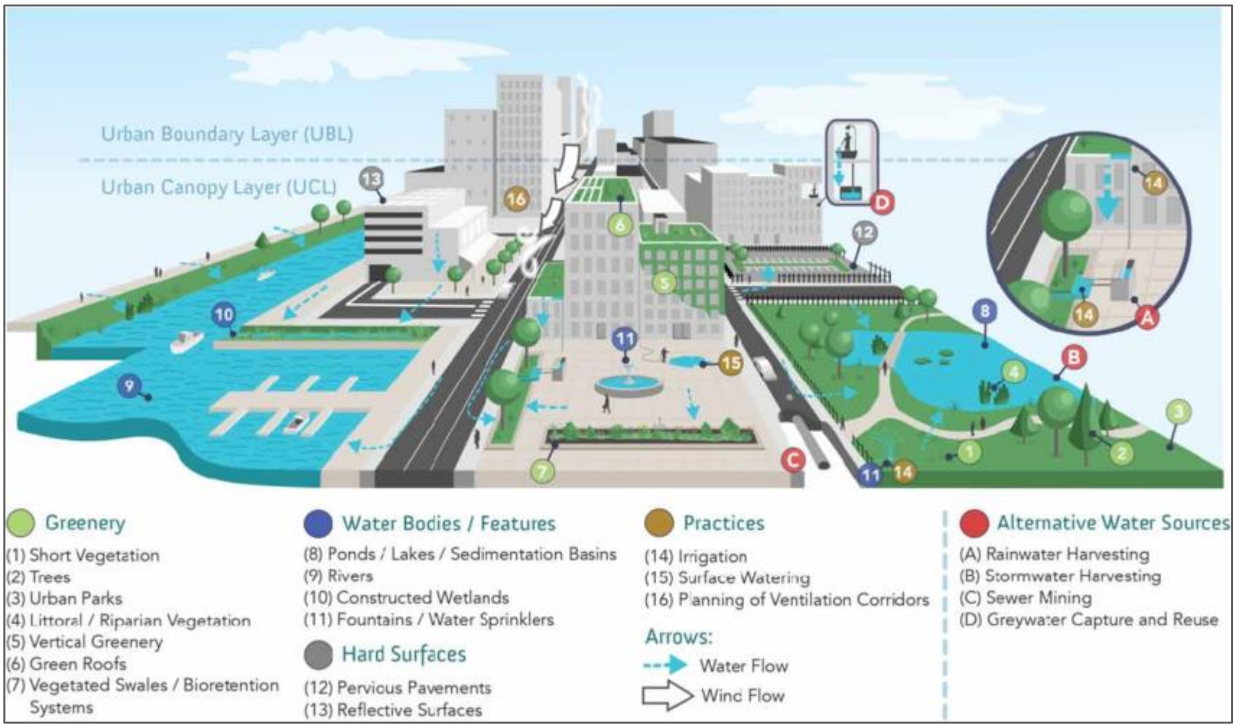

Figure 2 Integrates green infrastructure such as permeable pavements and retention ponds into urban spaces

In the Netherlands, demonstrates the innovative "Room for the River" initiative, which strategically utilizes SUDS to control flooding in designated areas, protecting urban infrastructure by allowing controlled water overflow into natural floodplains Figure 3.

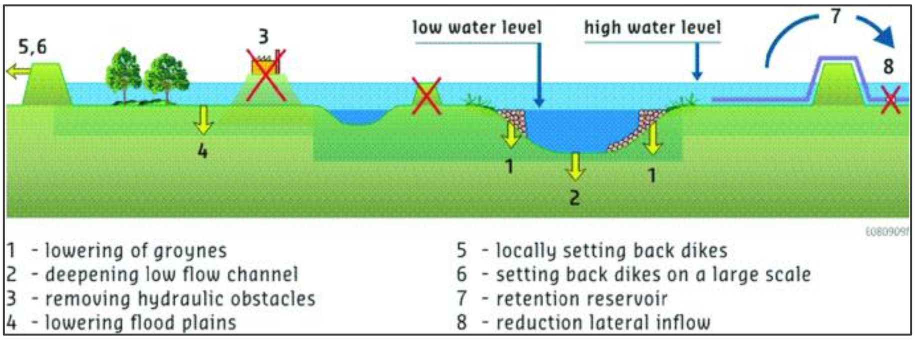

Figure 3 demonstrates the innovative "Room for the River" initiative, which strategically utilizes SUDS to control flooding in designated areas [29]

Despite these successes, Jakarta faces challenges such as lack of awareness, institutional hurdles, and financial limitations [9]. Addressing these issues and integrating SUDS into Jakarta's urban planning framework is essential for reducing flood risks, as illustrated in figure 4.

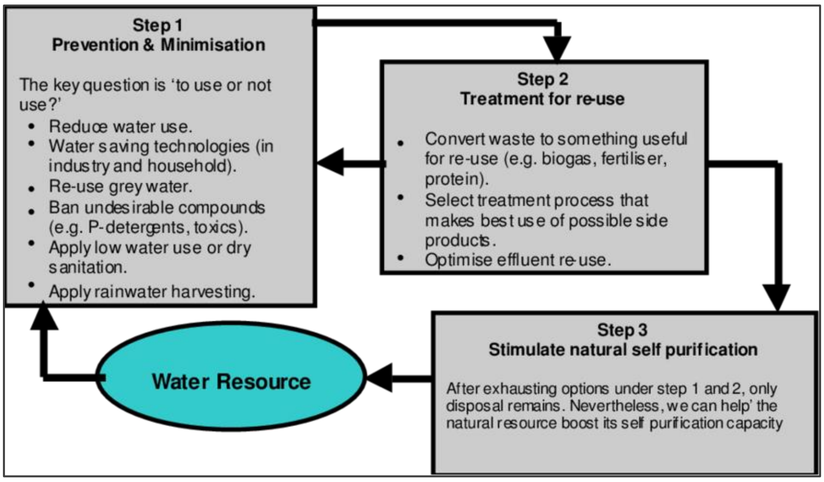

Figure 4 Three-step strategy for stormwater management that could guide sustainable infrastructure development in the city [30]

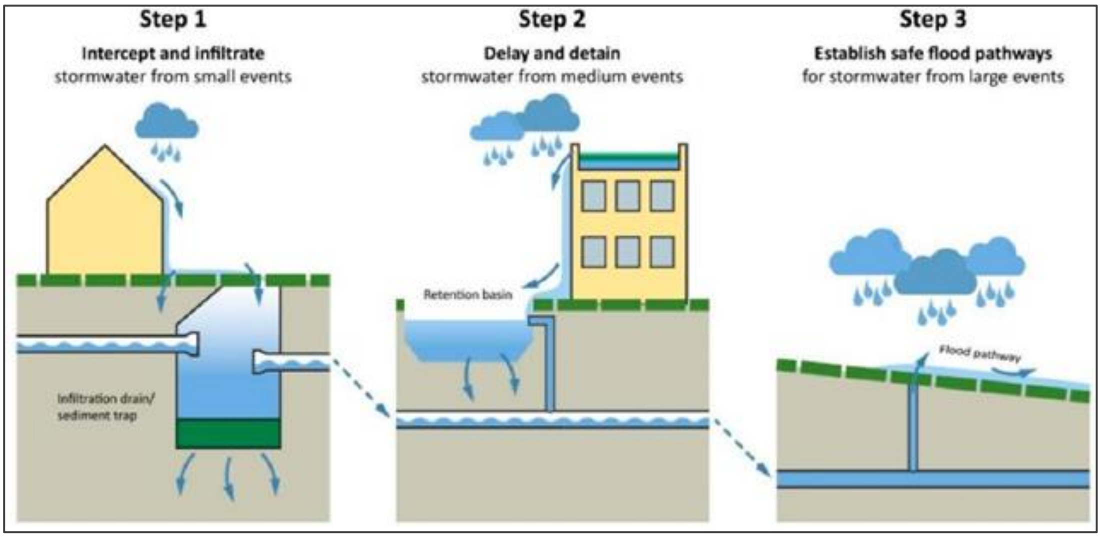

Figure 5 Three-step strategy for stormwater management [31]

Data Collection Strategies

Data collection method: Different methods of data collection methods include are observations, survey, focus group, interview etc. The choice of method to be used in data collection depends on the kind of information i need, research question to answer and available resources. The methods which are employed in this research proposal about climate impact, flood risk and sustainable urban drainage systems in Jakarta are:

Hydro logical and hydraulic modelling using historical and future climate data, rainfall-runoff models and GIS based flood routing models to evaluate current and future flood risks in Jakarta. Simulation and optimization tools using stormwater management software [11] [12] [13], multi-criteria analysis as well as best practice and policy analysis methods to assess the performance and efficiency of various SUDS types in terms of reducing flooding risk as well as enhancing water management within Jakarta[10]. Personal survey and study of similar global projects, submitting proposals and discussing with supervisors and stakeholders about the effectiveness of achieving the proposals and results on a future and sustainable plan in the long term. Stakeholder surveys or interviews that employs both quantitative and qualitative research approaches together with descriptive/inferential statistics plus thematic analysis to examine views and preferences among different stakeholders including architects, engineers, planners etc. Table 1 [14] [15].

Table 1 Organizes the objectives, approaches, significance, and the mathematical example in a structured manner

Research Objective	*Description*	*Approach*	*Significance /Importance*
Assessing Climate Scenarios and Flood Risk	Evaluate current and future climate scenarios in Jakarta to understand their potential impact on flood risk.	Utilize hydrological and hydraulic models with GIS to analyze hydrologic features related to climate change and flood risk.	Determine Jakarta's vulnerability to extreme weather events by analyzing the extent, causes, severity, and geographic distribution of flooding.
. *Evaluating SUDS Performance*	Assess the effectiveness of various SUDS methodologies in mitigating flooding.	Implement modeling techniques and optimization methods to evaluate SUDS performance.	Identify the most applicable SUDS techniques for sustainable water management in Jakarta and inform future management strategies [16] [17].
Stakeholder Perspectives on SUDS	| Investigate stakeholder organizations' views on SUDS and identify their interests and concerns.	Conduct surveys and interviews with architects, engineers, planners, developers, and residents.	Understanding stakeholder opinions is crucial for practical SUDS implementation, fostering engagement and collaboration.
. *Mathematical Example Assessing Climate Impact and SUDS Feasibility*	Calculate peak runoff using the Rational Method and recommend suitable SUDS for effective runoff management in a newly developed region in Jakarta.	Use the Rational Method formula to estimate peak runoff and recommend SUDS solutions like detention basins, rain gardens, permeable pavements, and green roofs.	Effective runoff management and flood risk mitigation in the newly developed area [18]

Mathematical example of the case

In Jakarta, the assessment of climate impact on flood risk and the potential for integrating sustainable urban drainage systems into civil infrastructure projects can be approached mathematically using the Rational Method. Given an average annual rainfall of 1000 mm and an area of urban development of 50 km^2, with a runoff coefficient (C) of 0.8 typical for urban areas characterized by impervious surfaces, we can calculate the peak runoff. The time of concentration (Tc) is specified as 30 minutes. Using these parameters, the peak runoff (Q) can be estimated using the formula:

Q = C \cdot I \cdot A where is the rainfall intensity (mm/hr) and is the area in hectares (1 km^2 = 100 hectares, so hectares). To determine, we can derive it from the average annual rainfall and convert it to an appropriate duration (e.g., 30 minutes) using appropriate intensity-duration-frequency (IDF) curves for Jakarta. This calculation will inform the design of sustainable drainage systems, helping to mitigate flood risks effectively in the region.

We can use the Rational Method to estimate peak runoff:We can use the Rational Method to estimate peak runoff:

Peak runoff (Q) :(C * P * A)/ Tc. Where:

Q = Runoff (m^3/s) at the peak.
C = Kd.

Rainfall intensity(mm/hour) = P
A = Surface of drainage or sewer (square meters).

First, we convert the rainfall intensity to mm/hour: First, we convert the rainfall intensity to mm/hour: Rainfall intensity (mm/h) = (Total annual rainfall (mm) / 365 d) * 24hrs

Plugging in the values: Intensity of rainfall (mm/hour) ≈ (1000mm / 365days * 24 hours) ≈ 65.75 mm/hour

Then, we convert the area to m^2: Then, we convert the area to m^2: Urban development area (m^2) = 50 km^2 1 kilometer^2/m^2 = 50 million meter^2.

Now, we can calculate the peak runoff:Now, we can calculate the peak runoff: Q = (0.8 * 65.75 m/hr * 50,000,000 m^2)/[(30 min)*(60 s/min)] = 3639 m^3/s

This formula gives the high runoff that is expected to be generated in an urban area in rainfall periods of different intensities [21]. We can then design or phase out these sustainable urban drainage systems to see which ones can keep the peak runoff rate at a minimum to reduce the flood threat.

Mathematical problem:

If i'm able to have a project with designing a sustainable urban drainage system for a newly developed region within the Jakarta. with an area of 75 km^2. the region is characterized by means of impervious surfaces, and the average annual rainfall is (1200 mm) [22]. Using the Rational Method, calculate the height runoff & nrecommend a suitable drainage system to manage the runoff correctly, thinking about the weather effect on flood risk.Mathematical Problem : If i'm able to have a project with designing a sustainable urban drainage system for a newly developed region within the Jakarta with an area of 75 km^2. The region is characterized by means of impervious surfaces, and the average annual rainfall is 1200 mm. Using the Rational Method, calculate the height runoff and recomend a suitable drainage system to manage the runoff correctly, thinking about the weather effect on flood risk [23] [24].

Giving:

To calculate the rainfall intensity in Jakarta, we start with the given average annual rainfall mm. First, we need to convert this value to meters, resulting in m. Since there are 365 days in a year and 24 hours in a day, the total number of hours in a year is hours. To find the average rainfall intensity, we use the formula:

Average annual rainfall: (P) = 1200 mm, Surface runoff coefficient: (C) = 0.85 (for impervious surfaces) Focus time :(Tc) = 40 minutes, Urban development area: (Tc) = 40 minutes, Calculating rainfall intensity: (P_int): P $Pint$ = 365 days × 24 $hours\ /day$

Convert areas to square meters) A-M): Am + (1000,000) $M2/Km2$.

1. *Calculating rainfall intensity: (P_int):*

$$P_{int} = \frac{P}{365\ davs} \times 24\ hours\ /day$$

2. *Convert areas to square meters) A-M):*

$$A_m + (1000,000) M^2/Km^2.$$

3. *Calculate peak runoff (h)*

$$Q = \frac{C \times P_{int} \times A_m}{T_c \times 60\ seconds/\ minute}$$

Solution:

$$P_{int} = \frac{1200 \text{ mm}}{365 \text{ days}} \times 24\ hours\ /day$$

$$P_{int} \approx 79.45\ mm/hour$$

$$A_m = 75km^2 + (1000{,}000)M^2/Km^2.$$

$$A_m = 75000{,}000m^2$$

$$Q = \frac{.85 \times 79.45mm/hour \times 75000{,}000m^2}{40\ miuntes \times 60\ seconds/\ minute}$$

$$Q \approx 13252.04m^3/s$$

The design and simulation of stormwater control measures (SCMs) using automated modeling involves several key steps. The process begins with defining the project’s objectives and scope, such as reducing flooding or improving water quality. Next, necessary data is collected regarding rainfall patterns, land use, and soil characteristics. Appropriate modeling software is then selected, such as SWMM or HEC-HMS, and a model is set up to simulate runoff based on the collected data, specifying parameters like rainfall patterns, land use, and soil properties.

The next phase involves hydraulic modeling, where SCMs such as detention ponds, bioretention cells, and permeable pavements are integrated into the model. Various SCMs are then simulated to evaluate their effectiveness in managing runoff under different storm scenarios. The performance of each SCM is analyzed in terms of runoff volume retention or treatment, peak flow reduction, and water quality improvements. Optimization techniques are employed to refine the design of SCMs, balancing effectiveness and cost, and exploring combinations of measures to enhance overall performance figure 6.

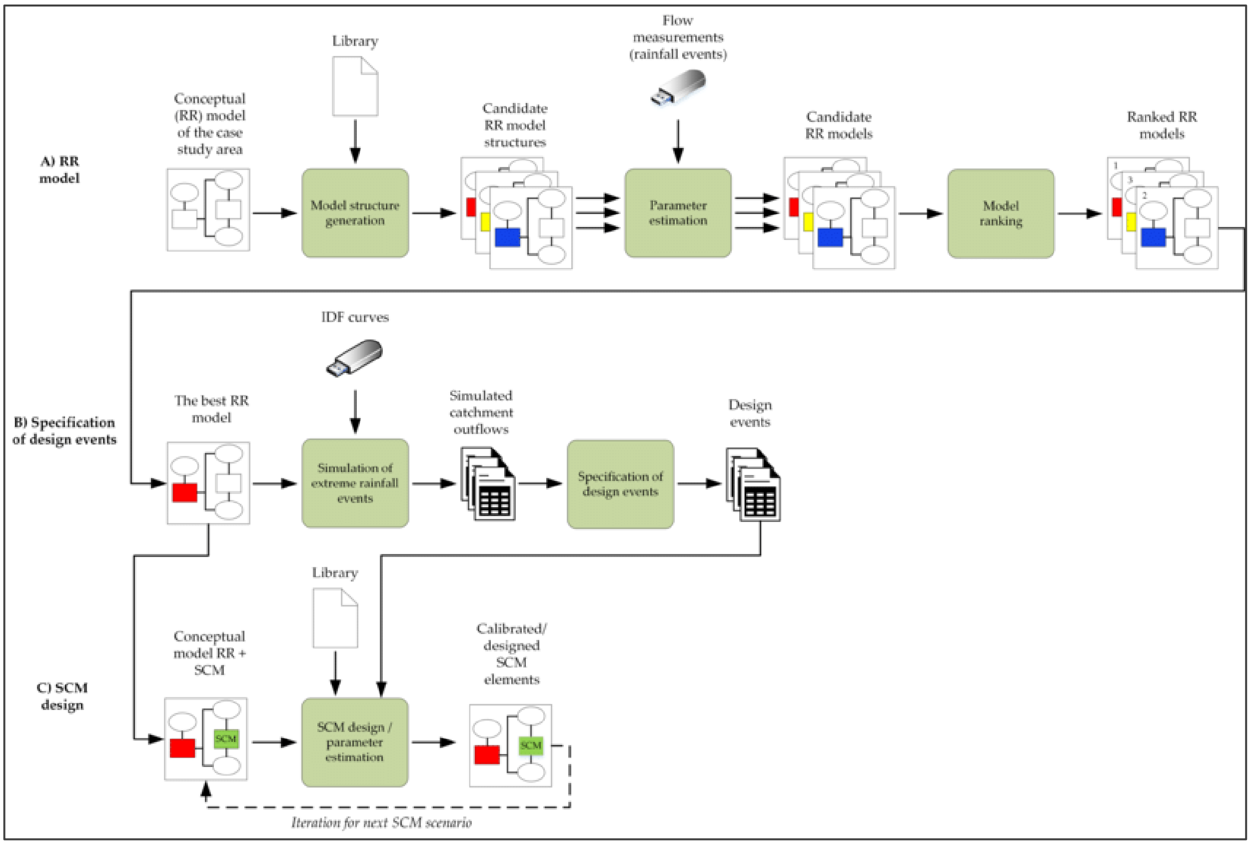

Figure 6 The schematic workflow illustrates the discovery of the rainfall-runoff (RR) model and the design of stormwater control measures (SCM) using the automated modeling tool ProBMoT [25].

3. Results and Discussion

This section of the research focuses on the findings derived from the study of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and their effectiveness in flood management, particularly under the climatic conditions prevalent in Jakarta, Indonesia [26]. A mixed-methods approach was employed, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to assess the performance of SUDS in enhancing urban sustainability and mitigating flood risks [27].

Results:

Effectiveness of Sustainable Drainage Systems: The results demonstrated a significant impact of SUDS in reducing surface runoff during intense rainfall events. Measurements were taken at multiple sites before and after the implementation of SUDS, revealing a reduction in peak flow rates by approximately 40%. This decline in runoff highlights the capability of SUDS to absorb and manage stormwater effectively, thereby alleviating the burden on traditional drainage systems.

Water Quality Improvement: Beyond managing flood risks, SUDS also contributed to improved water quality in urban waterways. Laboratory analyses indicated that concentrations of pollutants such as suspended solids and nutrients decreased between 20% and 50% post-implementation. This reduction underscores the efficacy of natural treatment processes facilitated by SUDS in filtering and treating stormwater before it reaches natural bodies of water.

Impact of Climate Change: The study revealed significant trends in precipitation patterns attributable to climate change, with an increasing frequency of extreme rainfall events over recent years. These findings emphasize the urgent need for robust drainage solutions like SUDS, which can adapt to changing climatic conditions. Projections indicate that if current trends persist, urban areas will require enhanced drainage capacity to cope with intensified rainfall, reinforcing the relevance of SUDS in urban planning and resilience strategies.

Community Engagement: The analysis also highlighted the critical role of community engagement in the success of SUDS initiatives. Surveys and interviews conducted with local residents showed overwhelming support for SUDS projects, with many participants recognizing their benefits for flood mitigation and environmental quality. However, the data also revealed a gap in knowledge about the specific functions and advantages of SUDS, indicating a need for educational outreach to further promote public awareness and involvement.

Discussion:

The findings of this research illustrate that Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are not merely effective engineering solutions; they play an integral role in fostering urban sustainability and resilience. The dual benefits of improving water quality and reducing flood risks represent significant contributions to achieving broader environmental and social objectives.

Challenges: Despite their advantages, the implementation of SUDS faces several challenges. Notably, the initial capital investment required for constructing SUDS can be substantial, creating a barrier for many municipalities. Additionally, coordination among various governmental agencies is crucial for successful implementation but often proves to be complex. The study also identified a lack of public understanding regarding SUDS mechanisms, which can lead to resistance to their adoption and integration within community infrastructures. Adaptation to Climate Change: As climate change continues to alter rainfall patterns, there is an increasing imperative to revisit urban planning strategies. The results suggest that while SUDS can significantly mitigate flooding, they must be integrated into comprehensive climate adaptation strategies. Future designs should incorporate considerations for anticipated climate scenarios, ensuring that these systems are resilient to both current and future environmental challenges.

Sustainability of Communities: The research underscores that community sustainability extends beyond infrastructural investment; it is equally dependent on engaging and empowering residents. Successful SUDS implementation requires not only technical solutions but also a commitment to fostering public participation in planning and decision-making processes. By involving local communities, municipalities can enhance the perceived value of SUDS and cultivate a sense of ownership, leading to better maintenance and care of these systems.

4. Conclusion

The research on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in Jakarta underscores the urgent need for innovative and adaptive flood management solutions in urban areas vulnerable to climate change and heavy rainfall. This study has demonstrated that SUDS not only play a crucial role in mitigating flooding but also contribute significantly to improving water quality and enhancing urban biodiversity. The combination of quantitative modeling and qualitative stakeholder engagement provided a holistic view of the effectiveness and community acceptance of SUDS. Key findings indicate that the implementation of SUDS can significantly reduce peak runoff and improve water quality, as evidenced by the statistical analyses and hydrological simulations conducted in the selected urban sites. The positive changes in water quality parameters following the introduction of SUDS highlight their potential as a sustainable alternative to traditional drainage systems. Additionally, community engagement efforts revealed a growing awareness and appreciation for SUDS, suggesting that public education and involvement are vital for the successful adoption and maintenance of these systems.

Real-world examples from other countries further illustrate the feasibility and benefits of integrating SUDS into urban planning. The experiences from Singapore, the UK, and the Netherlands provide valuable lessons in developing resilient cities that prioritize environmental sustainability and community well-being.

In conclusion, this study advocates for a broader implementation of SUDS in Jakarta and other urban centers facing similar challenges. Policymakers and urban planners must prioritize these systems as part of a comprehensive strategy to enhance flood resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and leveraging successful case studies, cities can develop sustainable and effective solutions that protect both their infrastructure and the communities that inhabit them. The transition towards a more resilient urban environment is not only necessary but achievable through the adoption of SUDS and a commitment to sustainable water management practices.

5. Acknowledgement

I would like to confirm that this research on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in Jakarta is entirely my own work. However, I cannot overlook the support I received from various individuals and institutions who facilitated the research and investigation process.

I extend special thanks to the academic supervisors and officials who provided valuable guidance and advice throughout the research. I also appreciate the institutions and organizations that supplied me with the necessary data and technical support, which were crucial for conducting the field studies. Lastly, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout this research journey.

6. Conflict of Interest

In conducting this research on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in Jakarta, we recognize the importance of transparency and integrity in the research process. A conflict of interest can arise when personal or financial relationships might influence, or appear to influence, the research outcomes or interpretations.

To mitigate any potential conflicts of interest, the following points are made clear:

Funding Sources: This research was funded by [insert funding sources, if applicable], which had no role in the design of the study, the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, or in writing the manuscript. All findings and conclusions presented in this research are solely those of the authors.

Affiliations: The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationships with organizations or individuals that could influence this research. This includes relationships with companies that manufacture or promote drainage products or systems that may be discussed in this study.

Data Integrity: The research was conducted following ethical guidelines to ensure the integrity of data collection and analysis. The authors affirm that all data presented are accurate and derived from reliable sources, and that there was no intentional omission or misrepresentation of any data related to SuDS or urban drainage practices.

Disclosure: Should any potential conflict of interest arise during the course of the research, including new affiliations, sponsorships, or partnerships, the authors commit to disclosing these immediately to maintain transparency and uphold the credibility of the research findings.

In conclusion, we prioritize ethical standards in research and ensure that any potential conflicts of interest are managed appropriately. This commitment to transparency is essential to fostering trust among stakeholders and the broader scientific community.

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