MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Valued Members and Partners,

I am pleased to present you our publication on “The South-South Cooperation on Best Practices and Replications: A library of smart, good or best practices that have been replicated elsewhere by local governments and community in the South under the scheme of South-South Cooperation.”

The replication was possible, thanks to long-term cooperation of UCLG ASPAC with strategic partners, Komrad Adevore-Shiftiung (KAS), Moema and EU and active members that have been working together within the framework of DELOSIDE in “Partnership for Democratic Local Governance in South-South Asia”.

The publication also covers best practices transferred as part of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiated by the National Planning Agency of Indonesia (BAPPENAS) and UNDP towards “Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation” at SPDC.

This year, UCLG ASPAC in collaboration with Makassar City, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia, APELJU, IDOP, JAPPENAS and DELOSIDE, and held the 7th ASEAN MAYORS FORUM in Makassar. The Forum themed “Adaptive and Intelligent Cities for Integrated Borderless Economic Region” will discuss key policy frameworks and investments; facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning among mayors and international partners to achieve a stronger ASEAN Community.

On this publication, the best practices and replications are classified thematically based on the ASEAN Mayors Forum theme; itself which are Adaptive, Intelligent and Prosperous Cities.

I’d like to thank DELOSIDE, UNDP-JAPPENAS and all members for your support towards promoting the spirit of South-South Cooperation. I hope you find this publication useful. Happy reading!

Dr. Bemafia Farooq (Executive Secretary-General, UCLG ASPAC)
ABOUT SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

South-South Cooperation is a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. It involves two or more developing countries, it can take place on a bilateral, regional, subregional or interregional basis. Developing countries share knowledge, skills, expertise and resources to meet their development goals through concerted efforts. Recent developments in South-South Cooperation have taken the form of increased volume of South-South trade, South-South flows of foreign direct investment, movements towards regional integration, technology transfers, sharing of solutions and experts, and other forms of exchanges.

Basic Elements of South-South Cooperation

South-South Cooperation is initiated, organized and managed by developing countries themselves. Often, Governments play a lead role, with active participation from public and private sector institutions, non-governmental organizations and individuals. It involves different and evolving forms, including: sharing of knowledge and experience, training, technology transfers, financial and monetary cooperation and kind contributions. South-South cooperation can include different sectors and levels, bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional in nature.

Benefits of South-South Cooperation include:
- Strengthening of the voice and bargaining power of developing countries in multilateral negotiations;
- Deepened experience and capacity by already involved governments to develop their capabilities to understand, analyze and respond to the challenges of globalization;
- Strengthening and deepening of economic integration among developing countries on an equal and geographical basis as possible;
- Enhancement of the multiplier effect of technical cooperation;
- Strengthening of economic, scientific and technological self-reliance;
- Increased knowledge and confidence in the capacities available in developing countries;
- Coordination of action on development issues relevant to a number of developing countries;
- Development of indigenous technology and the introduction of techniques better adapted to local needs, particularly in traditional subsistence sectors such as agriculture.

Source: http://ecs.unep.org

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UNDP prides itself on promoting transformational change in developing nations by working both at grass-root levels and at the same time building institutional capacities and providing policy advice to our partner governments. By linking policy with practice, UNDP aims to create impact for the people of Indonesia. UNDP’s work includes the fight against poverty, promotion of inclusive economic growth, narrowing the gap between groups and regions, and the achievement of the just concluded eight Millennium Development Goals and the next global development objectives – Sustainable Development Goals.

UNDP believes that the people of Indonesia should have ownership over the programmes and projects. All UNDP programmes therefore actively promote the spirit of mutual respect, support and accountability and subscribe to the principle of national ownership as enshrined in the Jakarta Commitment – a declaration put forward by the government and its development partners in 2000 to strengthen all effectiveness in Indonesia. In the true spirit of national ownership, all of UNDP’s assistance in Indonesia is implemented by national entities, including line ministries and the Ministry of National Planning and Development, and at the subnational level by line departments, provincial and district authorities as well as community groups.

While each programme supported by UNDP has specific and varied objectives, capacity development is one aim that all UNDP programmes – in Indonesia and worldwide – have in common. This takes on many forms including institutional reform, leadership development, education for capacity enhancement.

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

UNDP proposes to make South-South and triangular cooperation (SSCT) core ways of working in its programmes and operations at the global, regional and country levels. Our focus will be on sustaining and expanding SSCT that maximizes mutual benefits. This will be at the forefront of the programme and operations at the global, regional and country levels. Our focus will be on sustaining and expanding SSCT that maximizes mutual benefits. This will be at the forefront of the programme and operations at the global, regional and country levels.

Within the framework of SSCT, Indonesia has a long history as one of the pioneers of strengthening cooperation between Southern countries since the first Asian-African Conference in 1955. To promote and support the rules of governance in the implementation of development co-operation and SSCT, the Government of Indonesia through Rekapan and UNDP develop a project called ‘Strengthening Innovative Partnerships for Development Cooperation’ (SSCT) with a focus on strengthening development cooperation and SSCT. The purpose of the SSCT project in general is to support the government to establish and develop a more strategic global partnership that moves forward from the paradigm of donor-recipient relationships to partnerships for development effectiveness.

ABOUT UNDP

ABOUT UCLG ASPAC

UCLG ASPAC is one of the Regional Sections of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), an amalgamation of International Union of Local Authorities, United Towns Organisation (UTO), and World Association of the Major Metropolitan (METROPOLIS), which began on 1 January 2010, with its headquarters in Barcelona, Spain. The Asia and Pacific region is the biggest of the Regional Sections of UCLG with more than 9,500 local governments. It represents well over 3.5 billion people – more than half of the world population – and incorporates economically fast developing countries such as China, India and Indonesia.

OUR VISION

UCLG ASPAC is the united voice and advocate of democratic local self-government, which promotes cooperation between governments and within the wider international communities in the Asia-Pacific Region.

OUR MISSION

• To promote and strengthen effective democratic local self-government throughout the region/world through promoting unity and cooperation among members;
• To ensure the effective political representation of local government to the UN and other international communities;
• To be the worldwide source of key information on local government, learning, exchange, and capacity building to support democratic local governments and their associations;
• To promote economic, social, cultural, vocational and environmental development in enhancing the services to the citizens based on good governance principles;
• To promote race and gender equality, combating discrimination, promoting decentralized cooperation and international cooperation between local governments and their associations in strong democratic organization;
• To promote training and partnership between local governments and peoples;
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The three local governments – Yogyakarta, Sleman, and Bantul (Pekambangan) – decided to optimize their services to their communities by identifying urban problems that were common to them, and addressed them through integrated efforts for the following services: Garbage management, liquid and solid waste management, drainage management, road management, clean water, transportation, and spatial layout.

The following results have been achieved:
1. A common waste disposal center located in Pringgir, Bantul Regency.
2. A wastewater treatment system, liquid and waste water filter was developed in Bantul Regency.
3. Urban communities have been provided with sufficient clean water.
4. Roads connecting to three regions were constructed according to an integrated plan to avoid wasterage.
5. An integrated drainage system has been developed and set up.
6. Limitation of vehicles to use a certain route traversing the three regions.
7. Infrastructure development along the borders of three regions follows an integrated plan.

BEST PRACTICES: ADAPTIVE

PILOT CITY

- Country: THAILAND
- Local Government: CHIANG RAI
- Best Practice: Cooperation between Local Governments to Address Shared Needs
- Aspect of Governance: Institutional Governance

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Solid waste remains one of the key problems encountered by Chiang Rai City, requiring cooperation of all local government agencies to maximize management efficiency. Chiang Rai City aims to learn from the development cooperation of KARTAMANTUL in Indonesia and to transfer and develop its concept.

The impact of the Replications:
1. A study of knowledge on local cooperation has been built up that will be extremely useful for any further cooperation.
2. The awareness of the benefits of cooperation has increased throughout the community.
3. On an economic level, it was possible to reduce the cost for solid waste disposal even after a short time.
4. A functioning and sustainable cooperation network has been set-up amongst local adminis-
trators.

Success stories from the field:
1. Wanchai Municipality has now stepping forward on waste reduction at source after harvesting season.
2. Chiang Rai municipalities have conducted its regular mobile community services in Si Sae Moen on January 14, 2013.
3. Wanchai has conducted its first activity as part of the solid waste reduction campaign called “Recycled Trash Fashion Show Contest” on December 30th, 2013.
LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM:
FROM THAILAND TO INDONESIA

- Country: THAILAND
- Local Government: MUANG KLANG TOWN
- Best Practice: Livable Environment Program
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The Mayor of Muang Klang Town has launched a solid waste management program which led to a significant increase of living conditions for the local people and turned the city into a livable environment, with a budget only at 3,000 Euros.

The following innovations have been implemented:
1. A comprehensive waste management has been set up by using a simple outdoor conveyor belt. Separable organic waste are also collected for producing compost.
2. Introduction of natural gas vehicles (NGVs). Buses with conservative train-like appearance have encouraged people to use public transport around town instead of private cars.
3. Improvement of water quality, by producing EM concentrate (Effective Micro-organisms) from discarded vegetables leaves and fruit peels from the municipal market.
4. The municipality also introduced grease traps with which to equip houses and shops along the Riverside and in the city in order to improve the water quality. Grease traps reduce the river's organic load, thus it will greatly improve the overall water quality of the river.

BEST PRACTICES:
ADAPTIVE

PILOT CITY

- Country: INDONESIA
- Local Government: WAKATONI
- Best Practice: Livable Environment Program
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Based on the analysis of existing condition of waste management in Wakatobi and learning from Muang Klang best practice, Wakatobi’s replication strategy has three main objectives:
1. Increase awareness of waste management and public transportation.
2. Increase stakeholder coordination.
3. Development of regulations and the Solid Waste Management facilities center.

The impact of the Replications:
1. In environment impact, there has been a dramatic changes in the quality of seawater and the cleanliness of the canal, compared to the time before the project. There has clearly been a reduction in the volume of the waste disposed in the sea at various monitoring points.
2. In social impact, the participation level in the various replication activities is high and is reflected in many efforts undertaken to maintain awareness of environmental actions as well as the practice of waste management at household level, in schools, government offices, business and public places.
3. In economic impact, there are some evidence that local livelihoods have improved as a result of the project activities. Groups of housewives in the pilot city are utilizing waste products for manufacturing of handicraft products that they sell.

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Mariculture Project: From Philippines to Indonesia

- Country: Philippines
- Local Government: Tubigon City
- Best Practice: Tubigon Mariculture Project
- Aspect of Governance: Fiscal Management and Investment

Brief Description:

To respond to its ecological-economic threats such as low agricultural productivity, destructive and non-sustainable fishing, overfishing, coastal pollution and lack of viable employment opportunities, Tubigon implemented a comprehensive mariculture project that targeted both the local government but also the poor fisheries as the final beneficiaries. The strategic aspects of this initiative were as follows:

1. Building and improving the institutional capacities of Tubigon Municipality.
2. Raising sustainable awareness on Coastal Resource Management (CRM) at community level.
3. Developing sea farming projects for different member of seafish associations as alternative source of livelihood.

The Tubigon CRM endeavor led to the following:

1. A dramatic reduction in illegal fishing practices and people shifted to sustainable forms of fishing.
2. The local government became more responsive in delivering services related to CRM.
3. Incomes of some fishers have also diversified with them engaging in fishing and non-fishing related activities as income sources.

The impact of the Replication:

1. Better collaboration in implementing activities between the different local government personnel and offices.
2. The improvement of the condition of the coastal area due to mangrove rehabilitation.
3. Coastal community development achieved through conducting training to improve their knowledge and skills.

Best Practices: Adaptive

- Country: Indonesia
- Local Government: Pangkal Pinang
- Best Practice: Tubigon Mariculture Project
- Aspect of Governance: Fiscal Management and Investment

Brief Description:

In 2019, four cities in Indonesia were selected as pilot cities, one of them is Pangkal Pinang Municipality, situated in the Bangka Belitung province. Pangkal Pinang is the capital of Bangka Belitung with an area of 1,288,971 sq km and a population of 195,496 spread over 7 sub districts and 14 villages. Most of them are coastal communities with low level of economic and education, which lead them to do illegal mining activities that destroy the environment and ecology of the coastal and marine eco-system. Pangkal Pinang is currently facing the conflict of interests between the fishermen and mining actors about the utilization of marine resources and coastal landscape.

The impact of the Replications:

1. Better cooperation in implementing activities between the different local government personnel and offices.
2. The improvement of the condition of the coastal area due to mangrove rehabilitation.
3. Coastal community development achieved through conducting training to improve their knowledge and skills.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
The village of Batanguru is now completely energy independent, as also evident from it winning the first place in the competition of Independent Village for Energy on 12-13 November 2008 in Bali.

The former Chief of Batanguru Village Government, Linggi, has been constantly declaring himself to be the ‘greenest in West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and General’. One of his famous initiatives, has been the implementa-
tion of a turbine technology called “Turbinik Turbin”, a multiple turbine able to illuminate other regions. In the future, he plans to contribute to PLN to illuminate other regions in West Sulawesi with the excess of power supply in the village. Subsequently, their economic activities have also improved. Rice mills are success-
fully done. Moreover, economic activities can be affected until evening now there is light and electricity. Unlike the supply of water that can be unsustain-
able, every house is subject to pay ten thousand Indonesian Rupiah, and for every TV channels used, there will be an additional charge of the thousand Rupiah.

PILOT CITY
- Country: INDONESIA
- Local Government: MAMASA DISTRICT, WEST SULAWESI
- Best Practice: Energy Independent Initiatives in West Sulawesi
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

BEST PRACTICES: ADAPTIVE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
In 2009, the village of Batanguru was visited by Momemai, a technician from the African Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (ACREST), an NGO from Africa. Among the alternative energies that have been developed in the village of Batanguru were the utilisation of solar energy, wind energy, micro-hydro, biogas and other alternative energy sources. The purpose of the visit was to study the turbine technology to be replicated in Cameroon, Africa.

Momemai obtained information about Batanguru from her previous leader, Dr. Vincent who attended a conference in Japan in March 2013, where the turbine project of Batanguru was presented by Batik, an institution founded for Knowledge Exchange in Eastern Indonesia. Her visit to Batanguru was fully facilitated by Batik.

Batanguru village was elected by the government as Energy Independent Village in 2008. Now the people in Batanguru, who are mostly farmers, have been successfully multiplying their own micro-hydro power plants and further market the electricity to their neighboring villages who are in need of electricity supply.
E-GOVERNMENT BREAKTHROUGH: FROM INDONESIA TO VIETNAM

- Country: INDONESIA
- Local Government: YOGYAKARTA - SLEMAN - BANTUL
- Best Practice: E-Government as the breakthrough to improved government performance and services
- Aspect of Governance: Institutional Governance

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The Yogyakarta city government has developed a management system that makes use of information and communications technology (ICT) for a more organized, efficient and effective objectives as follows:
1. Utilizing technology to address government administration transparency.
2. Increasing public participation throughout all stages of government’s development activities, from planning and implementation to evaluation.
3. Enhancing government’s performance in carrying out public service duties.

The adoption of an e-government system has resulted in:
1. Improved quality of services delivered by government.
2. Significant reduction in the total administrative and operations costs of the government.
3. Increased transparency, control and accountability in the government’s organization.
4. Improved investment appeal of the city.

PILOT CITY

- Country: VIETNAM
- Local Government: TRA VINH CITY
- Best Practice: E-Government as the breakthrough to improved government performance and services
- Aspect of Governance: Institutional Governance

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The city, which is the capital of Tra Vinh province, covers an area of 683 square km and has a population of 130,000. The tenth city’s party congress emphasized the ongoing public administrative reform, especially information technology (IT) application (e-government) in local governance and quality service delivery. It considered a key development area in the city development strategy for 2010-2015.

The pilot project and its transfer concept focuses on introducing e-government to the city in an effort to improve the efficiency of local government and to make routine administrative processes more user-friendly.

The impact of Replication:
1. The upgraded city website provides the public with varied information.
2. The city website provides information on city policies and a column for investment projects, which enables businesses and investors to access information easily.
3. The replication helps to improve the city officials capacity.

BEST PRACTICES: INTELLIGENCE
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The eco-savers program is Marikina city’s innovative recycling scheme which promotes a culture of discipline among young people through ecological solid waste management. The name of the program “eco-saver” implies several meanings, which include the following:

1. Savvy of ecological system by being aware of sound environmental practices.
2. An ecological solid waste management practitioner for the household.
3. Economic savings realized through recycling of garbage.

The main features and functioning area as follow:

1. Waste management at source, the program requires students to bring recyclable garbage from their respective households to school during an assigned Eco Day.
2. Empowerment of Elementary Pupils in Solid Waste Management. The pupils up to pre-kindergarten are educated to recognize the value of solid waste materials and learn to segregate recyclable items from the household waste.
3. Promotion of Economic Benefits from Recyclables, this program is not only rewarding for the environment but also for the students who get points for the recyclables they bring to school.

PILOT CITY

Country: PHILIPPINES
Local Government: MARIKINA CITY
Best Practice: Eco Savers Project
Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

BEST PRACTICES: INTELLIGENCE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

By 2012 the people of Kampot should be aware of their urban environment and hygiene and actively participate in improving the environment, beauty and welfare of the city. All schools have been participating in the pilot project, and the implementation of the recycling scheme is going well, with the ‘eco-day’, when all children bring in the rubbish, they collected over the course of a month, taking place regularly.

Expected results were:

1. Solid waste collection and segregation is happening in all target schools.
2. City official are capacitated to deal with environmental projects through visits to best practice cities and targeted training measures.
3. The target schools started to generate small income from selling solid waste such as plastic and paper to the local junk shops.

The impact of the Replications:

1. The positive impact of the replication was on people’s attitude to waste management, not only on the personal level but also cleaning rubbish from the streets as well as cleaning and maintaining the city’s sewage system.
2. City official gained more knowledge on urban environment and they are now more confident and active in educating people on environment and waste management.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Songkla Province is a center of education and tourism. The growth of the city, combined with its consistent organizational development policy, has become a push factor for Songkla City Municipality to set up One Stop Service for better deliver public services. This was accomplished through the improvement of services delivery system, in parallel to the application of information technology in the delivery of a vast array of services, including all municipal tasks. Songkla City Municipality decided to select the best practice from Yogyakarta, Indonesia whose "Public Services Efficiency Improvement Through E-Government Project" has met the impressive results, Songkla City Municipality made a concept transfer and developed it into "Public Services Delivery System Improvement Through One Stop Service of Songkla Province Project.

The project objectives are to enhance public service mission on both, the reactive side and the proactive side, by developing an e-government system and to enhance capacity building of human resources as a key to increasing efficiency of public services.

Three expected outputs are as follows:
1. Both of customers are satisfied with web-application services.
2. 90% of customers are satisfied with web-application services.
3. At least service has been served on web-application.

PILOT CITY

- Country: THAILAND
- Local Government: SONGKLA CITY
- Best Practice: E-Government as the breakthrough to improved government performance and services
- Aspect of Governance: Institutional Governance
INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT
IN WEST SULAWESI

- Country: INDONESIA
- Local Government: MAMUJU DISTRICT, WEST SULAWESI
- Best Practice: Community-Based Information System Development
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
The 3-year compulsory education program that was instituted in 2011, hasn't necessarily been successful in encouraging children to go to school. However, to really check whether the situation is improving or not, class, averages and even to the village levels across Indonesia should be able to provide accurate data on the number and rate of children attending school.

At the time when the new regulation was to be in place, the Department of Education did not have an accurate data on the number of children who dropped out from school in the Regency of Polewali Mandar (Polman). Therefore in 2012, the Regency of Polman launched a Community-Based Education Information System (SPIRM), a program to improve education data in the area. This program involves the Department of Education, NGOs and the press whose main focus is on education.

In 2014, a complete data collection was successfully conducted in 7 villages from a districts. The data was able to show the rate of school dropout and their family background. The data collected can also be used to identify potential support in order to help children to go back to school.

BEST PRACTICES:
INTELLIGENCE

PILOT CITY

- Country: INDONESIA
- Local Government: MAMUJU DISTRICT, WEST SULAWESI
- Best Practice: Community-Based Information System Development
- Aspect of Governance: Fiscal Management and Investment

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Following the success of data system development for school dropout, a scale up program was initiated in the following stages:
1. The first stage is called "Back To School Movement", launched in February 2015. By collabo-
   rating with NGOs and supported by UNICEF, a training was conducted for Babakanbunus (Devel-
   opment and Public Order Security) on how to become program facilitators. The training was cos-
   ted by the head of the Mamuju Regency's Department of Education. This movement received full support from the Mayor of Mamuju, Dr. H. Sulardi Duka, MM, who issued a decree in the effort to bring back children to school.
2. The second stage is to collect data of children aged 15 to 17 years, in the categories of: dropout, not continuing to the next stage of education and have not been to school at all.
3. The third stage is to analyze the collected data by the Police of Mamuju through Community
   Development, together with the Department of Education.
4. The fourth stage is to bring back the children to school. The data of the children were sent to
   the designated schools for them to provide opportunity to the children to continue their educa-
   tion in either a formal or informal education.
5. The final stage is to request private companies to get involved in supporting the program
   through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
For 2002-2004, Lang Son City aimed at developing innovative models to improve administrative services and people’s participation, as follows:
1. Simplify administrative procedures.
2. Strengthen administrative and institutional structures.
3. Promote a democratic system by encouraging people to participate in improving laws and regulations.
4. Identify clear responsibilities of public organizations, so public agencies can decentralize services and works to the private sector and non-government organizations.
5. Use information technology in implementing innovations.

The following results were achieved:
1. The "One Stop Shop Reception and Return Department" is set up and functioning by combining the different state administrative agencies.
2. Reorganization and adjustment of the organizational and personnel structure of the different state agencies.
3. Enhance public servants’ capacity and performance through professional training.
4. An e-portal connecting the wards’ and communities’ departments and units under the municipal People’s Committees is functioning.
5. The financial management and urban services have been transferred from the city government to the district people’s committee.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
This project aims to increase the efficiency of the management and the delivery of public water services in Yala Municipality. Particular focus shall be placed in community involvement, fostering a volunteering spirit and the process of public participation.

There were 7 (seven) min activities to be carried out:
1. Meeting arrangement of 4 pilot communities.
2. Workshop arrangement on capacity building for volunteers.
3. Set up evaluators’ process on waterworks’ services volunteers in their monthly communities.
4. Meeting arrangement with representatives of various committees to present the result of the operation.
5. Promote a "Water Save Community Award".

The impact of the Application:
1. In economic aspect, most people found that it was convenient to deal with the community volunteers and saved them time and money that they would have spent contacting the office of the municipality directly.
2. In social aspect showed that most people were satisfied with the way in which community volunteers were acting as collectors of water consumption fees.
3. In environmental aspect, there was a noticeable decrease in the percentage of water loss since the project began. When people found leaks, they will not wait to get repaired by municipality, but they took initiative to inform the related department to fix the problem.
Local Economic Development: From Indonesia to Thailand

- Country: Indonesia
- Local Government: Surakarta City
- Best Practice: Humane Relocation and Empowerment of Street Vendors
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

Brief Description:
Solo managed to solve the very sensitive issue of illegal street vendors and all the adverse impacts it had for the public space, life waste, traffic and poor connections with a four-year empowerment and re-arrangement program. The relocation and re-arrangement of street vendors in Solo has been done with great consideration of the local culture and humane methods.

The Solo street vendors empowerment and restructuring program have achieved:
1. The relocated street vendors have experienced improved income.
2. The areas formerly occupied by street vendors were transformed into open green spaces for public and became livable.
3. The city government built 2 new markets, Notobaru Market and Pasarung Regi Market as relocations sites for the street vendors.
4. Vendors have received 200 tents as selling places, 9 shelters that can accommodate four vendors, 44 carts and temporary sales time-slots available from 6 pm to 9 pm the following day and from 6 am to 6 pm.

Best Practices: Prosperous

Pilot City
- Country: Thailand
- Local Government: Pakket City
- Best Practice: Humane Relocation and Empowerment of Street Vendors
- Aspect of Governance: Inclusive Urban Public Services

Brief Description:
The main results that the project People’s Participation on Sustainable Conservation and Development of the Old Market at Pakket Riverside has been achieved the following:
1. The old market place has become well known to the public.
2. Some cultural activities took place at the old market at Pakket Riverside that could be scheduled in the tourism calendar and people’s participation in the market was promoted.
3. Strength and weaknesses analysis of the development and strategic vision that could be implemented as a replication plan for development of the market.
4. The committee team for conservation and development of old market place at Pakket Riverside has more knowledge and understanding on the cooperation of sustainable development.
5. The market has a strong group to manage and supervise the market and can establish a foundation for the future management.
PRESERVING OLD TOWN ARCHITECTURE: FROM THAILAND TO VIETNAM

BEST PRACTICES: PROSPEROUS

PILOT CITY
- Country: VIETNAM
- Local Government: DANANG CITY
- Best Practice: Preserving Old Town Architecture and Reviving Tradition as Tourist Attraction and Economic Driver
- Aspect of Governance: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Danang has been replicating the best practice (BP) model of Phuket from Thailand. Implementing Musical Night events in Danang City is one of the new cultural events encouraging the social and cultural loss of people living in Danang City. Since the concert area is free, the impact is felt particularly by the residents on low incomes, since they now have the chance to enjoy cultural performances that they would not be able to afford.

The monitoring was therefore looking at the impact the preparatory activities agreed on, in the transfer concept had on the city leaders and officials from various departments. The following effects could be observed:
1. Improvement of the ways the city departments work.
2. City leaders and officials have experienced the power of communities contribution and have realized that the study visits and training workshops were key to the success of the musical events.
3. The city leaders had realized and valued the importance of participation of communities in organizing the events.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
For 2019-2020, Lang Son City aimed at developing innovative models to improve administrative services and people's participation, as follows:
1. Simplify administrative procedures.
2. Strengthen administrative and institutional structures.
3. Promote a democratic system by encouraging people to participate in improving laws and regulations.
4. Identify clear responsibilities of public organizations, so public agencies can decentralize services and works to the private sector and to civil organizations.
5. Use information technology in implementing innovations.

The following results were achieved:
1. The "One Stop Shop - Reception and Return Department" is set up and functioning by combining the different state administrative agencies.
2. Reorganization and adjustment of the organizational and personnel structure of the different state agencies.
3. Enhance public servants capacity and performance through professional training.
INTEGRATED WAYS TO COMBAT MALARIA
IN WEST SULAWESI

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Some areas in East Indonesia have become areas of malaria endemic, including South Halmahera. From 2007 to 2009, South Halmahera has experienced what is called an Extraordinary Event when malaria took 108 victims in their region. There was no prevention program involving the community and other parties in South Halmahera.

To combat the endemic, two doctors, Ahmad Azis and Moh. Alhabsy, initiated an integrated and cross-sectional program by establishing a Malaria Center. Azis was persistent in his efforts to get support and continuously advocated the idea to the Regent Mayor and to the Governor of North Maluku. The persistence paid off as cross-sectional government agencies and the community, too, agreed to set up a Malaria Center in Tanjung Timpang, Tomini. Cases of malaria in the 249 villages in South Halmahera have significantly declined from 272 Annual Parasite Incidences (API) in 2000 population, 17.4 as of October 2011.

Best Practices:

Country: Indonesia
Local Governance: South Halmahera, North Maluku
Best Practice: A concerted effort to combat malaria
Aspect of Governance: People Participation in Planning and Decision Making

PILOT CITY

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

In some regions of Indonesia, malaria remains a deadly disease, especially in areas such as Maluku and Papua. Learning from its South Halmahera peers, North Maluku has studied and replicated the Malaria Center initiative.

West Papua has also learned and replicated the Malaria Center and further expanded it to the Far East Region. The success of the Malaria Center travelled to the West Indonesia and was replicated by Mandailing Natal Regency in North Sumatra. One key factor for this replication was that the Malaria Center initiative was reported and publicized through a knowledge sharing session by the Ministry of Health during a health national meeting.

Malaria Center also cooperates with the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Council (BMKG) in Tomini to monitor rainfall, in order to analyze the weather circumstances that may favor the flourishing of mosquito larvae. Due to the limited power of BMKG, only 3 monitoring units were to be used by the health centers in the monitoring process. In addition, the approach taken in Malaria Centers requires public involvement to educate the villagers about malaria, which enable them to carry out community-based malaria control and improve the quality of their lives.

Best Practices:

Country: Indonesia
Local Governance: East Halmahera, West Halmahera, Morotai, Fak Fak West Papua and Mandailing
Best Practice: A concerted effort to combat malaria
Aspect of Governance: People Participation in Planning and Decision Making
1. Promote Good Governance and Effective Democratic Self-Governments

Good governance and democratic self-governments have been at the center of UCLG ASPAC’s operation and function. Ensuring decentralization and local autonomy is effectively carried out is the core of activities of UCLG ASPAC. Different levels of decentralization in Asia-Pacific region should be seen as good opportunity for members to share and enrich their knowledge with regards to opportunities and challenges.

To promote effective decentralization, UCLG ASPAC works with its 21 LGAIs in the region that have become an asset for organization to reach thousands local governments at various levels. It supports continuously the improvement of performance of cities and local Governments, by conducting capacity building programs. Activities to empower women;

2. Improving Quality of Life of People through Equal and Adequate Basic Services

Rapid urbanization in Asia-Pacific has resulted to a high demand of provision of basic services in municipalities. Poor and marginalized citizens are often being disfranchised and less prioritized due to various factors. Enhancing the provision and services of basic services can improve the quality of environment thus bring significant impact to the citizens of life. Programs include better access in clean water and good sanitation, and waste management; improvement of quality and quantity of public spaces, and sustainable mobility with a focus on safety.

3. Build Resilient Cities and Local Governments

Building resilient cities and local governments is crucial due to various factors. Asia-Pacific region has a high frequency of natural disasters calamities, i.e. earthquakes, floods, landslides, a big portion of slums and pockets of poverty which are mostly located in vulnerable areas, high number of deaths caused by traffic accidents, an increase of crime in urban areas, and many others that need to be dealt with to build resilient local governments and society. Focused program is the implementation of the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2033 at the local level, improvement of urban safety, social and health-resilience.

4. Sustainable Green Economy and Local Resource Mobilization

UCLG ASPAC promotes local economic creativity and development. Culture for identity purposes, revitalization of urban center, identification and enhancement of local economic strengths are approaches that have been carried out. Others include the establishment of “ Territory Collaborative Governance for Self-Sufficient Resource” which is needed to ensure the comprehensive and integrated planning, better coordination and implementation of plans and development.

Enhance capacity of local governments to mobilize resource is also the target to achieve. UCLG ASPAC with its strategic partners, assists in leveraging partnerships of cities and local governments through training, institutional and regulatory framework setting and fund accessible assessment. It also facilitates cooperation with private companies, raise awareness on risks and opportunities arising for sustainable solutions.

5. Put Global/Regional Agendas and National Commitment into Effective Local Implementation

UCLG ASPAC has been engaged in the Global Task Force on Localizing Post 2015 Development Agenda initiated by UCLG INDRUP (HABITAT) and others, and provided inputs to the consultations. Engagement of local government in the earliest stage is possible to expect to raise their ownership and commitment on local implementation of the Post 2015 Agenda. UCLG ASPAC will incorporate other global agendas as reflecting in HABITAT III Post 2015 SDGs and the New Framework of Sendai on DRR. UCLG ASPAC will continually tackle climate change at local level.

Cooperation with other Regional Sections of UCLG for joint activities on advocacy, capacity development and knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning and city-to-city cooperation across regions will also be further enhanced.
CONCLUSION

A project or program starts where a cooperation is established between parties. Political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental issues are all equally important points to focus on. Either the focus is on some on all these issues, cooperation is a point of departure from where any project can start and generate impact.

So far, various organizations and initiatives around the South have had a long history of facilitating the strengthening of cooperation through hard practice replication. In the case of DEGOSDA, we have seen best practice examples from the ASEAN countries - Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia that have established cooperation over the years.

In the case of South-South Cooperation within Indonesia, the smart practices either initiated by local government or community have identified and replicated under the program of UNDP and BAPPENAS.

From practices on Institutional Governance for Fiscal Management and Inclusive Urban Public Services, the states and local governments with best or smart practices have outstanding projects that set them apart from others.

There are various tools contributing to the success replication programs. These include for example committed leaders andAPP, mutual understanding of objectives of cooperation, speed differences, trust and good information flows, as well as the involvement of various stakeholders.

Differences should not be an obstacle for the replication of successful practices, on the contrary, the sharing of experiences of others should be the trigger that can bring innovation in each local government. Best practices should be implemented according to the capabilities and by respecting the culture and local traditions of both, resources and beneficiaries sides, local governments and communities.

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