

# LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

NEWSLETTER

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Learn how cities save lives through promoting resiliency

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With highlights on UCLG ASPAC's work throughout the Asia-Pacific region and beyond!



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**Tri Rismaharini**  
President, UCLG ASPAC  
Mayor, Surabaya City

Warm regards from UCLG ASPAC and Surabaya City Government, I am particularly excited for the fact that we focus our second half of 2019 on promoting resiliency, one of the most important foundations for city development. Our event on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Forum on Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities is organised in conjunction with UCLG ASPAC Council Meeting in Makati, on 5-6 September 2019.

As UCLG ASPAC President, I am proud of our leading role at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) and on the development of the Regional Action Plan and Commitment for Disaster Risk Reduction. These are some concrete impacts of our work in the region, in addition to our contribution at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva this year.

Located in one of the most disaster-prone regions on earth, the Asia-Pacific cities need to continuously connect and learn from each other in order to build resiliency, if we are to achieve our long-term and sustainable development goals. This is the reason why Surabaya adheres great importance to disaster risk reduction, for both natural and man-made disasters.

From our experience, collaboration with universities, researchers and experts has proven to be particularly helpful in gaining insights for policies and actions that can be adapted to suit our needs. Learning from counterparts from other cities on their experiences and innovative approaches is also essential in keeping us abreast of the situation. This opportunity will be presented again at the UCLG ASPAC Council Meeting and I hope that the discussion will strengthen our cooperation in this regard.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to Makati City Government for collaborating with UCLG ASPAC in organising this event. We look forward to fruitful exchanges and keen to hear how cities in the Asia-Pacific region can strengthen their strategy on resiliency in the coming year. I would also like to convey sincere thanks to a dedicated UCLG ASPAC team, that help make our achievements possible.



**Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi**  
Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC

Dear Valued Readers,

I am pleased to present the second newsletter for 2019, which provides a round-up of what we have achieved in this year so far. Since this edition has a special focus on disaster risk reduction, I would like to start by highlighting our support organised for Palu City and the wider efforts we continue to make in this area.

In collaboration with the Cités Unies France (CUF), and with the solidarity from people in Europe, we have mobilised financial support to help Palu rebuild its city from last year's devastation. During our visit to Palu recently, I was heartened by the courage people have despite the hardship they are still facing. We had productive discussions and identified how the resource can be best placed in the broader context of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

A lot of work remains to be done, and that includes promoting resiliency elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region to minimise the losses caused by future disasters. For this reason, we continue to work relentlessly with our partners, in the region or anywhere in the world including in Africa, to exchange knowledge and best practices. Working with cities that face high disaster risk, we continue to share our lessons learned in various forums, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). We want to reaffirm that, our work cannot stop, or even become less, until we reach Target E of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by 2020.

DRR will also be the key focus of our discussion at UCLG ASPAC Council Meeting at Makati, on 5-6 September 2019. In addition, we have important preparation to make, that is to organise our participation in the UCLG World Congress in Durban, where members of the governing bodies will be elected. This will be an important occasion for the Asia-Pacific region to assert our commitment to engage with the World on issues of our common interests.

Meanwhile, the ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF) is taking a firmer shape and form. The 5<sup>th</sup> AMF meeting took place from 26 to 28 August 2019, and this event could not have been possible without the invaluable support from the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). We have made this event a success together with all participating mayors. The meeting outcome not only contributes a more prominent position of cities and local governments in ASEAN. It should also guide future development of the AMF as a mechanism to facilitate closer collaboration among Mayors in ASEAN. Recommendations from the AMF will be presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Urban Forum (APUF).

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the mayors, city members and colleagues that have contributed to this newsletter. We hope that you will find the information useful for your work and wish you an enjoyable reading!

**4-13**

**Disasters and City Development in Asia and the Pacific - Good Practices from Bangladesh, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand and Philippines**

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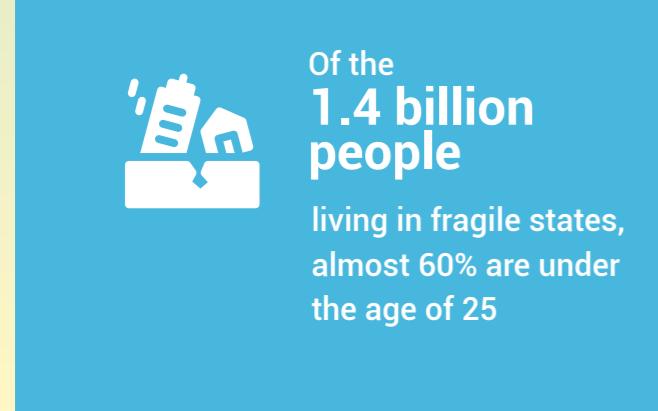
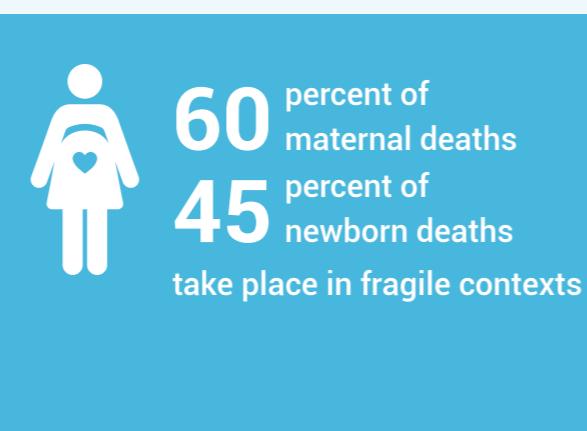
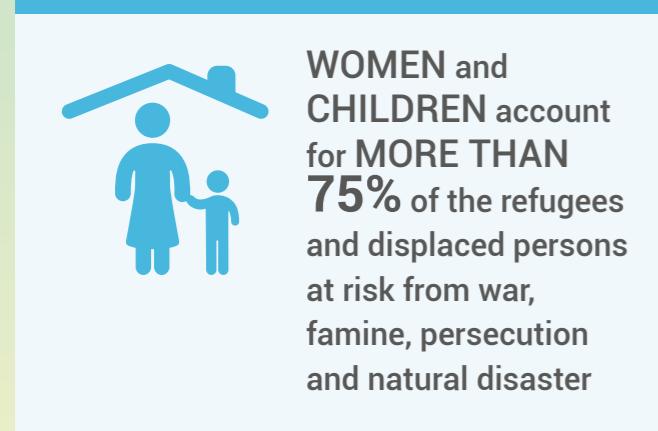
# Disasters and Cities Development in Asia and the Pacific

## FACTS



VULNERABILITY to natural disasters is INCREASING, exacerbated by poverty and environmental destruction.

AT LEAST **90** percent of the victims of natural disasters live in developing countries



\*Sources:  
1) United Nations Population Fund Responding to Emergencies across Asia and the Pacific, World Humanitarian Summit edition, May 2016  
2) <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/cpr/APRC-CPR-2013-Asia-Disaster-Loss-Damage-Database.pdf>, UNDP APRC April 2013

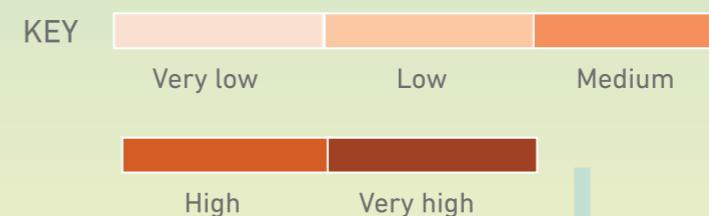
## HOW DOES IT IMPACT CITY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

The GREATER the Risk CONTROL,  
the LESSER the IMPACT for Cities Development.

## PROJECTION FOR THE FUTURE

### Hazard and Exposure Dimension

This measures hazardous events that could occur and the people or assets potentially affected by them. It is made up of two categories: natural hazards and human hazards.



(INFORM Report 2019 Shared Evidence for Managing Crises and Disasters: Inform GRI 2019 Hazard and Exposure Dimension).

### WHAT'S NEXT?

Applying disaster risk management in every cycle:



See what cities in the Asia-Pacific region have done to minimise disaster risks and catch up with their development goals.

# Cycle 1: Prevention

## Collaboration of Nature and Technology for Disaster Prevention

**DISASTER** prevention and mitigation refers to every effort made to prevent an emergency to happen and, if it does, to reduce or eliminate the caused impacts. Types of disaster are varied. Some regularly recur, while others, particularly most devastating ones, may take 20 or 30 years to recur. As disasters highly relate

to the progress that cities make in their development, cities continuously innovate to ensure impacts of disaster will not lag their development behind. Some of their innovations have been proved, while there are also initiatives currently applied for better preparations of the upcoming recurrence.



**Vietnam: Mangroves Planting to Mitigate Sea Dyke Erosion**

### Background

Vietnam is a country with long and narrow demographical shape and a long eastern sea board. The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) has well recorded that four to six typhoons strike the country annually, variation happens with fewer typhoons in some years (i.e. only three typhoons in 2001). Unfortunately, Vietnamese people did not put particular attention to this matter. This was worsen by the absence of continued preparedness activities.

The collaboration between local communities, humanitarian organisations and local governments in Vietnam have presented a solution to this annual calamity, through a Disaster Preparedness Programme that

reached out to eight provinces in Vietnam (Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, and Ha Tinh).

### Initiative

Mangroves planting has proved to be effective. It constitutes a green wall and protect sea dykes against typhoon waves. Initially carried out for environmental reasons, the initiative has positive impacts in preventing flood in agriculture fields or settlements and providing shelter for fishing boats during typhoons.

Implementation of this initiative has been supported by local community, through various awareness raising activities conducted in creative ways, such as drawing, drama and folksongs.

The communities protect the mangroves by establishing a team to take good care of it right after planting.

### Impacts

- Number of death people greatly reduced: only 4 people died during typhoon in 2003, while during typhoon 1996-2002 more than 6,000 people died.
- Mitigation of dyke erosion (the average reduction in annual expenditure for dyke maintenance is around VND600– VND700 million/km of dyke).
- Increased sea product collection (after one morning working in the mangroves, collectors could earn from VND30,000 to VND50,000 from selling baby crab).

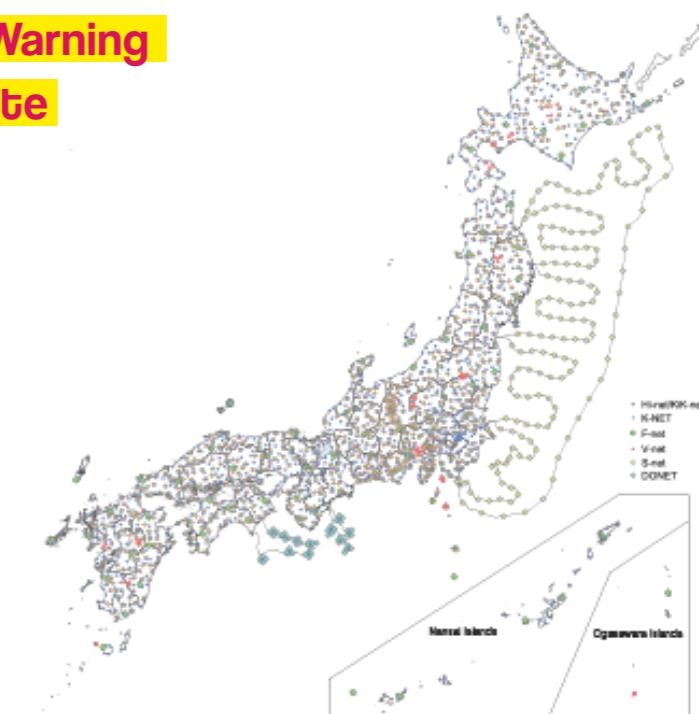
## Japan: Technology for Early Warning and Real Time Disaster Update

### Establishment of Monitoring of Waves on Land and Seafloor (Mowlas)

MOWLAS is an observation network for earthquake, tsunami and volcano that covers all land and sea in Japan (*Highlighting Japan Vol.118 March 2018 Technologies for Disaster Mitigation*). MOWLAS incorporates three different networks: 1) High Sensitivity Seismograph Network Japan (Hi-net) to record minor tremors undetected by humans; 2) Full Range Seismograph Network of Japan (F-net) for slow to fast motions; 3) Kyoshin Network (K-net) and Kiban Kyoshin Network (KiK-net) to record strong motion.

Further development includes Seafloor observation network for earthquakes and tsunamis along the Japan Trench (S-net). It will enable detection of earthquake in the sea and tsunami near epicenters and accurate transmission of information.

In the long run, MOWLAS is expected to enable people to receive early warning for disaster and give time before disaster occurrence for people safety, reduction of casualties, and protection of infrastructure, in the count of seconds.

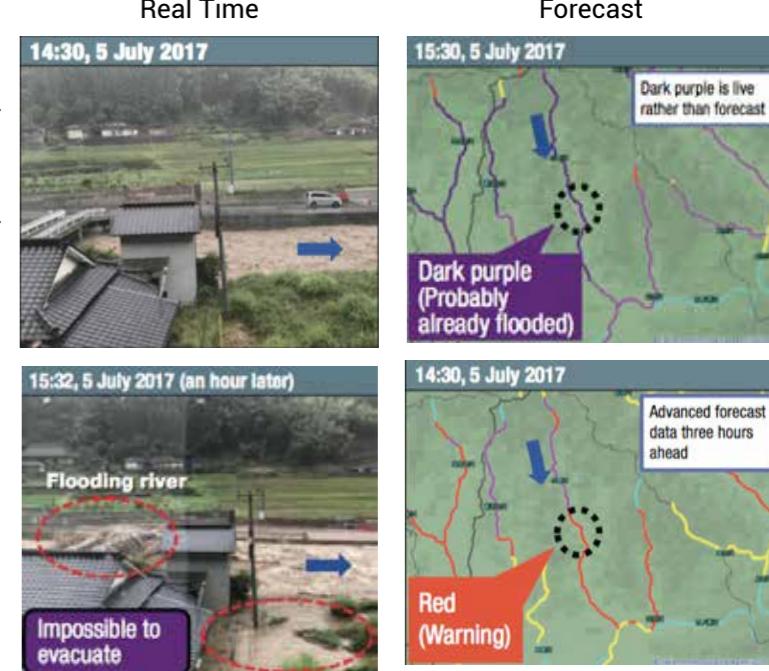


**“**MOWLAS is an observation network that took us roughly twenty years to establish, starting with the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. That epicentral earthquake was caused by an active fault. It could happen anywhere in Japan at any time.

~ Director-General Shin Aoi at NIED's Network Center for Earthquake, Tsunami and Volcano

### Real Time Risk Maps for Disaster Prevention

Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) started to provide "Real-time Risk Maps" to help prevent water-related disasters, showing levels of risk of inundation, floods and landslides. The map also provides risk information, enabling people to evacuate from rapid increase of water in advance by using five types of colour.



**Light blue** : lowest risk level, requires people attention

**Yellow** : advisory risk level

**Red** : warning level

**Light purple** : risk level higher than warning level (forecasting a very dangerous situation)

**Dark purple** : highest risk (indicating the river already flooded, houses and roads surrounded by water, and that people lost a chance to evacuate)

## Cycle 2: Preparedness

### Knowledge for Better Preparation in Facing Calamities

**DISASTER** preparedness cycle caters to all activities and measures taken, not to avert the disaster to occur, but to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards (ADRC). Located in South Asia, Bangladesh has identified ways to prepare for a devastating cyclone in the country. The strategy proves effective in saving much more lives during the recurrence of massive cyclone 27 years later. In

East Asia sub-region, Japan has also developed disaster preparation methods for local people, considering the high frequency of disaster occurrences in the country, such as The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 and Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The goal is similar, to build the capacity of local people when great disaster recurs in the future.



#### Background

On 12 November 1970, Bangladesh was hit by a major cyclone at the coast belt of the country with wind velocity of 62 m/s, accompanied by a storm surge 6-9 m in height. An estimated 500,000 people were killed and millions were made homeless and severely destitute.

Responding to this, government of Bangladesh collaborated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to launch the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), aiming at 1) developing and strengthening the disaster preparedness and response capacity of coastal communities vulnerable to cyclones, 2) increasing efficiency of volunteers

and officers, and 3) maintaining and strengthening the CPP warning system and ensuring effective response in the event of a cyclone. All efforts taken aimed at minimising the loss of lives and properties by optimising volunteers and disseminating related information to local people.

#### Initiative and Implementation

Through the CPP initiative, the system of information flow was overhauled and additional actions were taken. Around 143 wireless stations were established and 33,000 volunteers were recruited. The volunteers were responsible for forwarding the information they received from the wireless system to villagers. Besides, volunteers were trained to providing humanitarian relief, getting people

to shelters constructed along the coast, rescuing distressed people, providing first aid for injured people, and assessing cyclone impacts. Volunteers also conducted regular simulation drills and held meetings to raise awareness and disseminate relevant information.

#### Result

May 1997 saw similar massive cyclone hitting Bangladesh, now with wind velocity 64 m/sec, almost the same scale as the 1970 cyclone. This time, CPP network was well functioned and allowed approximately one million people to take refuge in shelters before the cyclone hit. The result, number of casualties were greatly reduced to 193.

## Japan: Practice for Perfect Disaster Preparation

### Opening of Tokyo Rinkai Disaster Prevention Park as Japan's Disaster Management Hub in 2010

Known as Sona Area Tokyo, the prevention park serves as a centre for disaster learning (during normal times) and management (during occurrence of calamities).

As a disaster learning centre, it provides an experiential learning for people to prepare for disaster through Tokyo Directhit Earthquake 72 Hour Tour in Disaster Prevention Experience Zone (first floor). The tour has been designed to help people survive for 72 hours following a disaster. 72 hours is an estimated duration that government will be able to establish support system.



Through the tour programme, people develop skills to survive a major natural disaster as well as to identify hazards and precautions in the event of earthquake by using tablet device. There is a replication of evacuation shelter used during Great East Japan Earthquake for

people to experience staying in small living space, in addition to exhibition of emergency toilets, bench to be used as furnace during disaster event.

Furthermore, people can learn the mechanism of an earthquake, check possible maximum seismic

intensity and expect damage for major earthquake hitting Tokyo Metropolitan Area. People will learn to reuse everyday items to be used as emergency supplies. There will be a workshop to learn to make slippers from newspaper and rainwear from plastic bags.

### Educational Tools to Prepare Children for Disaster



Developed by Nobue Kunizaki, a crisis management advisor who serves as Head of the Risk and Crisis Management Education Institute Co., Ltd. in Japan, are various educative tools and programmes for children to prepare for disaster occurrences. She also advocates

disaster prevention methods from woman and mother's viewpoint.

Tools developed from this initiative cover picture books, comics, TV programmes, radio appearances, lectures, seminars, workshops, and various events hosted by schools,

companies and local communities nationwide. Important use includes attracting children to learn about self-safety in facing calamities and to provide them with hands-on learning opportunities so they can properly save themselves.

Nobue Kunizaki is involved with activities to develop educational tools and emergency goods, and becomes expert for councils related to disaster prevention. Accompanying her advocacy/campaign are suggestions to make disaster preparation as part of everyday life and to become more aware of disaster prevention during leisure and everyday activities.

## Cycle 3: Response

### Community and Government Responding to Disaster

**DISASTER** response covers all actions taken to save lives and to prevent further damage in emergency situation. It includes rescue efforts, first aid, firefighting and evacuation (<https://training.fema.gov>, ADRC). Some of many other activities conducted include



#### Context and Initiative

Various humanitarian organisations in the Philippines, in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), have successfully developed a response initiative to the tropical storm Washi that struck Philippines on 17 December 2011. The disaster caused some 1,200 fatalities and displaced more than half a million people across six regions in the southern part of the country. The initiative positioned young people as active partners in humanitarian response, by becoming youth

volunteers who were themselves survivors of the disaster. This initiative helped alleviated the post-disaster impacts that made many young people idle as a result of school disruption. Loss of employment opportunities also exacerbated poverty, prompting women to engage in sex work as a coping mechanism.

This initiative equipped young people with information relating to health and reproductive health topics such as safe motherhood, family planning, sexually transmitted

humanitarian activities and utilisation of technology to assess the impact of disasters or displacement patterns and provide aid. Successful practice has been replicated in other disaster events, while other responses are conducted for rehabilitation.

infections and gender-based violence. Training includes various forms of activities covering peer education, data gathering, sharing sessions with pregnant/lactating women and other women/girls of reproductive age on reproductive health subjects and orientation on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in emergencies.

Youth volunteers conducted awareness-raising and health information sharing sessions, distributed dignity kits and teen kits, set up women-friendly spaces, designed peer education sessions with young people and supported updating of the humanitarian response database.

#### Results

- Distribution of dignity and hygiene kits to 18,434 women and adolescent girls
- Distribution of teen hygiene kits to 2,494 adolescents and youth
- Provision of health services to 3,000 pregnant women; 2,362 lactating women; 3,396 family planning users; adolescent girls included
- Reached out 1,967 pregnant and lactating adolescent girls and young women up to age 24 and provided additional 2,000 young people with teen kits

### Nepal: Mobile Data Leading Disaster Support Delivered

Facing earthquake in April 2015, Nepal has appreciated the use of technology to share information on the location of displaced people and enable the delivery of support to those affected.

The initiative was a collaboration of Flowminder, an international non-profit organisation, and Ncell, a privately-owned mobile network operator in Nepal, with the support of Rockefeller Foundation, that was started in December 2014. The initial goal of this collaboration was to respond to the fact that Nepal has been one of the highest-risk countries in terms of earthquake. Thus, the collaboration was aimed to support long-term development objectives in Nepal by providing necessary information. The rapid response capacity was set up one week before the earthquake 2015 occurred.

When the destructive earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, this pre-earthquake, yet unfinished, preparation still enabled the



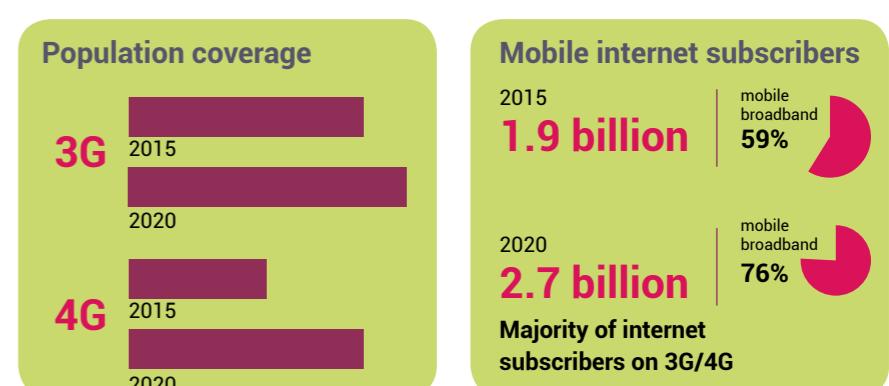
Flowminder and Ncell team to start analysing the mobile operator data, showing static population density maps including gender and age distributions. Despite the incomplete preparation, the team managed to produce comprehensive analyses of population displacement in less than two weeks after the earthquake. This report gave information on the estimated number of people affected. This population data, combined with the Ncell anonymised data from 12 million mobile phones in Nepal, enabled the quantity measurement

of the impact of the earthquake on population movements. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and other relief organisations used the population data to distribute their support.

Considering the system's effectiveness, Flowminder continues the effort on maintaining the capacity to respond in future earthquakes and disasters and further ensuring the implementation of analysis products to support development and public health in Nepal.

#### Insights on Mobile Money in Asia and the Pacific

GSMA Intelligence (Managing disaster response through mobile: Asia Pacific, 2017) has recorded that there is an increasing focus on the use of digital technology



Sources: Nepal Earthquake 2015 <https://web.flowminder.org/case-studies/nepal-earthquake-2015>; GSMA Intelligence Managing Disaster Response through mobile: Asia Pacific, 2017 (p.5: Asia Pacific Mobile Market, p.8: Mobile Money in Asia Pacific)

Source: Adolescent Girls in Disaster & Conflict: Interventions for Improving Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, UNFPA 2016 (p.74: Engagement and Participation of Adolescents and Youth Philippines)

# Cycle 4: Rehabilitation/Reconstruction

## Local People Capacity Building, Key to Disaster Rehabilitation Sustainability

REHABILITATION/reconstruction is a phase of restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of community or society affected by disaster (<https://www.unisdr.org/we/informterminology>). This phase takes disaster risk reduction

principles and resilient factors as foundations of all of its activities (Disaster Risk Management Cycle, ADRC). Sustainability is key for the success of rehabilitation/reconstruction process.



### India: Setting Model for Best Practices of Disaster Rehabilitation

Gujarat, a state in western India, was struck by an earthquake with magnitude 7.7 on 26 January 2001. It was estimated that more than 13,000 people lost their lives and thousands were injured. It was also reported that over 300,000 buildings collapsed and more than twice that number were severely damaged. It was tragic as the region also suffered from drought and the aftermath of a cyclone in the previous years (ADRC).

The restoration programme was implemented in Patanka Village (located in Patan District), approximately 100 km from the epicentre of the earthquake. Thus, it was named the Patanka Navijivan Yojana (PNY: Patanka New Life Project).

PNY placed an emphasis on holistic approach and specific focus was given to the improvement of the

livelihood, in addition to building a more resilient community for future disaster. In practice, PNY went through three phases: 1) Principles and Planning, 2) Project Implementation, and 3) Ensuring Sustainability.

### Stage 1: Principles and Planning

#### Principles

- participatory (gradual increase of community involvement)
- community are sufficiently equipped to be able to cater to their immediate needs
- social, economic, and psychological aspects are integral part of the programme
- cultural aspects are incorporated
- the actions are replicable by the community

#### Planning

The programme engaged community from the earliest stage. Community and local government were actively consulted to ensure that "the strategies are culturally and environmentally compliant, acceptable to the people and are within the framework and guidelines laid down by the local government" (UNCRD Handbook). Implementation plan of various components of the project, based on local needs and existing capacities were implemented.

### Stage 2: Project Implementation

Specific needs of local people were identified. This includes recognition of local people's need of different ethnicities and the fact that different disasters raise specific needs. It was found that cultural acceptance of external aid was as important as the aid itself. Community was trained to be able to replicate house building using the same material and technology that is locally available.

Government was involved to make sure the project aligns with the guidelines for rehabilitation, to ensure uniform distribution of resources, to ensure community's acceptance for the project team, and due recognition of the provisions made in the plan. Winning community's confidence was an important part of this stage.

Capacity building activities ranged from counselling people experiencing trauma of a disaster to empowering them so they could take care of their own needs in the case of any future disasters. In this project, unique series of "Shake Table Demonstrations" were carried out to make community aware of the advantages of adopting earthquake resistant construction and to build people's confidence in earthquake resistant building. Covered in this step were introduction to disaster resistant building technology, raising the demand of a safer house without compromising on quality of construction, development of leadership skills, and many others.

Joint implementation step in this project covered not only rebuilding of homes, but also rebuilding of lives. Thus, activities included house reconstruction action plan, house retrofitting action plan,

livelihood action plan, social action plan, and many others.

### Stage 3: Ensuring Sustainability

This stage is to ensure that community is able to take care of its development needs and is resilient against future disasters. At this stage, project focused on people's knowledge more than physical infrastructures. Members of the community were empowered to own their own project. Capacity building activities

in this PNY project managed to bring confidence to house owners on earthquake resistant building technology. Trained local people were capable of making their present houses and possible future ones using the same technology. This led to the creation of "pool resources" to market the services not just within Patanka but to neighbouring villages. There, livelihood opportunity raised in a region where agricultural produce is not enough to sustain households.



Sources: *The Sustainable Community Rehabilitation Handbook by UNCRD and SEEDS (October 2002), Post-Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery: Issues and Best Practices* ([https://www.adrc.asia/publications/TDRM2005/TDRM\\_Good\\_Practices/GP2005\\_e.html](https://www.adrc.asia/publications/TDRM2005/TDRM_Good_Practices/GP2005_e.html))



### New Zealand: Rehabilitation Stimulating Innovation for Development

Struck by 2011 earthquake in Canterbury Region, Christchurch experienced a major sequence of earthquakes together with over 50 aftershocks of more than magnitude 5. Giving this experience, people and government of the country saw this as an opportunity to do things that they could not do before: innovate.

The innovation was reflected through the emergence of a crowd-funded space (that emerged

soon after the earthquakes, when the community had lost so many facilities and needed places for community events and meetings), virtual street art, local initiatives (shopping mall made from containers that has become very popular with residents and tourists), new development of permanent facilities to use and places to relax, establishment of "Regenerate Christchurch" body under legislation (which

is a collaboration of central and local government with local people), emergence of various community groups, development of post-tensioned low damage technology now used in several buildings in Christchurch and has gained international interest, development of law that regulates how a building must perform in its intended use (instead of description how the building must be designed and constructed).

# Towards the Achievement of Target E Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

UCLG ASPAC Reaching Out - Broader and Bolder in 2019!

**Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**  
Geneva (Switzerland), 13-17 May 2019



- Presentation of initiatives from Asia-Pacific cities in mitigating disaster risk to international community and panel discussion involving city of Sendai (Japan) and Christchurch (New Zealand) showing how their cities recovered and rebuilt from past disaster. Discussion included sharing from experts, local elected representatives, private sectors and other stakeholders on how cities can localise Sendai Framework and be better prepared in facing crises.
- The local authority event focused on consultative meeting of local and regional governments emphasising the importance of "Making Cities Resilient Campaign" and achievement of Sendai Framework targets.
- Collaborating partners: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UCLG, UCLG Taskforce, Government of Switzerland, UN-Habitat

The work on disaster risk reduction cannot wait until disaster strikes. The more we achieve, the more lives we save.

~ Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC



## The 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the Forum of Territorial Managers and Training Institutes Targeting the Local Level

Ifrane (Morocco), 10-14 June 2019

- Presenting current update on Sendai Framework Localisation and best practice examples from the Asia-Pacific region as lessons learned, sharing the cross-cutting issues between SDGs Targets and Sendai Framework, the importance of city resilient programme to achieve Sendai Framework Target E.
- Event also focused on the awareness-raising and capacity-building on the status of implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and Global Development Agendas (the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals), the New Urban Agenda, the Climate Agenda, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the African and International Conventions on Preventing and Combating Corruption.
- Collaborating Partner: UCLG Africa, African Local Governments Academy (ALGA), The Regional Council of Fès-Meknès and Al Akhawayn University of Ifrane.



## Building a Local Government Alliance for Post Disaster Management in Palu City (Indonesia)

Palu (Indonesia), 18-21 June 2019

- UCLG ASPAC has jointly collaborated with Cités Unies France (CUF/French united local governments) for fund collection to support the local government of Palu City in their recovery from earthquake (with magnitude of 7.4 on 28 September 2018), tsunami and liquefaction disasters that simultaneously occurred in September 2018. The city is the most affected area in the province causing widespread destruction and loss of life (more than 4,000 people). Mayor Hidayat shared post-disaster master plan for urban area development as well as the location of permanent housing for disaster victims in Palu.
- Current status: discussion is now progressing to identify the best support to meet the needs of local people in the city.
- UCLG ASPAC will provide not only technical support but also capacity building focusing on resilience and effectiveness of early warning system by 2020.
- Delegations: Mayor Tri Rismaharini of Surabaya (President, UCLG ASPAC), Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi (Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC), Vice President of Loire-Atlantique Department Fanny Salle and Mr. Simone Gioveti (both representing CUF). They took the opportunity to hear from local people and was enlightened by their courage despite calamities.
- During the visit, Mayor Tri Rismaharini of Surabaya inaugurated a new market and centre of small and medium cooperatives, supported by the citizens of Surabaya.



## UCLG ASPAC Council Meeting 2019

Makati (the Philippines), 5-6 September 2019



- UCLG ASPAC Council Meeting 2019 and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Forum on Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities

## What Mayors Say

# Sanitation, Advocacy, and Benefits for People

UCLG ASPAC's work under "Municipalities Network Policy Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia" is progressing in both Bangladesh and Nepal. As City Wide Inclusive Sanitation Workshop activity completed in both countries, we spent some time to discuss further with two Mayors from Bangladesh – Md Abdul Baten (Mayor of Bera Municipality and President of Municipalities Association of Bangladesh) and Saidul Karim Mintu (Mayor of Jhenaidah Municipality): the importance of faecal sludge management, how it benefits population, vision for sanitation, and many more.



The challenge in local governance apart from political commitment is the legal side.

~ Md Abdul Baten  
Mayor, Bera Municipality (Bangladesh)  
President, Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB)



### Why is there need for faecal sludge management?

Cities have to be clean for the young generation and good health ensured. We have to clean our cities. We have to remove pollution. Even in Islam, there is a religious quote that somewhat says "Cleanliness is a part of our daily lives." If the Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) adopts faecal sludge management, it will contribute to reducing environmental pollution which will give a better future for the new generation. It does not only mean adopting faecal sludge management but institutionalising it through policies and legal guidelines. MAB has been working since 2003 in advocating creation of such policies which will also support the central government as well as be the voice of municipalities and adopt projects and policies to ensure citizen rights. Hence, MAB is not only working within the country but also connecting internationally as member of global organisations such as UCLG ASPAC to share and gain knowledge and international practices to advocate both nationally and globally.

### How can UCLG ASPAC help you in improving the state of sanitation in Bangladesh municipalities?

The current project (Municipalities Network Policy Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia) is currently supporting

five pilot municipalities in Bangladesh. My Bera Municipality is organising several awareness building activities by connecting with professional groups with schools. The learning from cleanliness or even faecal sludge management is something the school children can take back home as a valuable knowledge. There are various standing committees within municipalities. With support from UCLG ASPAC, such committees can remain active and will also be able to enhance their human resource capacity. We seriously want this to continue and with the positive result of this five municipalities in Bangladesh, we want to replicate the learnings in all the remaining 323 municipalities. The general population will benefit immensely. We will also be awarding municipality turning champions in sanitation. Hence, UCLG ASPAC is lighting the fire from top to bottom to address sanitation issues in Bangladesh and MAB is only helping the vision to come out into action plan.

### As a local representative yourself, what are the challenges you are facing in bringing about political commitment?

Awareness and social mobilisation are the requirements but no one is going to respond if there is no authority to impose the laws in place for social awareness. We need both simultaneously. Hence, the challenge is the legal side. For example, we need strong "city codes" that will impose punishments for environmental violators, not only faecal sludge but other environmental polluters as well. The main challenge is to have such strong laws in place apart from imposing enforcement. Plus, there should be provisions for submitting complaints into the "city code" as well. Hence, anyone found violating the law will get reported to authorities.

### What would be your three mandates on sanitation if you are going into next local elections?

As a Mayor, a human being and a follower of Islamic practices, there is provision to work for social welfare to keep the environment clean. As Mayor, I have bigger responsibility

to not only keep my own surroundings clean but also environment of others. The municipality is a service oriented organisation and sanitation or faecal sludge management falls under one of the main mandates. First, I want to ensure that I want to initiate awareness raising and capacity building initiatives to manage faecal waste. Secondly, I want to work for the low income people. Our data tells us that everyone in Bangladesh has access to toilets but not for improved sanitation services. I want to build a partnership between the municipality and affluent people in my area to construct safely managed sanitation services for the low income people. I also want to build a community hospital as health is directly related to sanitation. My final commitment would be to plant trees in at least 20 percent of the total area of my municipality as it will reduce pollution on a larger scale.

### This project covers both Bangladesh and Nepal. What message do you want to give to Mayors from Nepal?

My message to Mayors from both Bangladesh and Nepal is to always focus on institutional capacity building as well as the human resources. If we continue to do this, it is going to help not only the municipalities but to all sectors.

### Is there anything else you want to tell us?

All religions tell us that there is a judgement day and each individual will be judged based on what you have seen, heard, felt and so on. I am now gathering a lot of knowledge but one day I will be judged if the knowledge I have gained is not put to good purpose. If I do so, the soul is cleansed and the Almighty will reward you one day. Link this to faecal sludge management. If you see someone making an illegal connection to the sewerage, report it. Even when it comes to gaining knowledge on faecal sludge management, we should practice it within our own residences. By doing so, we will be going a huge social welfare as well as keeping the environment clean.



### Work for the lower income groups as they are the ones abiding by laws.

~ *Saidul Karim Mintu*  
Mayor, Jhenaidah Municipality (Bangladesh)  
Climate and Environment Secretary,  
Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB)

#### Your municipality is constantly mentioned as a success story on faecal sludge management. How is that possible?

When we started involving ourselves in faecal sludge management, there was even less interest on solid waste management. Hence, there was a huge challenge as faecal sludge management is not the usual kind of solid waste management. Once, there was a project from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) in Bangladesh covering around 14 municipalities. All of them were supposed to build a faecal sludge treatment plant but only two completed the task – one of them was the Jhenaidah Municipality. Everybody remembers me as a popular leader and the General Secretary of the ruling party was very close to me. That is probably why people respected me and relied on me which automatically gave me an advantage. However, I also went door-to-door making people aware of faecal sludge management and halting illegal connection to water bodies and open sources or even to water drains. We have no sewerage line in my municipality. Hence, we created one single dumping zone Jhenaidah Municipality where we constructed a faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP). People never visited the dumping zone as it smelled bad and thought it was dirty. But now, the same people visit the place as one of the attractions of the city as it was managed in a very good way. Plus, we discovered that the rich people of the city do not

follow the rules while the people from lower income groups were abiding by the government rules. We fined BD 100,000 (Approx US \$ 1183) to people still giving illegal connection. When the people came to the municipalities to inquire about the fine, we reduced the fine to BD 50,000 (US \$ 592). We collected around BD 700,000 (US \$ 8284) which set a huge example. The notice of the fine issued were addressed to the women heads of those houses. Nobody expected the notice to come in the name of their mothers or wives. This strategy helped as everyone was tensed that their mothers will be taken away and publicly humiliated and did not want to see such notices issued. They started utilising the faecal sludge emptying facilities being provided and now there is also regular operation and maintenance of the drainage water lines so that there is no leakage. I also organise one public programme each month to listen to complains or demands they have. I sit with the people with my municipality staff so that immediate decisions can be reached and problems addressed. Hence, people themselves help me and I can also serve the people in a better way.

#### Your efforts to include the lower income people in the sanitation value chain has been considered laudable. Why?

There are 11 slum areas in Jhenaidah Municipality and with poor people also living in other parts covers around 25

percent of our population. I believe, I am providing utility services such as electricity, water and gas to the people completely free of cost to those low income people. I am constructing low-cost housing solutions for the low income people and distributing free educational materials to the children of those from the lower income group families. We are providing scholarship opportunities for those children wanting to pursue their university degrees. We have given nine laptops and two personal computers, among them, three children are persons with disabilities who are currently studying in universities. Why am I providing these facilities to these people? I want to set an example to the rest of the 75 percent population that these students from the remaining 25 percent population are abiding by the decisions made by the Municipality. They have been a strong support group to my decisions and I am replicating those decisions on the rest of the people so that it sets an example to other municipalities. With a matching fund with BRAC (one of the largest NGOs of the world) we are implementing other support from these lower income group people. Our support for the poor people will continue as they are supporting the development of the municipality in the bigger aspects.

#### How can organisations like UCLG ASPAC help your Municipality?

There are several interventions ongoing at Jhenaidah Municipality. For example, the municipality is supporting poor women with seed money for entrepreneurial activities. We are also distributing first aid to those women and emergency medical support. There are the low-cost housing models where the poor people are providing the land themselves and the municipality is assisting them to construct houses but we are only covering half of such costs. The people from lower income groups are motivated by other services being provided by the municipality. Other than that, I contribute to the funding of the community hospital as they have shortage of funds and human resources. The hospital in return provided job opportunities to the people, and opportunity for income generation. This health model is being replicated in 20 other municipalities. We are the first municipality operating on the digital platform. This means services such application for birth certificates or even payment of water bills can be made online. When it comes to UCLG ASPAC's support, I think the focus can be on gender issues such as providing the capital for entrepreneur activities or even raising awareness as well as scaling up the interventions we are implementing such a low cost housing, the health model or even digital interventions the municipality is currently having.

#### Your message to other Mayors?

I got to learn about a lot of things when I visited countries abroad such as Germany or Malaysia. It is much easier both in terms of power as well as opportunities for municipalities there to partner with development partners. It is not so easy in Bangladesh to receive funding from development partners due to our own legal obligations. I suggest that we welcome all Mayors from other Municipalities abroad to partner with Jhenaidah so we can exchange successful practices and make growing cities more habitable in terms of good urban planning, service provisions or opportunities for development funding.



**CWIS Workshop in Nepal: People Remember Superheroes for Their Legacy**

All 10 pilot municipalities from Bangladesh and Nepal, under "Municipalities Network Policy Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia" project, were trained on City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) in Nepal from 12 to 15 June 2019. Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC attended the inaugural session and urged the project officials to execute positive changes during their tenure in their locality.

"You (Mayors and officials) are in important position to bring about positive changes. People will remember you for your legacy," said Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, while addressing the inaugural session at Rupakot (Nepal) in the presence of five Mayors from Nepal and Sanitation Focal Persons of all ten pilot municipalities. "The Mayors are very busy people but with the work that they perform in local governance, they are all like superheroes," she added.

Apart from highlighting the importance of managing faecal sludge in the municipality's sanitation plan, the participants were made aware of linking the 7 CWIS principals, understanding and analysing technical aspects of a shit-flow diagram and assistance in including sanitation in the yearly plan of municipalities. The Project Team visited Waling Municipality (one of the five pilot municipalities in Nepal) and returned to the capital Kathmandu to visit the faecal sludge treatment plant in Lubhu of Mahalaxmi Municipality in Nepal.

# The Second National Training 2019: LOCALISE SDGS Second Phase Took Off

UCLG ASPAC continues its commitment to build the capacity of local governments in Indonesia to localise SDGs, through LOCALISE SDGs, a joint programme with Association of Indonesia Municipalities (APEKSI), supported by the European Union (EU).



From 24 to 25 July 2019, LOCALISE SDGs team organised a second national training to strengthen the capacity of local governments in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The two-day training brought together local government officials from 16 provinces and 14 cities across Indonesia, SDGs Center from Lampung University, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Bandung Institute of Technology, CSOs, and private sectors. Supported by various institutions, this national training focused on developing and advocating the implementation of conducive systems and environment to implement the Agenda 2030. Taking the theme "Local Government Strengthening for SDGs Implementation", the training was officially opened by Mrs. Indah Sri Wibi Nastiti (Executive Director of APEKSI), Mr. Hans Farnhammer (Head of Cooperation of the EU Delegation to Indonesia), and Mr. Satrijo Tanudjojo (CEO of Global Tanoto Foundation).

Throughout the two days training, topics of discussion included development planning, SDGs' policy coherence in local level and multi-stakeholder partnership. In the discussion, participants, together with resource person from Decentralization Implementation Oversee Committee (KPPOD), looked into related development documents on SDGs and discussed challenges in aligning the Mid-Term Local Development Plan with SDGs.

Attending participants were also invited to use I-SDGs application. They conducted simulation of programme development in their respective area, linked it to any SDGs, and saw impacts and interlinkages with other goals. Many participants, such as Lampung Province and Serang City, showed great enthusiasm in this ICT based simulation.

LOCALISE SDGs team also collaborated with Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Indonesia Chapter that inspired participants in the importance of partnership in implementing SDGs. This discussion introduced 10 Steps of Designing and Planning Multi-stakeholder Partnership; covering platform design, detailed planning, and implementation and evaluation. Participants were invited to identify their need of partnership. Discussion was enriched by the insights from Tanoto Foundation. They presented their experience in localising SDGs in Riau Province and implementing Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative and basic education quality improvement programme called "Pintar (or Smart in English)."

Topics of the discussion included financing local SDGs programme and best practice sharing. Fiscal Policy Agency from Ministry of Finance together with WWF Indonesia presented on the Green Budget Tagging that is useful to identify and calculate local

government's expenses proportion allocated for green economy and to predict new investment or additional fund from private sector. Alternative financing was discussed with sharing session from various partners: PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI), the State-Owned Enterprise under Ministry of Finance, City Office of Domestic Waste Management from Bekasi City, Water and Sanitation Program of USAID, Directorate of Urban, Housing and Settlement Ministry of National Development Planning, and Filantropi Indonesia.

Best Practice Writing Simulation activity was incorporated in this training. This activity aimed to build local officials' capacity in meeting a requirement to produce systematic documentation and submit best practice of local programme to related ministry, such as Public Service Innovation and Information System (SINOVIC) from Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform and Center of Research Local Government Innovation from Ministry of Home Affair.

*The Second National Training was important milestone for LOCALISE SDGs as it is starting point of LOCALISE SDGs programme's second phase in running series of capacity building activities in all 16 provinces in Indonesia.*



# LEAD for SDGs Pakistan: Optimising High-Powered Local Governments System for Accelerated Localisation

UCLG ASPAC with the support of the European Union (EU), established a Partnership with the 'Association for Development of Local Governance' (ADLG) to implement "LEAD for SDGs: Local Empowerment, Advocacy and Development for SDGs" programme aiming to localise the 2030 Agenda through empowered and strengthened local governments in selected districts of the Balochistan and Sindh provinces in collaboration with their respective Local Councils Associations (LCAs).

## LEAD for SDGs "Local Empowerment, Advocacy, and Development for SDGs" Localisation in Pakistan

A 4-year programme co-funded by the EU and UCLG ASPAC, aiming to contribute to the achievement of SDGs through an empowered local governance system in Pakistan and implemented in collaboration with ADLG and LCAs in the provinces Balochistan and Sindh.

LEAD for SDGs focuses on fostering an enabling environment for mainstreaming SDGs in local development processes through effective leadership, policy dialogue, and advocacy supported by evidence-based research, capacity building and improved coordination among all three tiers of the government (i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>-Federal, 2<sup>nd</sup>-Provincial, and 3<sup>rd</sup>-Local Governments) and to adopt innovative solutions for SDGs localisation in Pakistan.

### APRIL 2018

UCLG ASPAC organised an International Conference titled 'Think Globally – Act Locally' SDGs implementation through local governments in partnership with LCAs and supported by GIZ.

Upon the request from LCAs in Pakistan, UCLG ASPAC explored intervention possibility to support local governments in localising SDGs in Pakistan. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan H.E. Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi stressed the urgent need of collaboration and cooperation among all public representatives, including the parliamentarians and local governments to accelerate the progress to achieve the SDGs.

APRIL  
2018

SEP - OCT  
2018



### 29 SEPTEMBER – 2 OCTOBER 2018

A scoping mission represented by UCLG ASPAC Secretary General, Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, was conducted in Balochistan and Sindh Provinces of Pakistan. UCLG ASPAC held a consultation with Ministers for Local Government and Rural Development, Provincial Ministers and Secretaries, parliamentarians, representatives of districts governments, civil society organisations, UNDP, Provincial SDGs Support Units, and the respective provincial line to undertake a context/situation, needs and constraints analysis, and the opportunities of local governments for localisation and their engagement in SDGs implementation in Pakistan.



### 16 JANUARY 2019

UCLG ASPAC Secretary General Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi met with Mr. Riaz Fatyana (the Convener Pakistan National Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs) and Ms. Kanwal Shauzab (the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform) at the National Parliament of Pakistan as a key partner of LEAD for SDGs programme to develop partnership and explore prospects of mutual cooperation for Localisation of SDGs and to contribute to SDGs achievement.

JANUARY  
2019

MARCH  
2019

JULY  
2019



### 9 JULY 2019

LEAD for SDGs team conducted a 'National Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on Localisation of SDGs in Pakistan' in Islamabad. Stakeholders representing local governments, parliamentarians, civil society and development organisations discussed the programme design. Current challenges and issues came under discussion and several suggestions were noted to improve, coordinate, and synergise the proposed LEAD for SDGs programme particularly to the Sindh and Balochistan, the areas of programme intervention.

### 18 MARCH 2019

- UCLG ASPAC and Pakistan National Assembly's SDGs Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen cooperation on Localisation of SDGs and to contribute to SDGs achievement in Pakistan for promoting socioeconomic of the Pakistanis.
- EU committed to support UCLG ASPAC.
- The Programme commenced in March 2019. A series of dialogue and consultations with wider range stakeholders was conducted including with the parliamentarians, government ministries, local government authorities, donors, development partners, UN agencies, academia, civil society, media, youth organisations, community leads and members, and with like-minded organisations to create synergies, gain support and complementarities with institutions working on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



### 16 JULY 2019

LEAD for SDGs programme team conducted 'Provincial Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on Localisation of SDGs in Balochistan' in Quetta, to understand the context, political and governance dynamics, progress updates, and relevance of programme interventions in addressing challenges on the localisation of SDGs in the Balochistan province. The provincial workshop ended with the declaration of continuing support for the LEAD for SDGs programme with the aim to empower and build capacities of local government system in Balochistan.

# Mainstreaming Culture and Tourism for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

JEJU Special Self-Governing Province, the leading city of UCLG ASPAC Culture Committee, co-organised with UNITAR CIFAL Jeju a learning initiative focused on mainstreaming culture for sustainable city development through the workshop "Culture and Tourism: Creating Culture and Tourism Synergies for Achieving SDGs".



The workshop gathered 14 city representatives in the field of culture and tourism in the Asia-Pacific region. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of participants on culture and tourism policy development, whilst promoting awareness and recognition on the contribution of culture in the framework of SDGs. The workshop was held in conjunction with the 12<sup>th</sup> Haevichi Arts Festival, where participants had opportunities to join Haevichi sessions such as Art Market/Booth Exhibition, Haevichi Opening Ceremony and Exchange and Cooperation Networking.



Throughout the workshop, speakers including Ms. Catherine Cullen (Special advisor for UCLG Culture Committee), Ms. Eunjoo Chae (Culture Policy Division, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province), Mr. Jongeop Kim (Vice President, Korea Culture Information Service Agency), Ms. Sun Mi Seo (CEO, PlayPlanet), and Prof. Jongryn Mo (Yonsei University) shared their knowledge on the role of culture and tourism, significance of cultural information management, local culture based tourism and economic impact and the role of local creators for invigorating culture tourism. The workshop also gave participants the opportunity to identify strengths and weaknesses of their city's cultural and tourism industry, and to, further, propose solutions. Infrastructures, amenities, promotion and product development were discussed. Participants enjoyed their field trip to sites of cultural significance such as Seongeup traditional village, Bunker de Lumiere, Sanghyowon botanical garden and Jeju Olle, to further network and collaborate in the future.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province has been actively advocating the importance of cultural tourism for the achievement of SDGs. Becoming the Chair of UCLG ASPAC Culture Committee, Jeju has ever since organised Jeju Culture Summit 2018, Global Youth Culture Forum 2018, and consistently organised capacity building activities.

## Women in Local Governments Lead by Example, Great by Achievement

FOR tourists or visitors enjoying Bali (Indonesia), Tabanan regency is a destination not-to-be missed. Tanah Lot, pura (Balinese Hindu temples), and Bali park are among many other attractive tourist destinations. Local government of Tabanan, though, does not stop innovating. Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti has chosen to develop local potency and improve mobility in the area, through infrastructure improvement (road building), application of e-parking system (the first in Bali province), and provision of free school bus service.



### Supporting Development of Local Potencies

Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti has provided access to funding, equipments, and capacity building activities to improve farmers' welfare, which has resulted in the improvement of local economy to 6.4%

(Tribunnews.com, 2017). Diversification in this agricultural sector has also successfully reduced the unemployment rate from 7,500 to 1,500 people (2017).

### Engaging Local People in Building Road Stretching out 78 km

Local government of Tabanan engaged local people in the process and, thus, shared the works: local government providing materials, local people providing human resources. Job-sharing is made possible through successful awareness raising effort, making people willing to take part. The road building itself aims at improving local economy, through infrastructure improvement.

### Application of e-Parking System – #1 in the Province

The efficient, transparent, and organised system enables local government to monitor and gather information on the locally generated revenue. It also offers solution for limited parking space and better parking management. The initiative was implemented in 2018 after the installment of electronic parking terminal in areas, such as Jalan Gajah Mada (western and eastern part), Jalan Gunung Batur, Jalan Melati, and Jalan MH Thamrin. Executive Director/Head of Department National Electronification and Payment Gate of Indonesia, Pungky Purnomo Wibowo mentioned Tabanan can be role model for cities in Bali and Nusa Tenggara for its innovation in applying e-Parking system.

### Free School Bus Service

This is a joint-initiative of Tabanan local government and Indonesian Ministry of Transport under the national framework of Rute Aman Sekolah Sehat (RASS/Safe Route, Safe School) programme. Tabanan is appointed to become pilot of this programme considering Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti's commitment on this matter, which was further expressed in form of budget allocation. Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti, in her written statement to one of Indonesia's national media mentioned the accident rate has been greatly reduced "from 23% to only 2%" since the bus is operated (Jawapos, April 2017).

### Achievements

Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti has received various awards due to her commitment and dedication to her people. Among many, she has been awarded as the best in Preparing Local Government Work Plan, (on behalf of Tabanan regency) city with the best local government body in Cooperative, Small and Medium Enterprises, and as Most Powerful Women in Politics 2018 in Women's Talking & Awarding Indonesian Women Leaders event.

Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti said what she has done aims to serve local people. Her initiatives and innovative ideas reflect her leadership that takes people-centric approach. Mayor Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti of Tabanan has set example of what a leader should be like. The achievements that she received recorded what she has done to the city and people.

**UCLG ASPAC continuously supports women leaders in their commitment to their cities and people through various activities conducted under the framework of Women in Local Governments Standing Committee.**





## ASEAN Mayors Pledge Joint Commitment to Lead Local Actions for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth at the 5<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Mayors Forum

26-28 August 2019 | BANGKOK – The 5<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF) was successfully concluded in Bangkok, with more than three hundred fifty participants including 130 mayors/governors/cities representatives from ASEAN taking part in this year's Forum. The gathering came at a critical time as studies show that ASEAN member states need to accelerate their work in various areas, especially at the local level, if the region is to get back on track in realising the SDGs and other global development agendas.

Discussions among ASEAN mayors and representatives from national and international development agencies, civic society as well as private sector focused on how ASEAN cities and local governments can connect with various ASEAN's cooperation frameworks such as the Complementarities Initiatives, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 (MPAC), the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN), the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS), and meaningfully contribute, to achieve the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 that truly leaves no one behind.

The event was organised in the framework of Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship, and in partnership between the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), UCLG ASPAC, the United Nations Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and supported by the Ministry of Interior of Thailand and the European Union (EU).

The Forum was inaugurated by H.E. General Anupong Paochinda, Minister of Interior of The Kingdom of Thailand. In his opening remarks, he elaborated the importance of locally-focused development, stating that "this is the level that is closest to the people and has the best knowledge of people's needs and problems. If local governments adopt the SDGs as a framework for empowerment at the local level, this would help raise awareness among citizens and foster the linkages between local and international development efforts."

Pol. Gen. Aswin Kwanmuang, Governor of Bangkok, extended his warm welcome remarks to all the participants and stated that "the 5<sup>th</sup> AMF under the theme Driving Local Actions for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth does not only serve as a platform for ASEAN Mayors and their partners to exchange and discuss their local development experience, but also demonstrates BMA's commitment on international cooperation to strengthen local governments' position and capacities in enhancing sustainable development at all national and regional levels, with people at the centre for the development process."

In her welcome remarks, Dr. Bernadia I. Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC/AMF highlighted that "the world is not on track in achieving the SDGs. This is a critical concern that we need to address in ASEAN. As local government networks we can play a key catalyst role in fostering ownership from all stakeholders at local level. We can address inequality

through inclusive service provision that do not only build on high technology, but also take into account our traditional and community knowledge."

The other remarks were also delivered by H.E. Mr. Pirkka Tapiola, Ambassador of the European Union to Thailand, and Dr. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, UN Under-Secretary General and the Executive Secretary of UN ESCAP. Both underlined the importance of local governments in meeting the global agenda and expressed their intentions to cooperate closely with them.

A panel discussion on ASEAN's Path Towards SDGs & Sustainable Urban Development, was participated by Dr. Suriya Chindawongse from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand; Dr. Maung Maung Soe, Mayor of Yangon; Mr. Desmond Choo, Mayor of North East District, Singapore; Ms. Norliza Hashim, CEO Urbanice, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Malaysia and moderated by Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director of Environment and Development Division, UN ESCAP.



H.E. General Anupong Paochinda, Minister of Interior of The Kingdom of Thailand

Breakout group discussions focused the three main themes of Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship namely: Sustainable ASEAN (sustainability in all dimensions); Digital ASEAN (future-oriented); and Seamless ASEAN (enhanced connectivity). Fifty-five speakers, a majority of them were ASEAN Mayors, took part as speakers and shared their initiatives and local solutions that led interactive discussions during the event.

To manifest local governments' commitment to contribute to the ASEAN's relations with the Republic of Korea (RoK), as both are celebrating the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of dialogue relations, Mr. Sung-Wan Byeon, Vice Mayor for

Administrative Affairs of Busan took part in the panel discussion on ASEAN Mayors' international cooperation, together with Mayor Rozali Mohamud of Seberang Perai Municipal Council and Dr. Bima Arya Sugiarto, Mayor of Bogor. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Vallop Suwandee, Chairman of Advisors to Governor of Bangkok.

The 5<sup>th</sup> AMF was successfully concluded with the adoption of the ASEAN Mayors' Declaration on Driving Local Actions for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, which outlines concrete areas for further collaboration among ASEAN. The Joint Declaration of the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Mayors on the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

of ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations was also adopted at the event to mark this auspicious occasion and in the coming up of the Commemorative Summit to be hosted by Busan in November this year.



Pol. Gen. Aswin Kwanmuang, Governor of Bangkok



## South-South West Standing Committee Meeting: Position Paper and Future Activity



**UCLG ASPAC** optimised the attendance of city leaders in South Asia sub-region by organising a South-South West Standing Committee meeting. The action plan of the position paper "SAARC Cooperation to Local Governments in the South Asia Region" was represented and discussed. UCLG ASPAC Secretary General Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi mentioned that mainstreaming local government is a long process. Taking the Southeast Asia sub-region as example, she informed participants on the process that started in

2005 and finally in 2018 the ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF) was officially accredited to ASEAN, marking a key milestone in the Standing Committee's advocacy for local governments at sub-regional level. She also invited participants to take part in the upcoming UCLG ASPAC events namely Women Leadership Training and South Asia Mayors Forum, both to be organised in 2020 in India. Together with the announcement, she encouraged participating members to propose sub-regional events to enhance collaboration.

## The Coastal and Port Cooperation Forum Held in Fuzhou

THE Marine Economy and Urban Development-Coastal and Port Cooperation Forum was jointly held by 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Cooperation Committee, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFC) and Fuzhou Municipal People's Government, the leading city of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Cooperation Committee of UCLG ASPAC on 18 May 2019 in Fuzhou.



Exchange of proposals and views were conducted during this session. Mr. Liu Peng, Deputy Director of Waterway Transport Bureau, Ministry of Transport of the P.R.C., proposed to build smart and green ports and integrate port, industry and city.

Mr. You Mengjun, Mayor of Fuzhou Municipal People's Government and President of the Committee, presented that Fuzhou is making full effort to build an international deep-water port, cluster harbor industries in the port, improve the utilisation of marine resources and strengthen people-to-people exchanges.

Mombasa Deputy Governor William Kazungu Kingi hoped to open more routes to make the port development diversified.

Dunkirk Deputy Mayor Jean-Yves Fremont said that the port city should develop in a comprehensive way by integrating city, industry, finance, and port.

Ms. Wang Xiaohui, Chief Engineer of China's National Marine Data and Information Service, suggested building the industrial alliance and the "Ocean Center City" to achieve common prosperity.

Secretary General UCLG ASPAC Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, stressed the importance of developing a blue economy and the role of ports in economic development and solving marine plastic debris issue.



CITY of Hangzhou, the leader of Belt and Road Local Cooperation Committee, continues its commitment to strengthen local cooperation among cities. Below are activities the city has designated to achieve to the goal.

For more information, please contact [BRLC.Secretariat@hzfao.gov.cn](mailto:BRLC.Secretariat@hzfao.gov.cn).

### April – November Belt & Road Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition for Overseas Talents

This competition spans from April to November. Final winners will receive generous awards and access to venture capital pool. If winners decide to incubate the projects in Hangzhou, they will be provided with extra financial support.

### Early September 2019 2019 Hangzhou International Sister City Mayors' Conference & BRLC Council Meeting

This event will gather mayors and other stakeholders from Hangzhou's international sister cities, together with BRLC Council Members, to attend various issues related to urban development.

### Early October 2019 BRLC E-Commerce Training Workshop 2019

To continue with last year's success, the second edition will roll out in early October. Alibaba Group will again design and implement the training curriculum.



## Hamamatsu: Using Smartphone Application for Infrastructural Repairs

**INFRASTRUCTURE** maintenance is fundamental for city. Not only it ensures local people have the best facility to support their daily activities, but also shows local governments' best delivery and service. It is, therefore, important for local governments to keep an eye to the condition of infrastructures and to immediately respond once further maintenance or repair needed. However, with the limited number of personnel, local governments have been presented with challenge of not being able to continuously maintain the supervision once the work done constructed.

Facing the challenge and seeing its importance, local government of Hamamatsu, since April 2015, has innovated to develop and manage a special smartphone application to allow local people easily report places that need repair. With this mutual approach, the application has become a beneficial tool for both city government and its people.

Application, namely "Icchao" (meaning "Let's Report It" in

Japanese), is free for everyone to install and use. The application has been designated to be very simple to use.

People only need to choose under which category they consider repair is needed: road surfaces, ditches, curb mirrors, road lighting, fallen debris/trees, fallen rocks/landslides, railings, rivers/flooding. After that, they need to take photo of specific part that needs repair and post it in the application together with necessary information. After receiving the posted report, local government of Hamamatsu will go through each report and respond to each case. Whenever the repair is done completely, they will also post results in the application.

By using the application, local people gain access anytime and anywhere to report. In addition, the application also uses GPS embedded in the posted photos, make specifying the corresponding locations simple. It is recorded that there are 300-400 cases reported annually. Local government of Hamamatsu

has found the application very efficient in helping them do the infrastructure maintenance.



## SOUTH EAST ASIA

### Study Visit for People-Centred City Development



**SURABAYA** City Government hosted a visit of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of Malaysia led by Minister of Housing and Local Government and joined by Mayors from Ampang Jaya Municipal Council, Subang Jaya Municipal Council, Seberang Perai Municipal Council, from 20 to 23 July 2019. The visit aimed at observing and studying how Surabaya built vertical housing for local people (from the administration system to structure), identifying and learning the best communication and networking methods to establish unity among community, and studying the suitability to be implemented as pilot project. In this visit, the

delegation learned about Surabaya's smart city initiatives, Kampung Genteng Candirejo (village actively involved in green and clean initiative, recognised as a tourist attraction), the vertical housing, Surabaya's public participatory in 3R waste management, one-stop integrated service provider at Siola building, and Young Warrior Programme.

In addition to Mayor Tri Rismaharini of Surabaya, this visit was hosted by Governor of East Java, Dra. Hajah Khofifah Tegistha Indar Parawansa and Secretary General UCLG ASPAC, Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi.

## SOUTH ASIA

### WASH Mela 2019: National Scale Awareness Raising Event on Sanitation Successfully Held



**WELCOMING** the invitation of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Committee comprising all major organisations under Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Nepal's Ministry of Water Supply), the Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) partook the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Mela 2019, with slogan 'Federal, Provincial, and Local Government: Total Sanitation for Prosperous Development'.

Speaking during the event's inauguration, Minister Bina Magar expressed that "The WASH Mela is such a unique initiation. This should be an annual event."

The event was organised from 8 to 9 June 2019 near downtown Kathmandu, at the entrance of Basantapur in Kathmandu Durbar Square (a World Heritage site) and visited by over 8,000 visitors. More than 26 organisations (government, non-governmental and private) working in water and sanitation showcased their work along with side events such as street dramas and panel discussions on various theme related topics, primarily on faecal sludge management.

## EAST ASIA

### 2019 Korea Basic Income Fair Concludes with Support of 30,000 Participants

THE 2019 Korea Basic Income Fair, the world's first basic income festival, successfully concluded on 30 April 2019 following a two-day long journey. Approximately 30,000 people, including scholars and experts from around the world, as well as children, teens, senior citizens, farmers, and local merchants, participated in the event.

Gyeonggi Province Governor Lee Jae-myung presented the implementation of basic income policies in Gyeonggi Province and Seongnam City. Mayor Andreas Jenni of Rheinau Municipality, Switzerland, a country in which basic income policy was publicly voted upon for the first time in the world, and Rebecca Panian, movie director and researcher for the basic income experiment, presented the Swiss case of basic income together. Dr. Signe Jauhiainen, a senior economist from Finland, a country in which basic income policy has been most actively experimented, also introduced Finnish basic income. It was agreed that regional currency can be a solution to revive Korea from the current economic downturn.

Gyeonggi Province regards basic income as the only viable option for the Fourth Industrialisation Revolution, which is deemed an era of 'growth without employment', and will continue its policy development of hierarchical basic income policy followed by basic youth income. Gyeonggi Province plans to hold a second international basic income fair from February 6 to 8 next year, inviting global CEOs and scholars to disseminate basic income policy to the world.



## PACIFIC

### 2019 LGNZ EXCELLENCE Awards: Gisborne Topped the Table of Winners

THE Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) held LGNZ EXCELLENCE Awards, designed to showcase council projects, programmes and people who have made a real impact in local communities. Designed to showcase council projects, programmes and people who have made a real impact in local communities, the EXCELLENCE Awards are open to all of New Zealand's 78 local authorities each year. The Awards, now in their sixth year, recognise and celebrate excellent performance by councils in promoting and growing the

well-being of their communities. Awards are judged on a combination of general and specific criteria.

Winners of 2019 LGNZ EXCELLENCE Awards are Gisborne District Council (Fulton Hogan Local EXCELLENCE Award), Wellington City Council (Cultural Well-being and Economic Well-being), Taranaki Regional Council (Environmental Well-being), and Palmerston North City Council (Social Well-being).



# New Members

## SIPING



**Mayor :** Guo Lingji  
**Total Population :** 3,386,325 (2010)  
**Total Area :** 14,323 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Website :** [http://www.ejilin.gov.cn/2018-04/03/content\\_26286956.htm](http://www.ejilin.gov.cn/2018-04/03/content_26286956.htm)

Siping city is located at the convergence of Jilin, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia. This city is characterised by dry and windy spring, wet and hot summer, moderate and cool autumn, as well as long and chilly winter. Historically, Siping is one of the places where the Manchu nationality originated. Agricultural products processing, electricity and thermal power, pharmaceutical and chemicals are the pillar industries. Private economy is also a major contributor of the industrial sector.

## KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KRILA)



**Established :** 1984  
**President :** Yun Tae-beom  
**Vice President :** Kwon Oh-cheol  
**Website :** <http://krila.re.kr/eng>

KRILA is the cornerstone of local autonomy and decentralisation in Korea. It carries out research projects that lead the local autonomous development such as local autonomy and policy, revitalisation of local economy and development of future regions. KRILA also provides a long-term viable vision for local autonomy and autonomous decentralisation and generous support for the major challenges of local administration.

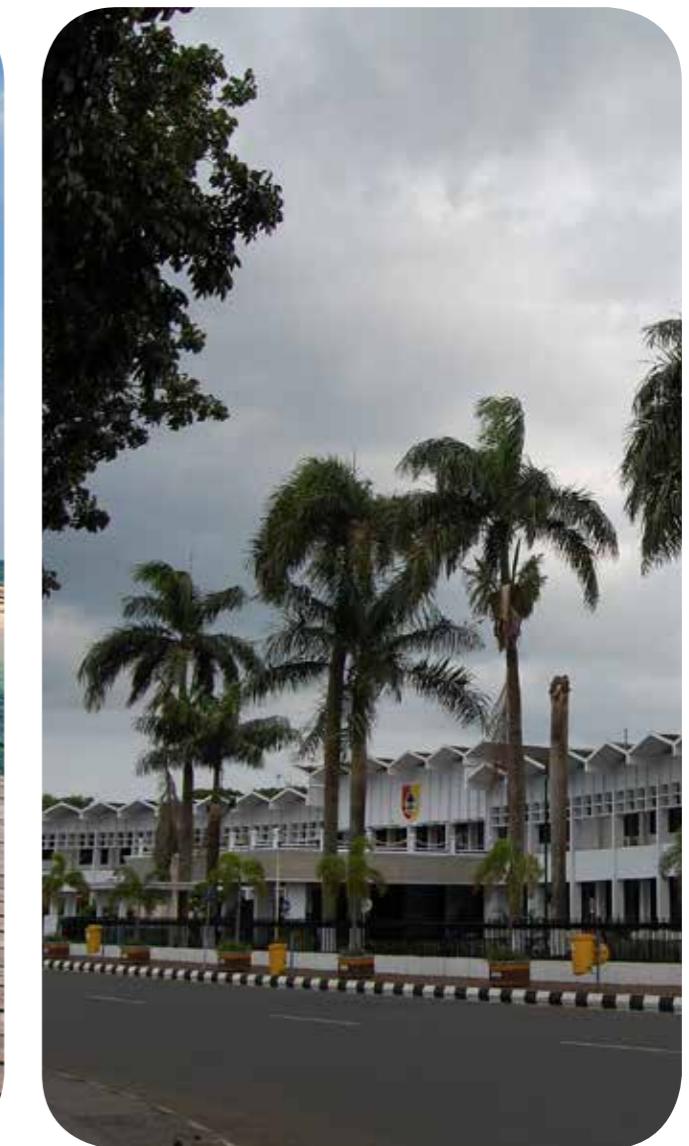
## BONTANG



**Mayor :** dr. Hj. Neni Moerniaeni Sp.OG  
**Total Population :** 179,408  
**Total Area :** 495.57 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Website :** [www.bontangkota.go.id](http://www.bontangkota.go.id)

Bontang city is located in East Kalimantan province (Indonesia). This city is well known as home of Bontang Football Team and three big corporations in the country managing natural gas, charcoal and fertiliser. Bontang city has focused on industry, services, and trade. This city has a very beautiful sea view complete with natural attractions. It also has Bontang City Carnival and Exhibition celebrated annually in conjunction with the city's anniversary, which has long become tourist attraction.

## JEMBER



**Mayor :** dr. Hj. Faida, MMR  
**Total Population :** 2,430,185  
**Total Area :** 3,375 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Website :** <http://www.jemberkab.go.id/>

Jember city is located in East Java Province (Indonesia). It has a strategic location and possesses rich natural resources and local products (coffee, crafts, agricultural products). Among many of its beautiful destinations are waterfall in Argopuro and various historical sites (Srino Sukowono, Seputih Mayang, Arjasa, etc.). Main livelihood in this city is in agricultural field. This city is also one of major contributors of tobacco in the country.

# Calendar of Activities

## SEPTEMBER

**24-25** High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF – SDG Summit)

📍 New York | USA

Organised by: UN HABITAT, UNDESA

## OCTOBER

**15-17** 7<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Urban Forum

📍 Penang | Malaysia

Organised by: Urbanice Malaysia, Government of Malaysia, UNESCAP, UN-Habitat

**23-25** Hamamatsu Intercity Cooperation Summit 2019 – Sustainable Community Building through International Cooperation of Cities

📍 Hamamatsu | Japan

Organised by: Hamamatsu City, Japan Foundation, UCLG ASPAC

**28-31** Intergovernmental Twelfth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia

📍 Hanoi | Vietnam

Organised by: UNCRD, Vietnam, Ministry of the Environment Japan

## NOVEMBER

**11-15** UCLG World Congress and Local and Regional Governments Summit

📍 Durban | South Africa

Organised by: UCLG World

## 2020

### MARCH

**5-6** 5<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit – 10 Years to SDGs Enabling Linkages Between SDGs and City Development to Build Better Urban Future

📍 Goa | India

Organised by: AIILSG, UCLG ASPAC, Urban Update

We would like to thank our members and partners for contributing photos and materials for this newsletter.

We want to hear from you! Please send your feedbacks and suggestions to [communication@uclg-aspac.org](mailto:communication@uclg-aspac.org).

## CONTRIBUTORS

Korea Research Institute for Local Administration (KRILA)

Local Government of Fuzhou

Local Government of Gyeonggi

Local Government of Hamamatsu

UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC

Hammad Ahmad

Helmi Abidin

Ramona Lissa Villegas

Sabeena Gul

Satish Jung Shahi

Sitti Aminah Syahidah

## EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi

## EDITORS

Thanawan Klumklomchit

Fulvia



**United Cities and Local Governments  
Asia-Pacific**

Jakarta City Hall  
Building E, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor.  
Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 8-9  
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia  
T: +62 21 389 01 801  
[communication@uclg-aspac.org](mailto:communication@uclg-aspac.org)

 @uclgaspac  
 United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific  
 @uclgaspac



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