

# LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N E W S L E T T E R



## SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES, TOWNS AND CITIES

**02** Factsheet about Resilient Communities, Town, Cities

**04** Wellington Resilience Strategy: Prioritising People, System, and Environment

**22** Rethinking Multi-Stakeholder Partnership



Dear valued members and partners,

First of all, I would like to express my support to all of our member cities in this difficult time.

Among many challenges that our cities have been facing, this COVID-19 outbreak has once again reminded us on the importance of city's resilience. As we all are aware of, our region is actually very prone to disaster. This should have put us on the state of good resilience capacity considering we constantly face the challenge. On the other side, however, some cities take the constant challenge for granted, considering their demographic reason, for example. It is true that in some cases, disaster occurrences are inevitable. However, I would like to draw our attention to our responses towards these. How do we play our role? Have we optimised the resources that we have?

Setting our eyes on the goal of pursuing sustainable urban development, we need to continuously ensure that our city has the capacity to survive and develop even in the difficulties, in whatever forms. Saying this, it is imperative for cities to incorporate resilience perspective in their urban planning; wherever they are located. In turn, it goes back to how cities see this as priority. Leading the city of Surabaya for almost ten years, I see this not only as priority, but more as a foundation that we, as local leaders, need to build in order to achieve other goals. Although we cannot predict every threat striking and impacting our cities, at least we build resilience factors that will help to accelerate the efforts to bounce back, namely community and stakeholder involvement in city planning. As your colleague and President of local government association in the Asia-Pacific region, I strongly encourage you to also do the same. The pandemic or threat to our city can be global, but the response must always be local.

Faced with challenge and within our own limitations, I would like to express my gratitude to cities that have joined us virtually and shared their efforts in facing COVID-19 challenge. At this point, I also would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Secretariat Team in Jakarta, Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur, and Makati for their commitment to continuously serve member cities during this time.

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



Dear readers,

In the midst of this COVID-19 pandemic, I am glad that we can still greet and update you with our progress through our latest Local Governments Newsletter Vol.32.

This Newsletter is supposed to be distributed in the first session of our 2020 Executive Bureau Meeting in Wellington, thus taking theme "Sustainable and Resilient Communities, Towns, and Cities". I believe this theme is still relevant. In fact, it touches not only on disastrous matters, but also wider scope of resilience in urban life, such as infrastructure, local economy, climate, and health issues. We have incorporated those practices and by publishing this now, I really hope it can contribute as insights and positively motivate cities to bounce back.

Looking at what is happening, I believe we all agree that city resilience is modality that cities need to continuously improve. It is true that we cannot always predict threats coming, but we can always enhance and strengthen community engagement that will help in implementing efforts to overcome the challenge and to recover. As the local government association for the Asia and Pacific region, we take that very seriously. This is why we decided to enhance our contribution to city resilience through the Climate Resilience Inclusive Cities (CRIC) programme. Thanks to the European Union for trusting and supporting us once again.

I am also glad to inform you that we have continued connecting with cities through various virtual discussions. We have continuously looked for ways that we can do to garner insights and present them to you since we adapted work from home policy starting from 16 March 2020, following the policy of Indonesia National Government. You can find all the information in this edition as well.

Cities are facing difficult times during this global pandemic. I invite all local leaders to use this momentum to enhance collaborations, be it with local people, other cities, private sectors, and even international organisations. It is only with strong collaborations cities can recover and continue its development agenda.

Let's unite and join hands through this. Together, we will be able to bounce back stronger.

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

## TABLE OF

# CONTENTS

**02** Factsheet about Resilient Communities, Town and Cities

**04** Wellington Resilience Strategy: Prioritising People, System, and Environment

**06** Seoul Sharing City

**08** Malang: Waste Bank and BREXIT Programme

**10** Denpasar: Tukad Bindu

**12** Singapore and Kochi: Infrastructure Development for Resilient Cities

**16** COVID-19 and UCLG ASPAC

**18** Newly Launched Climate Resilience Programme in Cities

**22** Rethinking Multi-Stakeholder Partnership

**23** Standing Committee of Women in Local Governments

**25** 5<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit

**27** Hamamatsu: Adopting the "Digital First Declaration"

**30** Sub-Regional Updates

**33** Calendar of Activities

# SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES, TOWNS AND CITIES

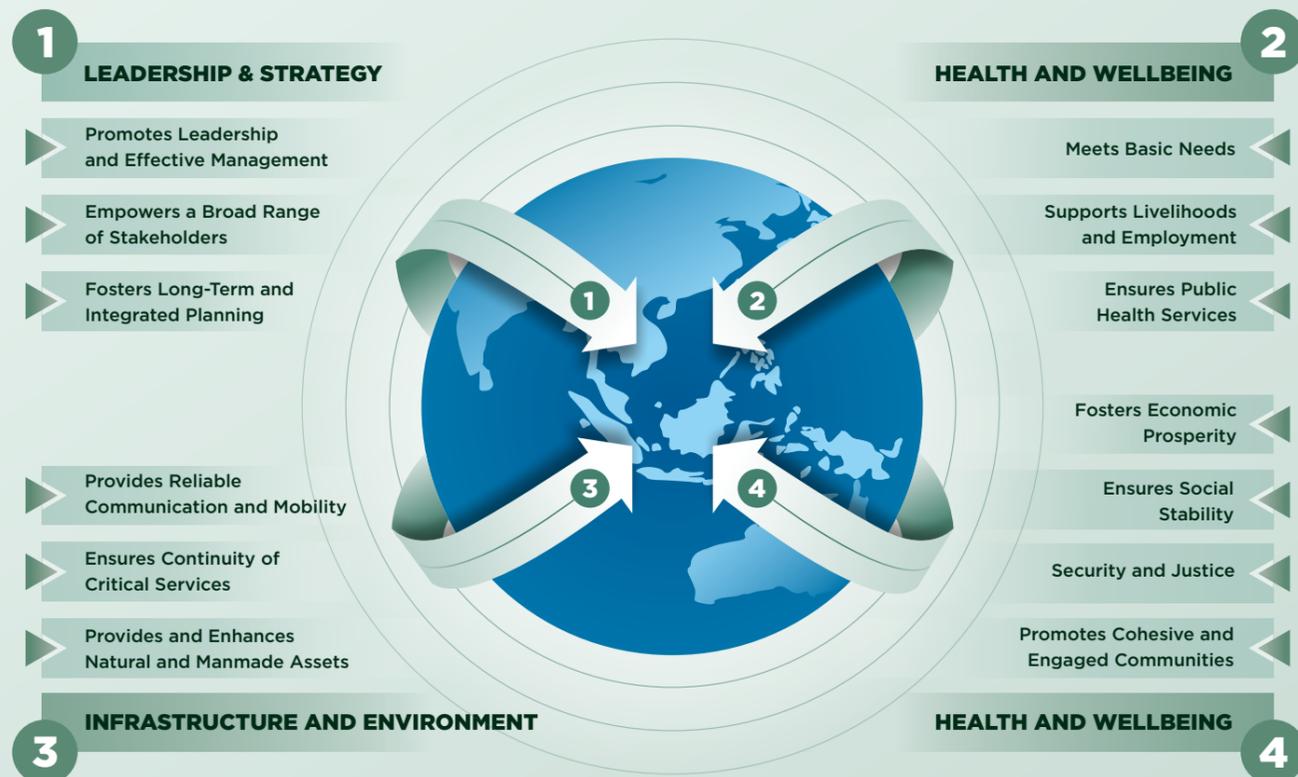
**Sustainable** and resilient communities, towns, and cities refer to the capability of local people, organisations, and systems in a city to be able to withstand, get through, and develop even in the midst of calamities, such as economic crisis, pandemic, outbreaks, natural disasters, amongst many others.

**“The capacity of cities to function, so that the people living and working in cities – particularly the poor and vulnerable – survive and thrive no matter what stresses or shocks they encounter.”**

(City Resilience Framework, April 2014)

## WHAT MAKES CITIES RESILIENT?

Referring to Cities Resilience Framework, Health and Wellbeing, Economy and Society, Infrastructure and Environment, and Leadership and Strategy are dimensions making up cities resilient. Each dimension is achieved through a series of actions which are conducted using certain characteristics as guiding principles.



## SEVEN CHARACTERISTICS OF RESILIENT SYSTEMS



### REFLECTIVE

Using past experience to inform future decisions



### ROBUST

Well-conceived, constructed, and managed systems



### RESOURCEFUL

Recognising alternative ways to use resources



### REDUNDANT

Spare capacity purposefully created to accommodate disruption



### INCLUSIVE

Prioritising broad consultation to create a sense of shared ownership in decision making



### FLEXIBLE

Willingness, ability to adopt alternative strategies in response to changing circumstances



### INTEGRATED

Bringing together a range of distinct systems and institutions

## RESILIENCE DIVIDEND: WHY CITIES NEED TO INCORPORATE RESILIENCE PERSPECTIVE

Resilience dividend refers to the incorporation of resilience perspective when designing initiatives and programmes, making the process forward looking, risk aware, inclusive and integrated. It is expected that net social, economic, and physical benefits will be achieved. That way, programmes and policies are better designed and able to address multiple challenges at one time for improved services and resources saving.

**“In order to get a grip on it, one must be able to relate resilience to other properties that one has some means of ascertaining, through observation.”**

Martin-Breen & Andries (2011) Resilience: A Literature review. The Rockefeller Foundation: New York City, p.11

**“Resilience is based on the shifting relationship between scales, and between autonomy on the one hand and connectivity on the other.”**

Allan, P. & Bryant, M. (2011) 'Resilience as a framework for urbanism and recovery'. Journal of Landscape Architecture 6(2), p. 43



See innovation made by cities within Asia and Pacific region striving for resilience; from city strategy up to programmes in various fields.

Source: <http://100resilientcities.org>, City Resilience Framework April 2014 (Updated December 2015) published by The Rockefeller Foundation and ARUP



# WELLINGTON RESILIENCE STRATEGY: PRIORITISING PEOPLE, SYSTEM, AND ENVIRONMENT

**HAVING** experienced various disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, wind, and fires, the city of Wellington has developed its resilience strategy. It collected and gathered voices by engaging various stakeholders such as central government, social and housing sectors, civil defence, insurance and commercial sectors, and academia. Generally, the city's resilience effort highly depends on the people, the system, and the environment (natural and built).

## ASSESSMENT AND WORKSHOPS

Wellington Resilience Strategy resulted from the preliminary assessment and a series of workshops engaging various stakeholders. The discussions also included overall result of the assessment showing that promoting cohesion and leadership, engaging communities and effective management were the strong factors of Wellington, yet still open for improvement.

Results also showed that natural and social areas required greatest attention to improve resilience. Other areas that also needed attention included maintenance and enhancement of natural and manmade assets, continued critical services, provision of reliable communication and mobility, empowerment of stakeholders, and support to livelihoods and employment.

## DETERMINING GOALS, PROGRAMMES, AND FOCUS AREAS

From the discussions conducted, the Wellington Resilience Strategy incorporated three goals, ten programmes, and 30 focus areas to improve the resilience of Wellington.

### ★ GOAL 1 - PEOPLE ARE CONNECTED, EMPOWERED, AND FEEL PART OF A COMMUNITY

PROGRAMME	FOCUS AREAS
A) Everyone thrives - Enable Wellingtonians to have an opportunity to enhance wellbeing for themselves and their communities	1) Improve access to household resilience items 2) Prepare for an ageing population 3) Reduce homelessness
B) Community Resilience - Build on existing strengths to develop innovative programmes that connect and empower communities to improve their wellbeing	4) Help communities build resilience 5) Support community spaces in taking on wellbeing and post-disaster roles 6) Develop sustainable food networks 7) Develop disaster risk management plans for heritage areas
C) Economic resilience - Support business communities to improve preparedness and strengthen economic activity	8) Increase economic resilience of central city and outside hubs 9) Help improve business continuity planning 10) Improve understanding of workforce trends

### ★ GOAL 2 - DECISION MAKING AT ALL LEVELS IS INTEGRATED AND WELL-INFORMED

PROGRAMME	FOCUS AREAS
A) Governance - Ensure that resilience is integrated into governance	11) Introduce regulatory tools for resilience 12) Review Wellington Lifelines Group 13) Maintain monitoring and evaluation of resilience goals
B) Information - Make information on all aspects of living in Wellington easily accessible	14) Give Wellingtonians information they need to make decisions 15) Develop a virtual reality model of the central city built environment
C) Adaptation - Raise awareness about the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise to better emphasise the need for decisions to be made	16) Develop a communications and engagement strategy for the Adaptation Plan 17) Encourage climate adaptation actions
D) Recovery - Develop a framework for successful recovery from any disruption	18) Undertake recovery planning for the Wellington region 19) Carry out post-earthquake housing study

### ★ GOAL 3 - OUR HOMES AND NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS ARE HEALTHY AND ROBUST

PROGRAMME	FOCUS AREAS
A) Homes and telecommunication - Support initiatives that contribute to Wellington homes forming the cornerstone of the city's resilience	20) Help make homes warm, safe and dry 21) Support insurance literacy campaign 22) Understand the scale of the non- weathertight homes problem 23) Assess the capacity for large-scale remote working
B) Water and natural environment - Ensure that Wellingtonians always have access to water services, in a way that enhances our natural environment	24) Improve water systems through ecological interventions 25) Explore options for sewage sludge disposal 26) Ensure emergency water supply for Wellington Hospital 27) Invest in water and sewage resilience and awareness
C) Transport and energy - Work with infrastructure owners to ensure flexibility and robustness of transport and energy services in Wellington	28) Supply flexible energy supply 29) Support widespread adoption of electric vehicles 30) Leverage transportation investment to improve Wellington's resilience

Taking from the goals, programmes, and focus areas, city of Wellington put further efforts in the Community Resilience, Infrastructure Resilience, Governance for Resilience, and Economics of Resilience.



#### Community Resilience

Strategic Objectives: to build capacity, to increase connectedness, and to foster cooperation. Role of Community Resilience Team: to focus on building relationships with community leaders, facilitate opportunities that improve communities' ability to prepare for, respond to and thrive after an emergency event.



#### Governance for Resilience

To ensure the city's governance structures are resilient, efforts taken include assessing the adequacy of regulatory tools for enabling resilience, reviewing the Wellington's lifelines to leaders and decision makers to prompt and prioritise action, maintenance of monitoring and evaluation of resilience goals.



#### Infrastructure Resilience

The city also conducted an assessment on the resilience of the infrastructures, such as road access, transport, and water resources. The assessment revealed that resilience of infrastructure assets focused more on asset management rather than "levels of service." Improving levels of service after an event was deemed suitable for future infrastructure resilience.



#### Economics of Resilience

To address economic resilience, the city of Wellington proposed to assess the growth of economic areas outside the central city and improve infrastructure to support economic activities in those areas, to help improve business continuity (scaling up small-to-medium enterprises to be better prepared to face shocks and resume operations), and to improve the understanding of workforce trends (goal: to reduce overreliance to government's services and optimise economy diversification).

Source: Building Urban Resilience in New Zealand: Lessons from Our Major Cities (Centre for Disaster Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction, University of Auckland, Oct 2017)

## SEOUL SHARING CITY:

# CREATING COHESIVE COMMUNITY

**SEOUL** Metropolitan Government (SMG), through the Seoul Declaration of “Sharing City” in September 2012, has developed Seoul Sharing City, a programme aiming to better the lives of Seoul citizens through sharing. Although initially developed as response to the city’s social, economic, and environmental challenges, Sharing City Seoul programme has created social system, a modality which will enable society to act collectively particularly in the event of stresses.

The Seoul Sharing City programme is implemented by engaging the private sector to share space, share items, and share experience and information.

### In implementing the programme, local government of Seoul has also played its roles:

#### Lay the Groundwork

- Share promotion rules on December 31, 2012
- Establish Seoul Sharing Hub on 26 June 2013 showing online platforms of various enterprise and organisations that participate to boost the convenience for citizens in accessing the information

#### Provide Support for Organisations

- Designate 37 private enterprises and organisations to boost public reliability and citizens’ participation
- Provide grants worth 321 million KRW to some businesses that are closely related to citizens’ life
- Provide office spaces, consulting services, and project costs to some business starters

#### Citizens’ Involvement

- Establish Seoul Sharing Promotion Committee as its private sector – government governance mechanism – consisting of personnel from academia, legal circles, the press, businesses, non-profit private organisations, and research institutes, as well as of the directors and general officials.

## SHARING OF SPACE

### Government role

Optimise underused public facilities

- Lending idle public facilities (during weeknights and weekends) free of charge or rented at low cost. At least 970 spaces have been opened to the public and used by public for approximately 23,000 occasions.
- Enabling parking lot sharing. Methods such as collaboration with sharing companies to share information to citizens, enabling parking lots sharing in residential colleges and leased apartments.
- Enabling room sharing: connecting young people that need low-cost housing with senior citizens that have extra rooms after their children left home for marriage or employment reasons.

### Private Sector role

Provides shared spaces and platforms for various usage

- ONOFFMIX – platform for sharing knowledge and contents
- BnBHero – platform providing short-term room rental service for travelers
- KOZAZA – providing empty rooms for travelers as well as different types of vacant rooms in regular houses, apartments, pensions, guest houses, studios, temple stays

## SHARING OF ITEMS

### Government role

Drive collaborative consumption by sharing items not used frequently.

- Enabling book sharing activity, through various methods, such as using phone booths as book sharing venues.
- Opening library for tools, library, and camping tools, to tackle excessive burden for parents/people to buy high cost goodies with limited usage period.
- Motivating new sharing culture, such as by operating a sharing school and do-it-yourself classes, and implementing sharing project: Sharing Market that utilises left-behind building during the demolition process of re-development.

### Private Sector role

Provide platforms for various goods and purposes.

- SOCAR – platform to provide private vehicle sharing service
- KIPLE – service to connect individuals to exchange and share children’s wear that no longer fits

## ACHIEVEMENT



The initiative has been awarded the ‘Metropolis Award’ in 2014 (use.metropolis.org)

## SHARING OF EXPERIENCE AND INFORMATION

### Government role

Encourage free sharing of data (information and photos) to public

- Seoul Open Data Plaza – online space that shares city’s information at no cost
- Seoul Photo Bank – photo sharing website where anyone can use photos for free

### Private Sector role

Provide platforms for sharing

- MyRealTrip – a customised travel service accompanied by local people
- Wisdome – platform designed to enable ‘Human Books’ to share their knowledge, insight and know-how with people in need
- Local Design Movement – a platform providing information on accommodation service by connecting guests with tourism resources and services of a particular local community.



## RESILIENT FACTORS

- Resourceful: using various alternative ways in tackling challenges.
- Integrated: bringing together local people, private institutions, and local government.
- Reflective: reflecting on its sharing culture and great opportunity in technology.



Source: Sharing City Seoul (Wonsoo Park, Mayor, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2014) <https://seoulsolution.kr/en/content/report-sharing-city-seoul>  
<http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/key-policies/city-initiatives/1-sharing-city/>

## WASTE BANK AND BREXIT PROGRAMME OF MALANG:

# ADDRESSING HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF LOCAL PEOPLE

**MALANG**, the most populous city in the province of East Java, faced challenges in managing waste. The city recorded that per day it once produced 650 tons of waste, piling up the source of methane gas as well as diseases. At the same time, the city has also strived to meet the needs of its local people having visual disabilities.

Central Bureau of Statistics of Malang (as of 2017) showed that the number of local people with visual disabilities is approximately 20 percent of its total inhabitants. Providing rehabilitation centre is the first step local government of Malang has taken as part of efforts to ensure local people with visual disabilities are not left behind. As for waste problem, local government of Malang also innovates by establishing waste bank and sustains the practice through local regulation.

## WASTE BANK PROGRAMME

Waste bank programme is an initiative of the local government of Malang to tackle residential waste in the city. This programme not only incorporates the establishment of waste bank as a facility, but also as an institution currently holding a legal entity with cooperative status. Waste bank introduces a new paradigm of waste management: waste is treated as resource with economical value. Waste bank applies the Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle (3R) principles.



## ROLES

As an institution, waste bank plays various roles:

- Promotes and assists local people on waste management, through sharing the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the new waste treatment and management.
- Shares knowledge on the overall process of waste management in waste bank through comparative study (upon request).
- Opens internship opportunities for the public that would like to know the managerial and operational activities in the waste bank. Included are trainings on recycling process with expectation. It is expected that local people can apply the practice to their local waste bank.
- Conducts recycling practice, upscaling waste into products and training local people to sort out waste.

## POLICY

Local government of Malang sustains the practice through local policy: Local Regulation No.10/2010 (*Peraturan Daerah No.10 Tahun 2010*)

Source: <http://banksampahmalang.com/>

## BRAILLE E-TICKET AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCESS FOR VISUAL DISABILITIES (BREXIT) PROGRAMME

BREXIT is an initiative to promote health and wellbeing of local people, particularly those with visual disabilities by providing facilities such as hand rail, guiding block (outside access), guiding carpet (inside access), signages and medicines e-ticket with braille code in public health centre "Janti." These facilities allow people with disabilities to access, mobilise, and receive information independently.

In addition to the physical facilities, Janti Public Health Centre also brings the health facility closer to the "Bina Netra," rehabilitation centre for visual disabilities. In addition, health workshop is held to share information related to health of people with visual disabilities.

## SUCCESS MEASUREMENT

Public health centre "Janti," through its internal auditing team, annually evaluates BREXIT innovation. Additionally, questionnaire with braille letter is also distributed to users of this facility. The result is reflected to 2 indicators below:

**INDICATOR 1: Independence in accessing health facility**  
People with visual disabilities can independently proceed through the facility and obtain the health service in order (from entry, registration corner, examination, waiting room, pharmacy, to exit)

End of 2017	:	71.06% (increase 5%)
2018	:	83.11%

**INDICATOR 2: Independence in taking medicine as prescribed**  
People with visual disabilities understand how to take medicine from its general procedure, drugs usage, frequency, and expiry date

End of 2017	:	from 3% to 74.17%
2018	:	86.17%

## REPLICATION CASES, COMPARATIVE STUDY, LEARNING VISIT

- Comparative study by Bandung Health Office (September 2018) > BREXIT has been replicated in 2 community health centres in Bandung in (2018)
- BREXIT innovation benchmarking by Human Resource Development Agency of Maluku Province (27 March 2019)
- Learning visit from Situbondo Regency Health Office (November 2018)
- Comparative study by Sampang Regency (December 2019)
- Comparative study by public health centre "Banyuanyar" Probolinggo Regency (December 2019)
- Comparative study by Samarinda Health Office (March 2020)

## SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

- Supported by Regulation of Malang City No.2/2014 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Disabilities
- High involvement of related stakeholders: such as Social Rehabilitation of Bina Netra and Visual Disabilities Community (Pertuni)
- No Sophisticated Competencies Needed

BREXIT requires strong social responsibility, thus not hampered with technological complexity.



## RESILIENT FACTORS

- Reflective: acting out based on existing data.
- Inclusive: engaging local community for successful implementation.
- Robust: assisting local people from sorting out to promoting products from 3R process.

## TUKAD BINDU DENPASAR:

# COLLABORATION OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS MAKES CITY MORE RESILIENT

AN engaged and inclusive community is a key modality for resilient city. This is well reflected on the transformation of Tukad Bindu in the city of Denpasar. Initiated by the local community, this practice also gets support from the private sectors as well as the local government of Denpasar.

## THE MOVEMENT

Tukad (local language of river) Bindu was once very dirty. The local community even treated it as landfill for their household waste. Some people with awareness on the importance of keeping good and clean environment initiated to take action, from cleaning up the environment, arranging collaboration with cultural leaders, and engaging others to have similar commitment through the establishment of “Clean River Community.”

Efforts undertaken by the community aligned with “Clean River” programme applied by local government of Denpasar. It resulted in funding reward from local government in 2014, enabling the community to repair the road along the dam. The enthusiastic community took the initiative further and finally established “Yayasan Tukad Bindu” (Tukad Bindu Foundation), which creatively seeks more collaborations to optimise the spaces around the river.

Local community under Tukad Bindu Foundation agree that river (and its nearby area) should be treated and developed according to Tri Hita Karana, a concept that incorporates relations of human beings with God, with nature (environment), and with others. The local government of Denpasar also shows their full support for this initiative, particularly on the improvement of environment and river areas.



Visit of CEO World Bank, Ms. Kristalina Georgieva (2018)



Activities in Tukad Bindu area



Visit of river community representatives

## FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Tukad Bindu Foundation develops the area near the river and ensures that the area is arranged in such ways that it is convenient for people to conduct activities around the river. Various facilities are provided. Included are children and educational rides, culinary corner, and various art and religious performances. In addition, there are also various activities conducted by local communities such as social gathering, outdoor activities by kindergarten students, health workshop, sports, cultural camp, and water recreation. All these transformed Tukad Bindu area from what used to be a scary and unwanted site and to a popular destination with economic benefits for local people.



Visit of Indonesia's Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning, Dr. Sofyan A. Djailil

## BENEFITS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE



Their understanding on good environment enhanced.



Local people contribute to develop areas near the river for educational, recreational, sports and art purposes.



Local people take active role in keeping the environment.

## COLLABORATION, MAINTENANCE, FUNDING

Tukad Bindu Foundation is conducting collaboration with various parties, from local government to private sector, to ensure sustainability. Collaboration takes various forms, from funding to skills transfers.

Tukad Bindu Foundation is currently collaborating with a public university in Bali to install water wheel at the dam in order to produce electricity for nearby areas. Tukad Bindu Foundation also collaborates with local government of Denpasar to establish co-working space. The goal is to provide room for local people, particularly millennials, to discuss, share, and brainstorm.

Through discussions, more innovations and start-up companies will emerge and can invigorate the local economy. In addition, the establishment of co-working space answers the current needs of comfortable and working spaces that allow interactions with others (business actors, other stakeholders). In the future, the foundation envisions that areas near Tukad Bindu will be transformed into destinations that provide accommodations with village-similar atmosphere.

## INSIGHTS AND REPLICATION

Tukad Bindu transformation has inspired various stakeholders, not only cities in Indonesia, but also prominent figures from national to international level.

Study visits were conducted by various river communities from Palembang and West Java. Prominent (national and international) figures conducted site visit to Tukad Bindu included CEO of World Bank (2018), Indonesian Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, Delegates of International Monetary Fund and World Bank (2018).



## RESILIENT FACTORS



**Inclusive:** involving broad consultation of various stakeholders (local people, local governments, private sectors) ensuring ownership of each party.



**Flexible:** making adjustment to millennials working style by developing co-working space to encourage local economic development and its future plan to build rented accommodations preferred by tourists.



**Robust:** initiative undertaken under a foundation with clear organisational structure and funding resources and allocation.



## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR RESILIENT CITIES: INNOVATION FROM SINGAPORE AND KOCHI

**PROVIDING** free flow of people, information, and goods; including information and communication networks as well as physical movement through a multimodal transport system is one of key elements of making a city resilient (100resiliencities). Over the decades, Singapore has applied transit-oriented development for efficient and cost-effective public transportation system. Although there are arguments that the scheme applied in Singapore is difficult to replicate, there are four lessons that cities can still learn from the city-state case, including 1) The Development of Public Transport Capacity; 2) Integration of Land Usage; 3) Management of Transport Demand; and 4) The Usage of Innovative Technologies for Transit-Oriented Development

### DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT CAPACITY

Enabling public co-financing framework is a keyword in the development of Singapore's public transport capacity. Government funded the initial capital costs for long-term infrastructure and the rolling assets, such as trains. As for the public, revenues collected from the commuter fares would be used to cover the operational costs and eventual replacement of transports. The Government of Singapore applied supply-side strategies. Expansion of city-state's urban transport capacity was conducted through continuous infrastructure investment and renewal.

### INTEGRATION OF LAND USAGE WITH LAND OWNERSHIP AND TRANSPORT

Singapore has applied the principle of centralisation for land ownership. Based on the 1966 Land Acquisition Act, the Government of Singapore has extensive privilege to acquire land. Since the government started acquisitions in 1966, it currently owns more than 90% of land in Singapore ([oxfordurbanists.com](http://oxfordurbanists.com)). The principle has also been applied in the integration of clearly defined plans for transportation and broader land usage. It has eased the coordination of both public and private urban development efforts in the country. The city-state has proven that the success of transportation planning is achieved through coordination with other urban development goals. It is also worth noting that coordination of multiple agendas has enabled the creation of strategic planning and the development of transport infrastructure in line with broader urban planning and development framework.

### DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT CAPACITY

Singapore has policy instruments that influence the public usage of transport infrastructure. Singapore applies traffic management policies such as:

- 1 | Area Licensing Scheme (ALS)**  
Applied from 1975 to 1998, this scheme charged drivers that entered downtown area of Singapore during morning peak hours from Monday to Saturday.
- 2 | Electronic Road Pricing (ERP)**  
As upgrade of the ALS, ERP charges drivers automatically.
- 3 | Certificate of Entitlement (COE)**  
Singapore requires every potential vehicle owner to place a bid for a Certificate of Entitlement (COE) before buying a new vehicle. A COE holder is allowed to own the registered vehicle for initially 10 years. After that, owners may choose to deregister the vehicle, or extend its COE validity at certain cost and period.
- 4 | Vehicle Quota System (VQS)**  
System that determines the number of vehicles allowed to take the roads in Singapore.

There are various incentive schemes to influence the behaviour of commuters in order to reduce congestion and encourage utilisation of other transportation modes:

- 1 | Incentives for Singapore Commuters/INSINC**  
**Period:** 2012 to 2013  
**Scheme:** commuters starting trips during off-peak periods were rewarded with extra credits to win prizes.  
**Impact:** shifted almost 10 percent commuters to off-peak periods.
- 2 | Travel Smart' Pilot Programme**  
**Period:** 2012 to now  
**Goal:** to reduce the need to travel, encourage the re-timing of trips, and motivate commuters to re-mode their transport choices to more sustainable ones.  
**Scheme:** combination of individual-specific initiatives and organisation-specific initiatives that provide incentives to both parties participating in this programme.

INDIVIDUAL-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES	ORGANISATION-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Travel Smart Rewards</b> Commuters were rewarded with extra credits (that can be exchanged to cash) when commuting by MRT during off-peak time. Corporate staff participating got more extra credits.           </li> <li> <b>Free Pre-Peak Travel</b> Commuters traveling by MRT during off-peak time were freely charged.           </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Travel Smart Network</b> Development of 3 alternatives to be selected by a company responding to the government programme:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> Grant (up to SGD30,000) to hire consultant to observe employee travel pattern and develop travel demand plan based to the needs of company and employees.</li> <li><b>B.</b> Annual grant of up to SGD160,000 (for 3 years) to contribute to initiatives of companies allowing flexi-travel for their employees.</li> <li><b>C.</b> Employees of participating companies get extra credits/points to win cash rewards.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>



This Travel Smart Pilot Programme initially collaborated with 12 private organisations (such as British Petroleum, Citi, Ernst & Young, IBM, KPMG, etc.). Result shows that the programme contributed close to 12 percent of employees shifting out of morning peak, improved staff wellness (companies allocating received grant to hold pre-work activities such as fitness class), improved productivity, and increased awareness of this programme. Data from 2018 showed that there were 220 organisations and more than 360,000 employees that joined the programme.

### Information Dissemination to Encourage Usage of Other Modes of (Public) Transportation

Another initiative to tackle congestion challenge during peak hour in MRT is to put up information on selected MRT stations describing peak hours and suggestions on alternatives of public transportation. This initiative has also encouraged cycling and walking.

### The Usage of Innovative Technologies for Transit-Oriented Development

The Government of Singapore has also benefited from the utilisation of high technology to generate data to ensure investments made meet the needs. Examples of facilities using technology include travel cards and automated fare collections. Those have helped the government see the current trend of public transport usage, population densities, improve route planning, and enable forecast for future infrastructure development.



MRT Singapore in the peak hour

### RESILIENCE FACTORS

- 1 The practice applies integrated characteristic that bring together a range of institutions in planning stage.
- 2 The practice also reflects flexibility in terms that Government of Singapore is willing to adopt alternative strategies to response to circumstances.
- 3 Robust characteristic is shown in the well-conceived programme that provides incentives for local people and private sectors that are engaged. Proven by the increasing number of private organisations joining the programme.
- 4 Resourceful characteristic is shown through encouraging cycling, walking, and other modes of public transportation to tackle congestion problem.

Source: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/transport/Ita-pilots-travel-smart-initiative-to-help-mrt-commuters-make-informed-choices>



Smart City Kochi in the future

### SMART CITY KOCHI MASTER PLAN

Smart City Kochi is a programme by the Government of Kerala to develop a special economic zone in Kochi, Kerala (India). Aiming for a smart city, this area is being developed with a balance of economic, environmental, and social/community needs in a long term. It is located at 22KM from the Cochin International Airport and 12 KM from the central business district of Kochi.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



- 1 Maintain the natural forested conditions of the land.
- 2 The natural terrain and flora is preserved as much as possible, creating an abundance of green, natural, open space.
- 3 Environmentally responsive building (natural ventilation, passive cooling).

#### TRANSPORT SYSTEM



- 1 The area will be connected with the centre of Kochi through highways, expressways, waterways, and other modes of public transportation.
- 2 "Walk-to-work" design, with its convenient passage systems, will reduce the need for motorised vehicles.

#### ENERGY



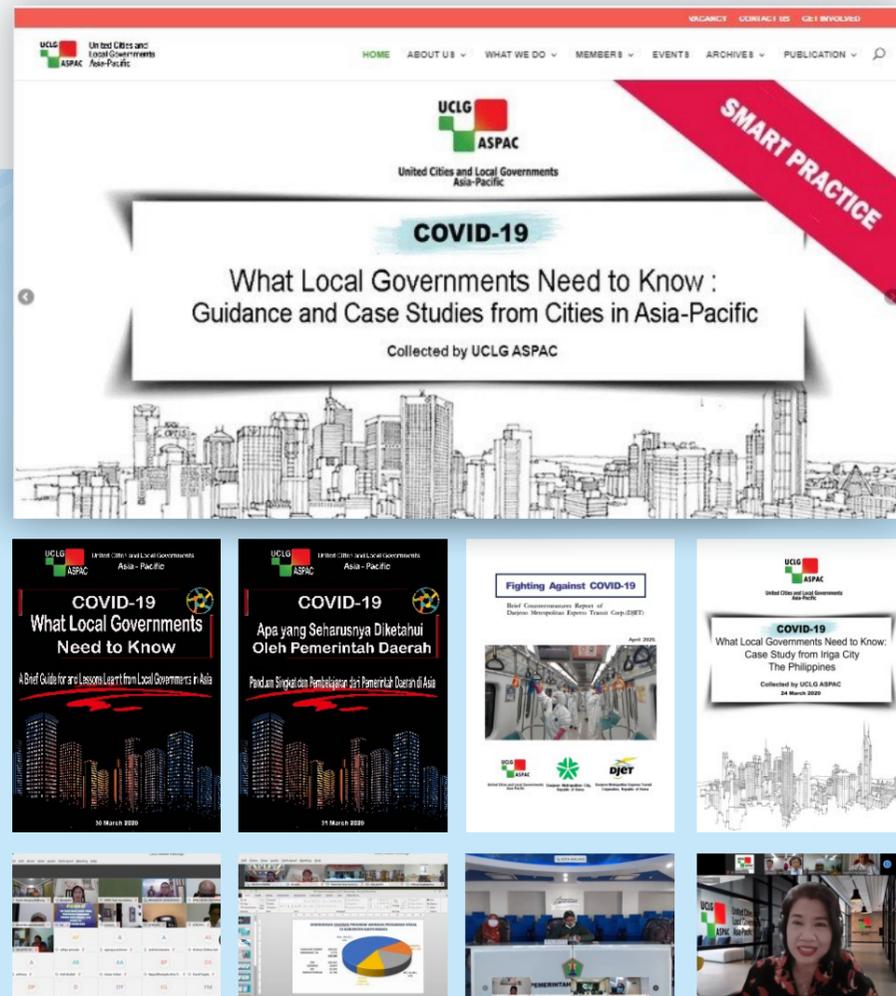
- 1 Use of solar powered facilities.
- 2 Rain water harvesting technology (stores rainwater from rooftop for later use, such as ornamental pond, fountain filling, toilet, urinal flushing) gives alternative water supply instead of taking from fresh surface water or groundwater.

Source: <http://smartcity-kochi.in/>

# COVID-19 AND THE ROLE OF UCLG ASPAC

**CORONAVIRUS** Disease, or COVID-19, is a global pandemic that strikes the grassroots. In light of this, local governments, being in the closest proximity with local people, are on the strategic position to take impactful actions in making cities resilient through, for example, impact mitigation. As a local government association in the Asia and Pacific region, UCLG ASPAC has closely collaborated with member cities to promote their practices in tackling the challenge and linked them for further possible collaborations, through publishing cities' practices on website, conducting a series of webshare discussions, and facilitating inter-cities support. UCLG ASPAC has also produced a quick guide on how Local Governments respond to COVID-19.

## ENLIGHTENING LOCAL LEADERS TO TACKLE COVID-19 CHALLENGE THROUGH COMPILATION OF CITIES' PRACTICES AND GUIDANCE INTO WEBSITE



## LINKING CITIES THROUGH VIRTUAL DISCUSSIONS ON PRACTICES TO TACKLE COVID-19

- WEBSHARE #1**  
Experience of Local Governments in Indonesia in Tackling COVID-19  
3 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #2**  
Local Governments' Actions on COVID-19 in Asia-Pacific Region  
9 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #3**  
Global Cooperation for Managing Global Trends and Building the Future Together  
16 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #4**  
Local Governments' Roles in Providing Supporting Data for Making National Strategy in Responding to Impacts of COVID-19  
17 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #5**  
Local Governments' Action to Mitigate the Economy Impacts of COVID-19 in Asia-Pacific Region  
23 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #6**  
Local Governments' Roles in Distributing Social Assistance to Minimise Social-Economy Impact of COVID-19  
30 April 2020
- WEBSHARE #7**  
Mobility, Public Transport and Public Space in The Future (post COVID-19)  
7 May 2020

## RESULTS OF WEBSHARE SESSIONS:

- Local initiatives and innovations were introduced.
- Local and national data were synchronised (in the case of Indonesia).
- Best practices were gathered.
- Clear role of local leaders during the pandemic was identified.
- City-to-city solidarity was enhanced.

## FACILITATING INTER-CITIES' SUPPORT IN FACING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

Mask Donation from Xi'an (China) to Iriga (the Philippines)



Mask Donation from Xi'an (China) to Jakarta (Indonesia), facilitated by UCLG ASPAC



Mask Donation from Haikou (China) to UCLG ASPAC, received by local government of Jakarta Province



Guangzhou (China) is in the process of sending their donations to UCLG ASPAC member cities in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Philippines.



Launching and Kick-Off Meeting of Climate Resilience Inclusive Cities Programme

## CRIC: NEWLY LAUNCHED PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN CITIES IN INDONESIA AND THE ASIAN REGION

With the support from the European Union (EU), UCLG ASPAC has mobilised its members' joint efforts to strengthen cities' climate resilience and inclusiveness through the Climate Resilience and Inclusive Cities (CRIC) Programme. Placing particular focus on the most vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas, CRIC will enable cities to go beyond business-as-usual in responding to the severe and evolving climate-related events. This is to ensure its inclusive impacts and help mitigate social and economic inequalities. The new programme is in line with the EU's continued efforts to promote prosperity, peace and sustainable development worldwide.

### THE LAUNCH

CRIC programme was launched on 29 January 2020 in Jakarta and attended by Dr. Ruanda Agung Sugardiman, Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia; Mr. Hans Farnhammer on behalf of H.E. Vincent Piket, the EU Ambassador to Indonesia; and Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, UCLG ASPAC Secretary General. More than 80 representatives from 20 local governments in Indonesia, ministries, national and local development agencies, partner organisations, academic institutions, and the media took part in the launching event.

In an address by H.E. Vincent Piket, EU Ambassador to Indonesia read by Mr Hans Farnhammer, Head of Cooperation of the EU Delegation to Indonesia, during the opening session, stated that "cities are the main contributor of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, mainly from energy use for cooking, cooling, industry, transport, and heating, which contribute to 70% of global CO2 emissions. Strong adaptation and mitigation efforts are required to withstand the negative impacts of climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions."

Hosting the launch, Mrs Suharti, Deputy Governor of Jakarta for Civil Registry and Settlements, emphasised the importance of the CRIC project and expressed the city's support stating, "We, Jakarta Capital City Government, highly value this kind of knowledge sharing and open dialogue to tailor a project and to enrich our perspective on important climate resilience challenges that are faced by the cities in Indonesia, particularly Jakarta. And we commit to placing inclusivity at the centre of policy-making not only making sure that those most vulnerable to the impacts are benefiting from our collective actions, but to actually put them as the subjects from whom we could all learn about more sustainable ways of living."

UCLG ASPAC Secretary General Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi stressed that "As the impacts of climate change become more intense and frequent, we need to accelerate our work to help cities and local governments withstand the effects and protect citizens from future shocks and stresses. The local political leadership, networks and expertise that we pool together under this project will play a critical role in achieving the project's aim to promote climate resilience and inclusive cities."

### FRUITFUL DISCUSSION

In conjunction with the programme launch, a high-level panel discussion was held on 30 January 2020. Mayors and high-level officials from various cities and municipalities in Indonesia participated in a discussion that focused on air quality management at the sub-national level. During the discussion session, the Mayor of Pekanbaru, Mr. Firdaus, shared that the forest and land fire in 2015 has caused the city a significant loss. The airport in Pekanbaru was closed for two months. There is a challenge to improve the air quality which is affected by carbon emissions, industrial discharges, and land fire. As the city has strong infrastructure and lies at the heart of Sumatra, they are currently focusing on building 27 strategic industrial areas.

The Mayor of Ternate, Mr. Burhan Abdurahman, shared the city's work that focuses on disaster mitigation and climate change. Ternate is an island and coastal area that is prone to disasters. It has experienced the impacts of volcano, floods, and abrasion. Dams have been built to prevent floods and re-directed water flow away from the city centre. Evacuation plan has also been strengthened.

The Mayor of Pangkal Pinang, Mr. M. Irwansyah, highlighted the beautiful beaches and investment friendliness of the city. The Mayor mentioned that the city's main issue in resilience was flood. To overcome the challenge, they learned from the experience of Surabaya. The Head of the Jayapura Municipality Development Planning Agency, Mr. Rory C. Huwae, shared the situation of his city including on economic growth acceleration, investments and product development. Jayapura has also built environmental resilience through mapping and accelerating development in slum areas.

Closing the event, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC, Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, signed the cooperation agreement with partners for CRIC programme: All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG), Association Des Cites Et Des Regions Pour La Gestion Durable Des Ressources, European network for community-led initiatives on climate change and sustainability (ECOLISE), PILOT4DEV and Universite Paris Est Marne La Valle.



**"Resilient, inclusive and resource-efficient cities could become drivers in transforming our cities into a climate resilient and low-carbon economy, contributing to both local liveability and global sustainability."**

H.E. Vincent Piket, EU Ambassador to Indonesia

**"The local political leadership, networks and expertise that we pool together under this project will play a critical role in achieving the project's aim to promote climate resilience and inclusive cities."**

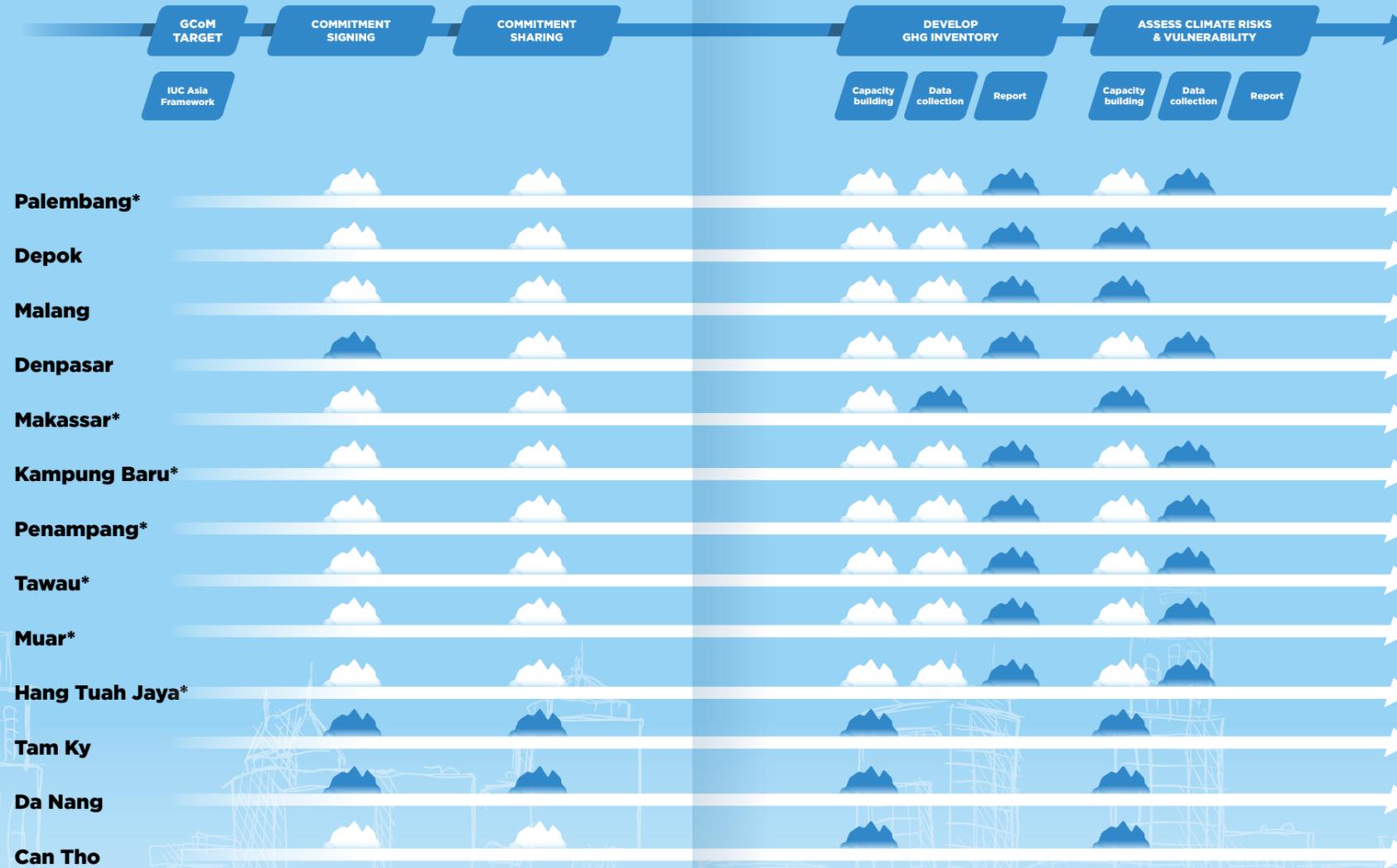
Bernadia I. Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC

## PROGRESS MADE BY CITIES COMMITTED TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHALLENGE THROUGH GCOM

(SEPTEMBER 2019 - PRESENT)



WITH the support from European Union (EU), UCLG ASPAC, under the framework of International Urban Cooperation (IUC) Asia programme, has provided solutions for and advocated cities within the region to tackle climate change challenges through commitment in the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) network.



\* These cities are even taking extra efforts by establishing climate change working group to create CAP.

## TACKLING CLIMATE CHALLENGE THROUGH COMMITMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Aligning with the framework of the GCoM Southeast Asia Secretariat, the IUC Asia programme provides assistance to cities through knowledge forums, workshop, and capacity building and training activities to enable them to develop climate action plan (CAP) with the following components: (1) Baseline GHGs Emissions Inventory; (2) Target Setting; (3) Risk and Vulnerability Assessment; (4) Energy Access Plan; (5) Monitoring/Verification; and (6) Climate Finance options/implementations. All the pilot cities are expected to accomplish their CAP by September 2020.

Cities deciding to make commitment with GCoM network will aim to develop a CAP that will:

- ✔ Develop a pathway to set and deliver an ambitious target of GHGs emissions reduction by 2030, including intermediate targets and deadlines.
- ✔ Demonstrate how the city will adapt and improve its resilience to the climate hazards that may impact the city now and in future climate change scenarios.
- ✔ Detail the wider social, environmental and economic benefits expected from implementing the plan, and improve the equitable distribution of these benefits to the city's population.
- ✔ Outline the city's governance, powers and the partners who need to be engaged in order to accelerate the delivery of the city's mitigation targets and resilience goals.



UCLG ASPAC IUC Asia programme continued to inspire local governments during COVID-19 pandemic through various webinar discussions.

- 1 Designing Cities' Mitigation Action Plan on Climate Change 17 March 2020
- 2 Circular Economy 2 April 2020

# RETHINKING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

**ENTERING** the last decade of achieving Agenda 2030, collaboration is increasingly echoed. Included in the acceleration effort is a multi-stakeholder partnership to ensure all development actors, state and non-state, work together to achieve this ambitious and transformative development agenda.

Responding to this, UCLG ASPAC, under the framework of LOCALISE SDGs programme supported by the EU, collaborated with the Indonesian Ministry of Development Planning (National Planning Agency) to co-host the Forum on Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Support SDGs Implementation, on 20 November 2019. A one-day Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was also conducted in collaboration with the Provincial Government of Jakarta and the Association of Indonesian Municipalities (APEKSI) on 19 November 2019.

The FGD was participated by at least 43 participants representing local governments of province and city level, associations, think tanks, philanthropy, and business sector. Important findings from the FGD include:

- Opportunities for international cooperation are available, yet local governments have not optimised them;
- Not all partnership forms, such as sister city, are active and technical cooperation are not many;
- Challenges for establishing international partnerships highly relate to the capacity of local governments, such as lack of understanding of regulation on international partnerships, poor budgeting, lack of coordination between agencies, change of leaderships/policy, and difficulties in maintaining or addressing problems after the partnerships were initiated. Complicated bureaucracy was also identified as one of the factors than hinders the success of cooperation.

## FORUM ON MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

The event was attended by approximately 300 participants from governments, civil society organisations, development partners, business sectors, academics and media. Insights from prominent speakers included knowledge shared by:



**Mr. Suharso Monoarfa**, Minister of National Development Planning emphasised the needs of having high adaptation skills to catch up with the rapid changes and the complex goals.



**Mr. Budi Arie** raised the importance of multi stakeholder partnership on SDGs for village development to improve well-being in the rural areas that are interlinked with the development in the urban areas. He shared the example on the use of Village Fund (Dana Desa) to develop and applied technology and innovation in the rural areas.



**Mr. Fadli Zon**, as the Chairperson of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, stated that the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation initiated the World Parliamentary Forum for SDGs since 2017 which currently has 50 member countries.

The two-day event produced a joint communique stating the role of multi-stakeholders partnership in SDGs implementation, the approach needed in advancing global support for implementing multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDGs, and strategic follow up actions to support the International Year of Participation on 2022. Three important findings were also identified:

 <p><b>Inputs for Policy Brief to mobilise multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDGs and NUA from FGD Discussion</b></p>	 <p><b>Stakeholder Engagement for the Localisation of SDGs</b> Advance the practice of public participation and stakeholder engagement (P2SE)</p>	 <p><b>Further commitment in bridging the UCLG ASPAC's works towards Indonesia's role for the International Year of Participation in 2022.</b></p>
---	--	---



## LOCALISESDGS-INDONESIA.ORG

FRESHLY UPDATED! MORE INFORMATION AND USER-FRIENDLY!



## LEAD FOR SDGs: EFFECTIVE PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATION TO HELP ACCELERATE SDGs LOCALISATION PROCESS



LOCAL Empowerment, Advocacy and Development for Localisation of SDGs in Pakistan (LEAD for SDGs) Programme recorded an important step for SDGs localisation efforts in Pakistan. On 4 February 2020, LEAD for Provincial Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs, Sindh, and UCLG ASPAC inked a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to provide technical collaboration and support in joint actions of policy and research for evidence-based legislation through the Provincial Assembly of Sindh. The cooperation would help accelerate the progress on localisation of SDGs and ensure an effective parliamentary oversight.

The MoU was signed by the convener, Provincial Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs, Sindh Barrister Pir Mujeeb-ul-Haq and LEAD for SDGs Localisation Programme's Team Leader and representative of UCLG ASPAC, Ali Imran. The MoU signing ceremony was attended by officials of the Sindh Assembly Secretariat and members of civil society.

The collaboration will support joint actions of policy, advocacy and capacity building of parliamentarians and local government representatives and foster coordination between the parliamentarians and local governments for improved collaboration of development, planning as well as identifying and addressing policy and legislative gaps. UCLG ASPAC will be assisting in analysing data, situation and challenges for an effective oversight of localisation and mainstreaming the SDGs by translating Sindh's Provincial Framework on SDGs to locally-aligned SDGs planning and development.



UCLG ASPAC and participants of 2<sup>nd</sup> Women Leadership Workshop in Goa (India)

## STANDING COMMITTEE OF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

**UCLG ASPAC** Standing Committee of Women in Local Governments conducted advocacy efforts to mainstream gender equality in close collaboration with local government of Guangzhou, as the Chair of the Committee, and the All India Institute Local Self-Government (AIIILSG).



### Guangzhou: Empowering Women for Future Generation

In conjunction with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Workshop for Thought Leaders 2019 held by Guangzhou, UCLG ASPAC convened a meeting of the Standing Committee of Women in Local Governments (SCWLG) on 5 December 2019. Ms. Chen Yini from Guangzhou City, informed participants about the progress of Guangzhou's work to promote women and children health. Guangzhou recognises the importance of women's health, not only for the women themselves but also as an indicator of progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. Guangzhou Women and Children's Medical Centre (GWCMC) also presented their telemedicine programme to connect with other local hospitals in and outside China and provide online consultations. The City of Jambi expressed their interest to join in the network. Further discussion between Guangzhou and UCLG ASPAC was held to explore the possibility of conducting joint activities to connect cities that are interested in the telemedicine programme.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Women Leadership Workshop: Mainstreaming Gender Perspective in Local Governance

UCLG ASPAC once again collaborated with AIIILSG for its commitment in mainstreaming the gender perspective in local governance. Year 2020 saw a successful collaboration through the 2<sup>nd</sup> Women Leadership Workshop: Mainstreaming Gender Perspective in Local Governance on 4 March 2020 in Goa. Various points of inequality were brought up by speakers, such as pay, participation in governance, education, amongst other important issues. With many movements for equality targeting the increasing number of women participation, The Economist and Member of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Government of India, Dr. Lahiri, urged everyone not to only look at the numbers, but also check how the money has been spent. Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC, facilitated an interactive live survey with participants. When asked what would be the enabling environment required to empower women and promote gender equality, participants answered that change in men's attitude, support from government, policy intervention, and financial support, were most needed.



Speakers at the Opening Session of the 5<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit including the Chief Minister of Goa, Dr. Pramod Sawant, with the participants

## 5<sup>TH</sup> SOUTH ASIAN CITIES SUMMIT: WELCOMING TEN YEARS TOWARDS AGENDA 2030

**THE All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG)**, in close collaboration with UCLG ASPAC, the European Union (EU), and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), successfully held the 5<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities (SAC) Summit, with the theme '10 Years to SDGs: Enabling Linkages between SDGs and City Development to Build Better Urban Future' from 5 to 6 March 2020 in Goa. Entering its fifth cycle, the event was conducted in response to the challenges that cities face and in recognition that every effort taken to tackle and overcome the challenge highly relates to the achievement of Agenda 2030.

Discussion in this event revolved around relevant issues, particularly for cities within the South Asia sub-region. Topics on water and cities, urban sanitation, and mobility were discussed and learning exchange among cities occurred. At the same time, this event also put emphasis on the importance of collaboration between cities through discussions on inclusive and sustainable cities. Taking the step further, this 5<sup>th</sup> SAC Summit event also advocated cities to move forward from smart to becoming inclusive cities. Discussion also incorporated topic on the use of technology to provide data driven solutions for the future.

Attended by 500 representatives from 100 cities coming from 20 countries, the event resulted in the joined commitment summed up on the 5<sup>th</sup> SAC Summit Declaration. Through the declaration, cities acknowledge the needs of having sustainable finance and, thus, are committed to participate in related activities. The declaration also documents the commitment of cities to encourage the public to move to public transport by designating relevant scheme incorporated within cities' master plans. Balance of urban development with water resources and gender equality is also part of the commitment.



Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, UCLG ASPAC Secretary General, delivered speech and received token of appreciation.

## BELT AND ROAD LOCAL COOPERATION COMMITTEE



The Belt and Road Local Cooperation Committee (BRLC), led by the city of Hangzhou, has prepared activities and work plans to enhance collaboration among members of this committee. Below are anticipated activities and works planned to be conducted in 2020.

### 2-5 September 2020

Hosting the 3<sup>rd</sup> International E-Commerce Training Workshop in Hangzhou, China. Enterprises or institutions with e-commerce training qualifications will be chosen and entrusted to plan and implement the workshop.

#### ◎ BRLC Official Website

BRLC Secretariat will launch its official website [www.brlc.org.cn](http://www.brlc.org.cn). The website includes BRLC Profile, information updates, key projects and activities introduction, interaction and information release for members and cooperative partners.

#### ◎ “The Belt and Road” Scholarship Program

BRLC Secretariat will cooperate with universities in Hangzhou to grant scholarship to government staff and university students from member cities. The scholarship will be used to subsidise applicants to receive academic education and short-term study programs in universities in Hangzhou.

## THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY MARITIME COOPERATION COMMITTEE



The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Cooperation Committee (21CMCC), led by the city of Fuzhou, has scheduled various workshops in 2020. Although further confirmation is needed, below information can still present the scope of work this committee envisages.

#### ◎ Global Fisheries Communication and Cooperation Forum • 4-6 June 2020

It aims to discuss the hotspot and difficult issues of common concern such as fishery cooperation and resource conservation under the theme of strengthening fishery cooperation and achieving win-win development.

#### ◎ The Workshop on Marine Ecological Conservation and Disaster Risk Reduction • 30 August-4 September 2020

This workshop is developed in recognition of the need to improve marine ecological environment and reduce disaster risks by cooperation.

## HAMAMATSU: ADOPTING THE DIGITAL FIRST DECLARATION

IN many municipalities across Japan where the birthrates drop and population ages, social problems such as population decline and aging infrastructure are becoming more severe. In the midst of this, on 31 October 2019, the local government of Hamamatsu declared that the city would make full use of the latest technology and data such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), and adopt a “Digital First” approach in developing the city, providing services to residents, and implementing municipal operations, to promote sustainable urban development. The declaration focuses on the following three points.



**Digital First Approach in Urban Development – Optimisation of the City**  
Promoting “Digital Smart City” policy to revitalise industries and enhance urban functions.



**Digital First Approach in Residential Services – Improving Services for Residents**  
Provide services in the most optimum way and increase the convenience for citizens.



**Digital First Approach in Municipal Operations – Increasing Productivity**  
Increasing effectiveness and enhancing our work, as well as making practical use of data in our operations.

In the field of urban development, Hamamatsu will implement a Digital First approach by making use of its advantage as the hub of automobile manufacturing to test self-driving vehicles. In addition, Hamamatsu can benefit from becoming the second largest city in Japan through various ways. It can make use of long-distance learning systems (teleconference systems) in the field of education to carry out learning activities and joint projects in small schools.

In the field of Residential Services and Municipal Operations, tablets with text translation and telecommunicating interpretation are used at the service counters in the city hall to communicate with foreign residents. From February to March 2020, the local government of Hamamatsu carried out a test service using AI on social networking services that allow residents to register and pay for the disposal of bulky objects or electrical appliances at any time. This provided comfort for residents as they usually would have to call the rubbish collection center during operation hours on weekdays to arrange a time for such objects to be collected.

The local government of Hamamatsu has committed to continue using the latest technology and digital tools to promote sustainable urban development.



EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES AND JOINT PROJECTS



TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION VIA A TABLET



DEMONSTRATION TESTS OF SELF-DRIVING CARS

## GANGWON: IUTC TRAINING TO BALANCE THEORY WITH PRACTICE



**IUTC** stands for International Urban Training Centre (IUTC). Established in 2007 by Gangwon Province of the Republic of Korea, an active member of UCLG ASPAC, in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, IUTC aims to contribute to the global community by providing a wide range of capacity building programmes for central and regional government officials and policy makers as well as non-governmental organisation (NGO) leaders of developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. IUTC focuses on issues related to sustainable urban and regional development. The centre has trained thousands of policy makers and leaders from 54 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

IUTC capacity building programmes are designed to balance theoretical learning with practical fieldwork experience, and to share the valuable insights of the participants. Through the alumni association, IUTC keeps participants connected with experts in other countries so they can continue to share their experiences and insights. From 2017 to 2021, IUTC is enhancing its efforts to increase the number and quality of our programmes so as to help Korea's neighbouring countries better meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



### IUTC PROGRAMME SCHEDULE 2020

#### INVITATION TRAINING PROGRAM (FULL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM)

- ▶ Resource Management - focused on Water and Waste: 15-24 Sept.
- ▶ Eco-city Planning: 19-27 Oct.
- ▶ Sustainable urban transportation: 10-19 Nov.

#### ON-SITE TRAINING PROGRAM

- ▶ On-site Training 1: 6-11 July
- ▶ On-site Training 2: 12 - 17 Oct.

#### INTERNATIONAL OPEN COMPETITION PROJECT

- ▶ Seed Money Project: November

▶ For further details:  
Visit [www.iutc.gwd.go.kr](http://www.iutc.gwd.go.kr)

## GYEONGGI: LOCAL CURRENCY FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Gyeonggi Local Currency valued at KRW 800 billion (USD 671 million) issued this year; 61% year-on-year increase**

**AN** active member of UCLG ASPAC, the Gyeonggi Provincial Government in the Republic of Korea plans to issue KRW 800 billion in local currency this year. "Gyeonggi Local Currency" is an alternative means of payment offered in several formats such as cards, mobile app, and paper vouchers. Launched in April 2019, this year's plan is built upon the success of this core policy set by Governor Lee Jae-myung of Gyeonggi Province.

The programme aims to revitalise the local economy. Thus, the Local Currency can be used to make purchases at traditional markets and local businesses, but not at large retailers such as department stores or supermarket chains.

Last year, Gyeonggi Province issued a total of KRW 561.2 billion in local currency, equating to 113 percent of its initial target. Of this amount, approximately 83 percent was used by residents to make purchases at local restaurants, markets, and other small businesses, thereby fulfilling the goal of "promoting sales of small enterprises."

This year, Gyeonggi Province plans to adopt various measures to promote greater usage of its local currency, including extension of the easy mobile payment system, enrolment of more affiliated businesses, employment of professional marketers, utilisation of special 10% discount promotions during holidays, and more.



▶ Governor of Gyeonggi Province using local currency at traditional market



▶ Gyeonggi Local Currency (card format)



# SUB-REGIONAL UPDATE



## EAST ASIA

### 21<sup>st</sup> Korea – China-Japan Local Governments Conference: For Closer Collaboration among Cities

Korea-China-Japan Local Governments Conference is a trilateral meeting that is held annually since its inception in 1999, organised by Governors Association of Korea (GAoK), Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR, Japan). In 2019, the 21<sup>st</sup> Korea-China-Japan Local Government Conference focused its discussion on “Creating Attraction by Utilising Regional Resources of Northeast Asian Local Governments.” The discussion also touched upon the topics of tourism, SDGs, and aging society. To ensure closer collaboration, the next Trilateral Conference is planned to be held in Gwangju Metropolitan City of Korea, in August 2020.



## SOUTH ASIA

### Silver Jubilee of ADDCN Establishment Day

ADCCN celebrated the Silver Jubilee of its establishment at Syanja District on 24 January 2020. On that occasion, they have organised series of discussion sessions on roles and responsibilities of District Coordination Committees (DCC). DCC chairpersons, deputy and one member were invited from all DCCs to attend the event, where participants attended from 63 districts. The discussion sessions were facilitated by the Executive Secretary General Mr. Krishna Chandra Neupane and Former Joint Secretary of Government of Nepal Mr. Purushottam. ADCCN also collected inputs and feedback from all participants for the draft guideline on monitoring and coordination roles of DCCs, which would be proposing to the Government of Nepal for the legislative reforms.



We are.  
**LG.NZ.**  
To 538th Kaunihara & Aotearoa.

**Policy, Regulatory and Market Resources to Create Affordable Housing**

Background Report

Lucy Cooper, Principal Analyst  
04 December 2019 (updated 17 December 2019)

**planalytics**

## PACIFIC

### Guidance for Affordable Housing for Councils

Providing local people with affordable housing has become one of the challenges faced by councils in New Zealand. Responding to this, the Local Government New Zealand (LG.NZ) provides a roadmap for councils to help them find ways to help enable more affordable housing developments for local people. Releasing the roadmap, LG.NZ President Dave Cull emphasised, “Make no mistake, we do not see this as a silver bullet that will deliver reasonable priced housing to New Zealanders. That is going to take coordinated action at a central and local government level, to tackle the factors that make it so expensive and difficult to build in New Zealand.” The report is available on the LG.NZ website.



**Vegetable on Wheels Barangay Schedule**  
MARCH 25, 2020

MORNING	AFTERNOON
San Rafael Cristo Rey	San Ramon Sagrada

Schedule of other Barangays will be announced soon.  
All 36 barangays will be visited by the vegetable on wheels.  
Everytime you buy, it will be a big help to our Iriga Farmers.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Vegetable on Wheels: People-Centred Initiative in Facing Global Pandemic

Responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the City of Iriga initiated Vegetable on Wheels to support both households and farmers. Through this initiative, the local government bought the vegetables, rice, eggs, dried fish, and fruits directly from local farmers. Those products reach all 36 barangays, the smallest local government unit in the Philippines, through “rolling store,” and are sold at lower prices. This initiative provides people with sources of basic goods without having to crowd the supermarkets or have to leave their homes. Similar initiatives have also been taken by the local government of Makati (Makati Mart initiative), Baguio (Rolling Market Caravan initiative), and Catbalogan (Goods-on-Wheels initiative).

# NEW MEMBERS



## JAYAPURA

Mayor : Mr. Benhur Tomi Mano  
Website : <https://jayapurakota.go.id/>



Jayapura is a leading city in the eastern part of Indonesia. The city experiences economic growth at 7.12 percent per year despite facing challenges such as distance from the capital city and disasters. It also has a lot of potencies, such as in the field of tourism services, agriculture, fishery, and inter-region mobility (goods and people transport and distribution).



Jayapura has developed environmental resilience in informal settlements through Kota Tanpa Kumuh (City Without Slums) Programme. This is a collaborative programme that involves government at central, provincial, and local level, community, private sector, academicians, and NGO.

**WE ARE ALSO LOOKING FORWARD TO FORMALLY WELCOMING THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN OUR UPCOMING EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETING IN WELLINGTON!**



## BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

Mayor : Mr. Herman HN  
Website : <http://bandarlampungkota.go.id/>



## TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT REGENCY

Mayor : Dr. Ir. H. Safrial MS  
Website : <http://tanjabarkab.go.id/site/>



## BIRGUNJ METROPOLITAN CITY

Mayor : Mr. Vijay Kumar Sarawagi  
Website : <http://www.birgunjmun.gov.np/>



## DHANKUTA MUNICIPALITY

Mayor : Mr. Chintan Tamang  
Website : <http://dhankutamun.gov.np/>



## TULSIPUR SUB METROPOLITAN CITY

Mayor : Mr. Ghanshyam Pandey  
Website : <http://tulsipurmun.gov.np/>



## GUIYANG MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Mayor : Mr. Chen Yan  
Website : <http://www.guiyang.gov.cn/>

# CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

## 2020



### 28 - 29 May 2020

UCLG Executive Bureau Meeting (Virtual)

### 17 June 2020

CIB Working Group Annual Meeting (Virtual)  
Sint-Niklaas, Belgium



### 14 - 16 July 2020

HLPF - Accelerated Action and Transformative Pathways: "Realising the Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development"  
New York, United States

### 21 - 25 September 2020 (TBC)

2020 UCLG ASPAC First Session of Executive Bureau  
Wellington, New Zealand



### 7 - 10 October 2020

Blended Learning Course for Local Governments:  
Localising Human Rights in SDGs  
Gwangju, Republic of Korea

## 2021



### April 2021

8<sup>th</sup> UCLG ASPAC Congress  
Zhengzhou, China

### 20 - 24 June 2021

World Cities Summit 2021 - Liveable and Sustainable Cities: Adapting to a Disrupted World  
Singapore

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

Please send your feedbacks and suggestions to  
[communication@uclg-aspac.org](mailto:communication@uclg-aspac.org)

**CONTRIBUTORS**  
Local Government of Gangwon  
Local Government of Gyeonggi  
Local Government of Hamamatsu

**EXECUTIVE EDITOR**  
Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi  
**EDITOR**  
Fulvia, Ramona Lissa Villegas



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

---

Phone : +62 21 389 01 801

Fax : +62 21 389 01 802

Email : [communication@uclg-aspac.org](mailto:communication@uclg-aspac.org)

---



[www.uclg-aspac.org](http://www.uclg-aspac.org)