Priority Issues for Sustainable Urban Development in Asia and the Pacific - Governance

BERNAIDA IRAWATI TJANDRADEWI
SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASIA PACIFIC
Key Words?

- Vision
- Good Governance
- Actions
- Resilient
- Innovation
- Change

Think beyond current challenges
Think beyond sectoral issues
The Leaders We Want

Former mayor, former governor
Former Co-President of UCLG ASPAC

- Characters of good leader:
  - No corrupt
  - Close to and serve the people
  - Ability to inspire and see the future (visionary leader)
  - Show by example
  - Consistent, committed, accountable, etc ..........

Questions?
- How to create good land accountable leaders? What enabling environment is needed?
- How to educate people to choose the right leaders for them?
Women in Politics

- Why we need female mayors and councilors?
- How we can create more women leaders?
- UCLG and UCLG ASPAC target 20% of elected women and councilors for UCLG World Council

Paris’s first female mayor
Co-President of UCLG ASPAC
Chair of Women in Local Governments of UCLG
Participation and Decentralization

- Democratic and participatory decision-making arrangements

- Participatory budgeting – It leads to improvements in infrastructure, services and accountability
  - Solo/Surakarta’s participatory budgeting (participatory atlas) is the first of its kind in the world.
  - Under national law, it is only in Korea

- UCLG’s report shows positive correlation between decentralization and effective and efficient services.
  - If urban governance is to be effective and sustainable, devolution of authority and power to urban local governments is needed, along with adequate financial, revenue-raising and human capacities.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(1) Territorial Approach in Development

Local and Regional Governments and their associations would like to emphasize the need for a territorial approach as being crucial to the New Urban Agenda, and stress how urbanization can contribute to national development.

The territorial focus should take into account the rural-urban continuum as well as the important role of peripheral areas, intermediary cities and intermediary levels of governments. Local and Regional Governments will promote efficient and inclusive land-use planning as a mainspring for implementing sustainable urbanization.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(2) Local and multi-level governance

Managing a rapidly urbanizing world will necessitate reinforcing local governance and improving collaboration between the different levels of government (national, regional, local). The promotion of public space policies, strategic urban and regional planning, and acknowledging the opportunities and challenges of metropolization and cohesion among territories will be instrumental. A clear division of responsibilities between the different levels of governance based on self-government and the principle of subsidiarity will be of great importance to achieving a sound agenda.

In this respect, local data production and mining, as well as access to local statistics and the definition of dedicated indicators, will be key to inducing the evaluation, monitoring and efficiency of development policies and fostering innovation.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(3) Citizens at the center of governance

Strengthening mechanisms to enable the genuine participation of the population in the co-production of public services and urban planning, the evaluation of public policies and decision-making, and in ensuring the accountability of governments at all levels and including e-solutions, will be essential.

Increased accountability and innovative formats of governance will be a fundamental change that should be factored into the outcome of Habitat III. The members of the Global Taskforce call for a Habitat III Agenda that is based on equality and accountability from the bottom up.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(4) Culture as a driver and enabler of sustainable development

Sustainable urban development needs to explicitly acknowledge the role of culture. A people-centered society needs to promote heritage, creativity, diversity and the transmission of knowledge.

There is no future without culture: cities need vitality, meaning, identity and innovation, and citizens need to widen their freedoms. This is why members of the Global Taskforce call for a Habitat III Agenda that makes culture an operational dimension of sustainable urban development.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(5) Innovation and local economic and social development

The agenda will need to support the efforts of cities to develop an enabling environment for economic development, promoting local enterprises and cooperatives as engines of growth, as well as corporate social responsibilities, decent and inclusive job opportunities, and connecting local initiatives with markets at the local, national and international scale. Further, it should foster resilience, solidarity, innovation, culture and build creative solutions, including social economic strategies and mechanisms based on solidarity – with a multiplier effect across the nation. This is particularly the case when social cohesion is threatened by excessive income and wealth concentration and growing urban inequalities, as reflected in the lack of affordable housing and gated communities with inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure.

Local and Regional Governments will need to see their capacities strengthened to be able to better integrate the informal sector's contribution to local development, define and implement local economic policies and design strategies to support local initiatives, especially those tackling income inequalities, support local policies, mobilize adequate and diversified resources, and create economic development structures, programmes and services involving community partners.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(6) Addressing climate change and promoting resilience

Climate change and disaster risk. We must move away from the connection between development and higher living standards and increased fossil fuel use and environmental degradation, and build resilience in each urban center to address the direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

Local governments are committed promoting sustainable development that is mindful of the earth’s capacity to sustain life.

Half of world’s mega cities, with populations ranging from 2 to 15 million, are currently located in areas of high risk of seismic activity

“About 90 percent of the total affected population in the world are in Asia and almost all of the other deaths, the economic losses and the numbers of events are all rather high in Asia.”
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(7) Adequate financing at territorial level

There is widespread under-investment in basic services and infrastructures in urban and rural areas and an increasing gap between the responsibilities transferred to local governments and their revenues.

National and local governments need to join forces to mobilize domestic resources, create an enabling environment for long-term investment, adopt strong regulations against fiscal evasion, foster the creditworthiness of local and regional authorities, enable the hybridization of their resources and their access to financial market, and experiment with innovative financing models and alliances. Structural reforms are needed in national and international financial systems to bridge these gaps and allow decentralization to meet expectations.

The localization of resources is instrumental and must be part of financial engineering and resource managing capabilities to foster the modernization of local administrations, as well as to reduce costs and increase efficiency and accountability, implement fiscal autonomy and cooperation processes and promote a renewed official development assistance to better attend local and regional needs.
Key Policy Areas from Local Governments

(8) Constituency Ready to Contribute

In order to articulate the voice of local and regional authorities and their networks more strongly towards Habitat III, and to properly reflect the great changes that have taken place since 1996, members of the Global Taskforce express the will to develop an intensive consultation process among constituency members, which will culminate in the Second Assembly of Local Authorities. This will enable the development of action plans at local level.
Decentralized cooperation, peer-to-peer learning, municipal international cooperation and other similar means have been helping to enhance and build the capacity of local governments in the global south. These must evolve into a more structured and systematic approach to support counterparts from all over the world to build resilient cities, fight climate change, reduce poverty, support democracy and local governance, and provide basic service delivery to the people.
Why peer-to-peer learning?

To....

... find solutions through technical and/or managerial exchanges.

... share and learn from other cities’ initiatives and practices.

... gain access to information and resources.

... go global and make multilateral contact with others (cities and/or organizations).

... be part of the global socio-economic-environment development.

Municipal or city-to-city cooperation? All possible forms of relationship between local authorities at any level in one or more countries which are collaborating together over matters of mutual interest, whether with or without external support.

UN also promotes it as new technical cooperation paradigm that emphasizes demand-led sharing of operational experience among practitioners, exchange of know-how and mutual learning rather than the traditional provision of ready solutions.

Forms include: Town twinning or sister-city relationships, friendship cities, multi-lateral cooperation through city networks and/or programs supported by national and/or international agencies.
Analytical framework of city networks based on geographical and thematic scales

Geographical scale ...
- Global: UCLG, Metropolis
- Regional:
  - UCLG ASPAC and other eight Regional Sections of UCLG
  - Aspac: Citynet, ANMC21
  - Europe: Eurocities
  - North America: ICMA
  - Arab & Mediterranean: ATO

Thematic scale ...
- Global: ICLEI, C40, WeGo, LUCI, Healthy Cities, WACAP, League of Historical Cities
- Regional:
  - Aspac: Kitakyushu Initiative Network
  - Europe: ENTP (Europe)

Other platforms for exchange based in Asia & Pacific ...
- World Cities Summit (initiated by Singapore, since 2010)
- ASEAN Mayors Forum (1st hosted by Surabaya, 2nd to be organized by UCLG ASPAC)
- ASEAN Capital Cities Summit (1st in Jakarta in 2013, 2nd in Bangkok in 2014),
- Asia-Pacific Cities Summit (initiated by Brisbane), etc.
South-South Cooperation on Good Governance in UCLG ASPAC
(Since 2010, DELGOSEA has selected and transferred more than 24 best practices on good governance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 1: People’s Participation in Planning and Decision Making</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People-Private-Public Partnership (PPPP) to Improve Local Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toul Sangke Sangkat (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacolold City, Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation between Local Government to Address Shared Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kartamantul (Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiang Rai City, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 3: Inclusive Urban Public Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marikina Eco Savers Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marikina City (Philippines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vinh City, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tarakan, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kupang, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kampot, Cambodia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 4: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humane Relocation and Empowerment of Street Vendors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solo (Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Choam Chao Sangkat, Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pakkret, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Standing Committee: 14 (9 LGAs, 5 NGOs)
- National Government representatives as the adviser of the Network
- Partners: 2,000 organizations
Conclusion

- Good governance in place is the key for sustainable development.

- How to find and implement much-faster “revolving mechanisms and/or multiplier effects” to upscale innovation, good/best practices, etc. at larger scope (sub-national, national or regional levels).

- Need to find systematic ways to implement decentralized cooperation especially in the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Need to integrate it as part of the official development assistance.
Thank you

United Cities and Local Governments
Asia Pacific
Secretariat, Jakarta’s City Hall Complex, Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No 8-9, Building F, 2nd Floor, Central Jakarta 10110
P: +62 21 389 01 801 / F: +62 21 389 01 802
Website: www.uclg-aspac.org
Twitter: @uclgaspac
Facebook: www.facebook.com/uclgaspa