



PRESIDENT'S DELIVERY UNIT FOR DEVELOPMENT MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT

Urban Sustainable Development Agenda: From High-Level Panel to Open Working Group on SDGs

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Jakarta, 12 March 2014

Pointers

- **Understanding sustainable cities**
- Making sustainable cities reality: What does it take?
- Sustainable cities: From HLP to OWG
- What's next?

Why sustainable cities?

- **Urbanisation in a post-2015 world: Competing notions, one reality**
 - Today, 3.5 billion people live in cities, of which 828 million (and rising) live in slums
 - By 2030, nearly 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas
 - 95% of urban expansion during 2015-2025 will take place in developing world
 - All cities on Earth occupy only 2% of all land, but account for 60-80% of energy consumption and 75% carbon emissions.
 - Rapid urbanization creates high pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the quality of living environment, and public health.
- **Different perspectives of urbanisation and development goals**
 - HLP: Cross cutting issue, not an illustrative goal
 - UNSDSN: Proposed goal on Urban SDGs.
 - OWG stocktaking: "...securing dedicated goal on sustainable cities..." What? How?

Different faces, one common problem

A photograph showing a stark contrast between a modern city skyline in the background and a slum area in the foreground. The slum consists of makeshift shacks with corrugated metal roofs and walls, some of which are partially submerged in a flooded street. The sky is overcast, and the overall scene conveys a sense of urban poverty and environmental degradation.

Urban problems reflect the complexity of the world problems in post-2015: multidimensional poverty and inequality in a deteriorating environment

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Sustainable cities: What does it take?

- **Understanding trends from events** – to understand what challenges facing the development.
- **Identifying drivers for change** – to strategically plan and manage development agenda.
- **Capturing weak signals and anticipating wild cards** – to strengthen stakeholder capacity building and resilience

How to do it? Smart cities, smart citizens.

Mobilizing crowd intelligence – enhance functional information and learning for shared tasks by active citizens who were (too) long regarded as ‘object of development’.

How? → Take benefit from ICT proliferation (in cities!)

ICTs and social media: An Indonesian context

Indonesia's mobile phone subscriber count:

212,000,000

Indonesia's smartphone subscriber count:

18,100,000



Indonesia is now Facebook nation #4 in the world



1. United States	168,642,820	54.36%
2. Brazil	61,813,580	30.74%
3. India	60,600,520	5.17%
4. Indonesia	49,884,160	20.53%
5. Mexico	39,583,000	35.19%



Indonesia has the highest social media penetration, with more than 88% of its Internet users visiting a social networking site every month.

Indonesia has the 5th twitter largest population

1. United States	107,700,000
2. Brazil	33,300,000
3. Japan	29,900,000
4. United Kingdom	23,800,000
5. Indonesia	19,500,000



By the end of 2013, Indonesia will have the size of internet users as big as Japan's population



...and largest social media nation in ASEAN



Development monitoring: Every citizen can participate

1 Projects are photographed/recorded using a *smart-phone* (combined with GPS capabilities)



2 Photo/video/data sent directly through the internet from around the country



3 Photo/video/data verified by expert system in the President's Situation Room



4 In a matter of seconds, the President can be informed on the current status from around Indonesia in the President's Situation Room



LAPOR!

<http://lapor.ukp.go.id>

SMS 1708

Settlement development: Participatory planning



**Bottom-up
Planning**

Complain handling: Case study of LAPOR!



+6285277227XXX (12 Sept 2011):

“A bridge at North Singkil District collapsed due to 2006 earthquake and has never been fixed since. Probably, this is because we do not have a local parliamentarian representing us at provincial level. The existence of this bridge is crucial to connect villages in the region.



18 Sept 2011



15 Sept 2012



5 Nov 2012



31 December 2012

Shaping and making sustainable cities reality

- **Widening citizens' participation: Beyond 'click activism'**
 - Fostering public participation in urban planning and policy making
 - Mobilising public knowledge and intelligence in shaping the future of cities (foresight) through participatory policymaking and budgeting
 - Active support for Law enforcement
- **Collectively creating safer environment in urban areas**
 - Wider public participation (including private sector and civil society) in developing and monitoring cities environment using ICTs (social/new media, mobile technologies) is one of the factors that make a city sustainable and liveable.
- **Pushing for clean, transparent, accountable, and effective bureaucracy that delivers quality public services**
 - With ICT innovations, citizens can strategise their movement to demand for better public services, which will also drive for more transparent, accountable, and effective government performance.

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Sustainable Cities: UN High-Level Panel Report

Addressing Cross-cutting Issues

Cities. The Panel recognised that city governments have great responsibilities for urban management. They have specific problems of poverty, slum up-grading, solid waste management, service delivery, resource use, and planning that will become even more important in the decades ahead. The post-2015 agenda must be relevant for urban dwellers. Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost. Yet the Panel also believes that it is critical to pay attention to rural areas, where three billion near-poor will still be living in 2030. The most pressing issue is not urban versus rural, but how to foster a local, geographic approach to the post-2015 agenda. The Panel believes this can be done by disaggregating data by place, and giving local authorities a bigger role in setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results and engaging with local firms and communities.

The Global Impact by 2030

Urbanisation: The world is now more urban than rural, thanks to internal migration. By 2030 there will be over one billion more urban residents and, for the first time ever, the number of rural residents will be starting to shrink. This matters because inclusive growth emanates from vibrant and sustainable cities, the only locale where it is possible to generate the number of good jobs that young people are seeking. Good local governance, management and planning are the keys to making sure that migration to cities does not replace one form of poverty by another, where even if incomes are slightly above \$1.25 a day, the cost of meeting basic needs is higher.

Sustainable Cities: Open Working Group on SDGs

OWG Stocktaking

OWG-7 Clustering of Issues

6-10 January 2014

- Sustainable cities and human settlements
- Sustainable transport
- Sustainable consumption and production (including chemicals and waste)
- Climate change
- Disaster risk reduction

Proponents: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, US, Netherlands, Australia, Fiji (G77 & China), Bangladesh, Brazil, Nicaragua, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Singapore, UAE, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, EU, France, Germany, Switzerland, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Japan.

UN Habitat, UN SDSN, Global Network of Cities, Local and Regional Government, World Urban Campaign, Cities Alliance, Metropolis.

OWG Focus Area Document

Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements

21 February 2014

Building sustainable cities as well as decent and affordable human settlements for all remains an important undertaking. Sustainable cities and settlements, including settlements of indigenous communities, will be central in addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges and in building resilient societies. Some areas that could be considered include: improving the lives of those living in slums, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services; access to safe public space and services; enhancing capacities for urban planning; strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas; providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality; improving waste and wastewater management; strengthening resilience to natural disasters; enhancing social cohesion and personal security and promoting accessible cities for people with disabilities. Interlinkages to other focus areas include: poverty eradication, food security, economic growth, infrastructure, sustainable consumption and production, climate change and gender equality.

Comparison: HLP v. OWG

UN High-Level Panel Report

Sustainable cities addressed as crosscutting issue and urbanization as global impact of development and therefore strengthened local, regional and international governance, management and migration is needed.

Open Working Group on SDGs

Sustainable cities as separate thematic issue in 'Stocktaking' Phase, as a dedicated focus area and several members of OWG have asked for it to be:

- Stand-alone goal
- Crosscutting targets
- Both

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What's next?

- **How far should the post-2015 development agenda address sustainable cities?**
 - Proposing goal and targets on sustainable cities?
 - Ensuring sustainable settlement become one of central, cross-cutting aspects in/for any other goals?

The main objective should be **making urban development more sustainable, inclusive, accessible to all.**

- **Foresight for shaping sustainable cities:**
 - National-level foresight for national policy planning
 - City-level foresight to facilitate participatory urban planning, participatory budgeting, participatory policy making, and participatory policy evaluation.



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