


Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Urban Future

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CONFERENCE
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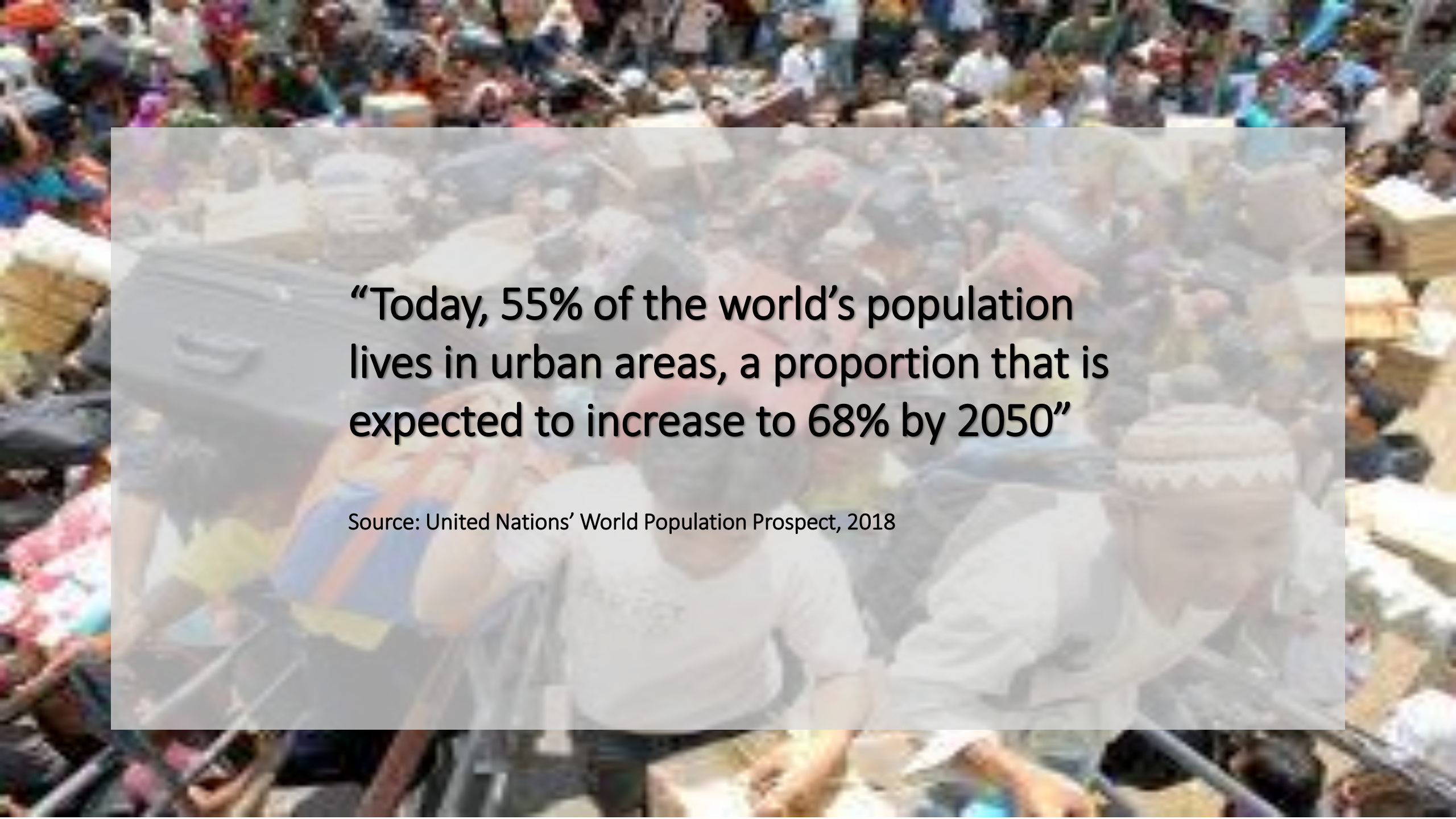


What we will discuss?

- Opening Remark: Our Urbanizing World
- Megatrends and Contexts Affecting Cities
- Some Challenges in Managing Growing Cities
- Opportunities in Making Cities Livable and Sustainable
- Closing Remark: Scenarios for Our Urban Future

1. Our Urbanizing World



An aerial photograph of a densely populated urban area, showing a mix of colorful buildings and streets. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text. The text is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The background shows a variety of structures, including some with flat roofs and others with more complex designs, and a high density of people and buildings.

“Today, 55% of the world’s population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050”

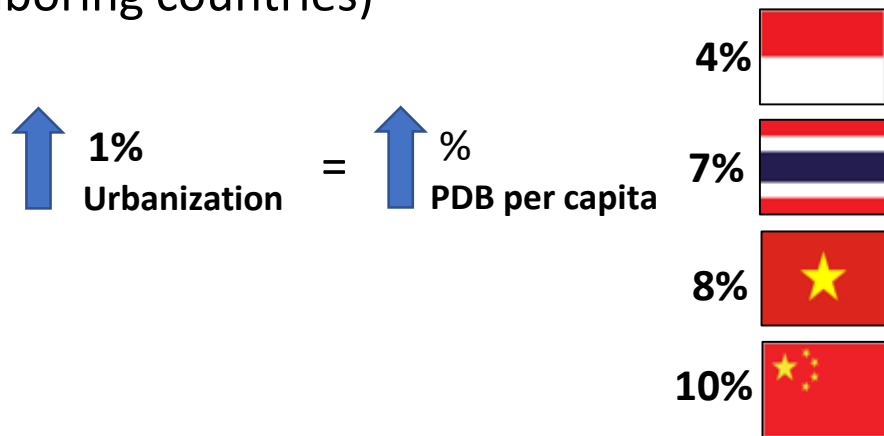
Source: United Nations’ World Population Prospect, 2018

Indonesia's Urban Population

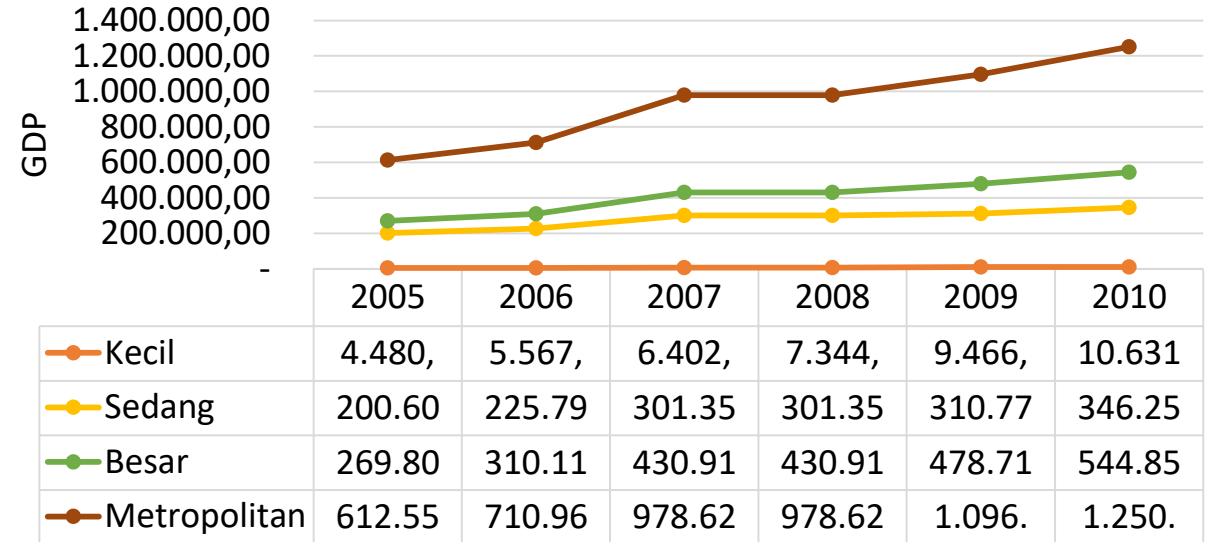
Indonesia is also rapidly urbanizing...



But Indonesia has not been able to tap the full benefits of urbanization (compared to some neighboring countries)



Urban GDP in Indonesia



Large cities and metropolitan areas in Indonesia contributed approximately **40% of total GDP** during the period 2005 – 2010. Their contributions **increase more rapidly** than the contribution of small and mid-size cities

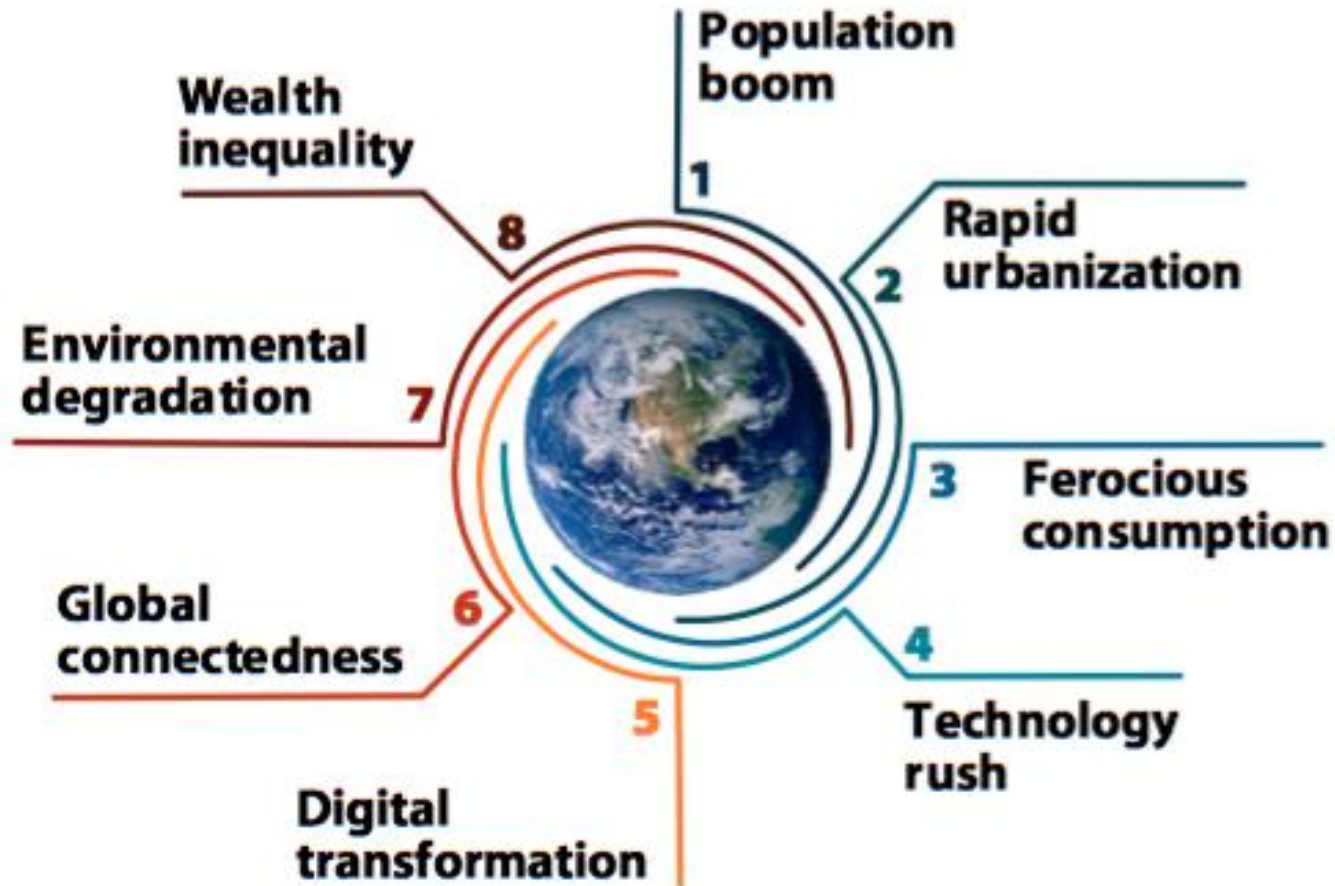
Source: Bappenas, 2014

2. Megatrends and Contexts Affecting Cities



global
✓

8 mighty **MEGATRENDS** stand out



How these trends affect our cities?

Other Relevant Trends/Contexts

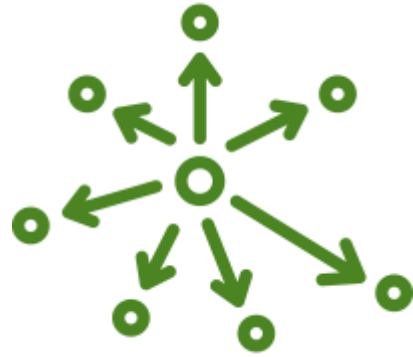


Globalization + Primordialism

Borderless societies and economies; “death of distance” ...

Increasing global/multilateral cooperation (i.e. on SDGs)....

[Currently being challenged by **narrow-minded primordialism** or unilateralism....]



Decentralization

Transfer of authority to the smallest unit of government...

Increasing roles of local governments in urban development and management (yet with relatively limited capacity)....



Democratization

Publicly elected city leaders accountable to people...

As broad public participation as possible in policy making processes and in governing cities...
.....



Privatization/ Neoliberalization

Increasing sector in urban development and public service including roles of private delivery...

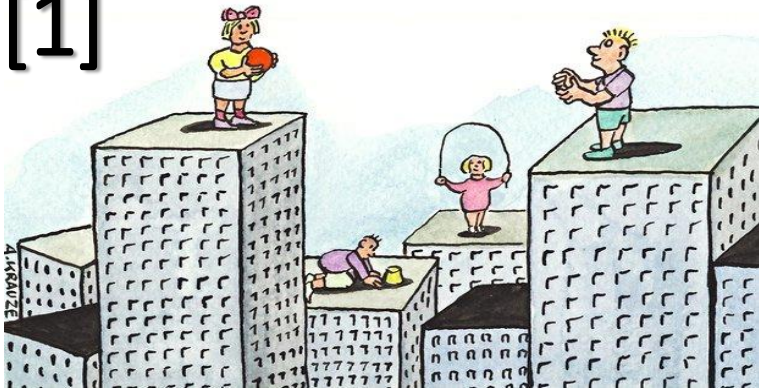
Gaps of services between the ones for those who can pay/afford and ones for those who can't...
.....

→ **Creating “fragmented governance”**

3. Some Challenges in Managing Growing Cities



Challenges in Managing Urbanization [1]



Beside physical-environmental challenges, there are also **social, economic, cultural, institutional and other challenges** that are closely-related with urbanization



Provision of housing, basic services and infrastructures



Climate change and other disasters



Challenges in Managing Urbanization [2]



Paradigmatic challenges

⑩ Challenges that are related to the lack of understanding and/or misconception regarding the phenomenon

- ⑩ “Urbanization is bad, we should stop or prevent it..”
- ⑩ “If we develop the village, people will not move to the city..”

Systemic challenges

⑩ Challenges due to the existing/prevalent systems/regulations/institutions:

- ⑩ Conflicting policies and regulations
- ⑩ Lack of institutional supports/cooperations – to help improve the capacity of local governments and communities to deal with urbanization

Practical challenges

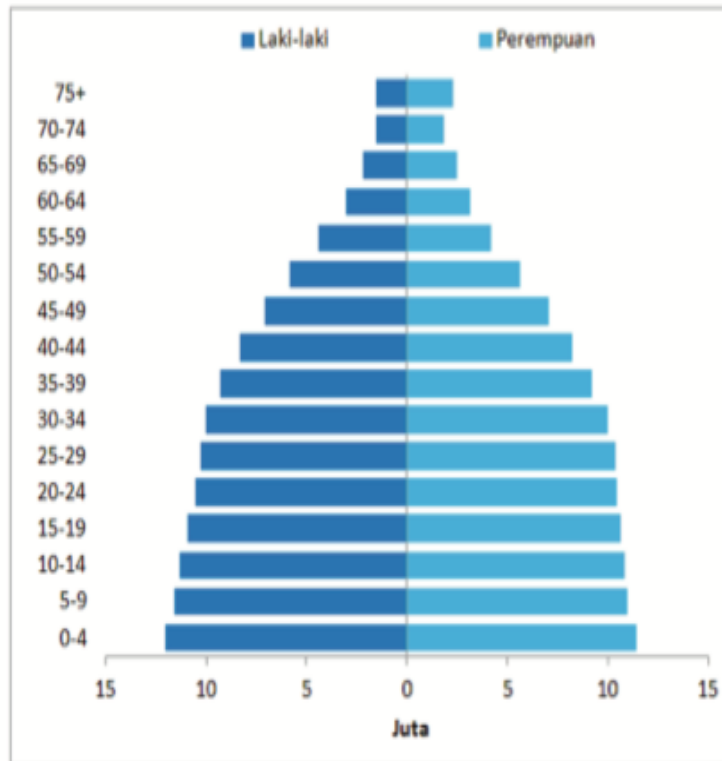
⑩ Challenges that are practical or technical in nature:

- ⑩ Technical and managerial capacity of the stakeholders to deal with urbanization
- ⑩ Other technical/practical matters

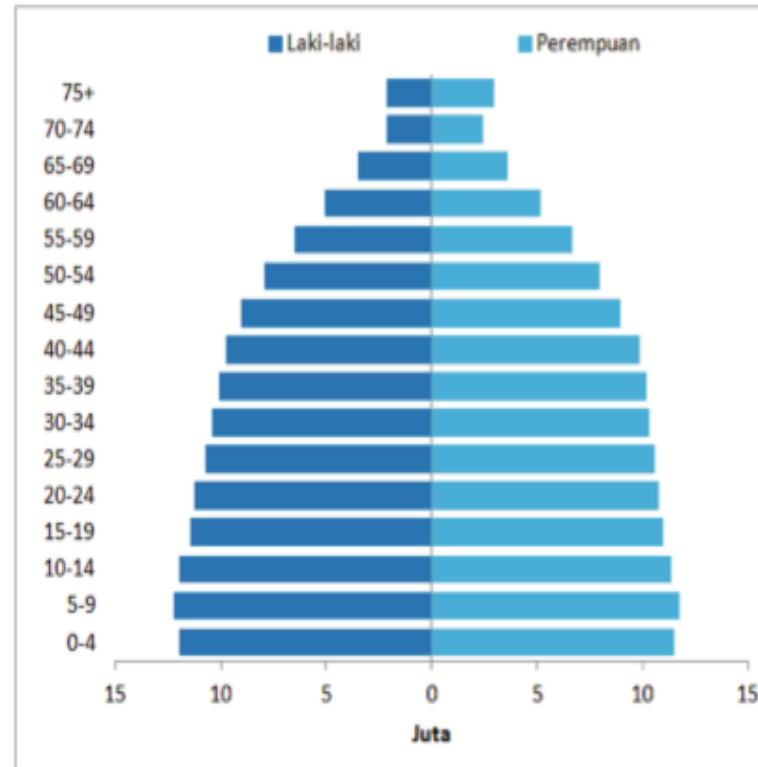
Challenges in Managing Urbanization

[3]

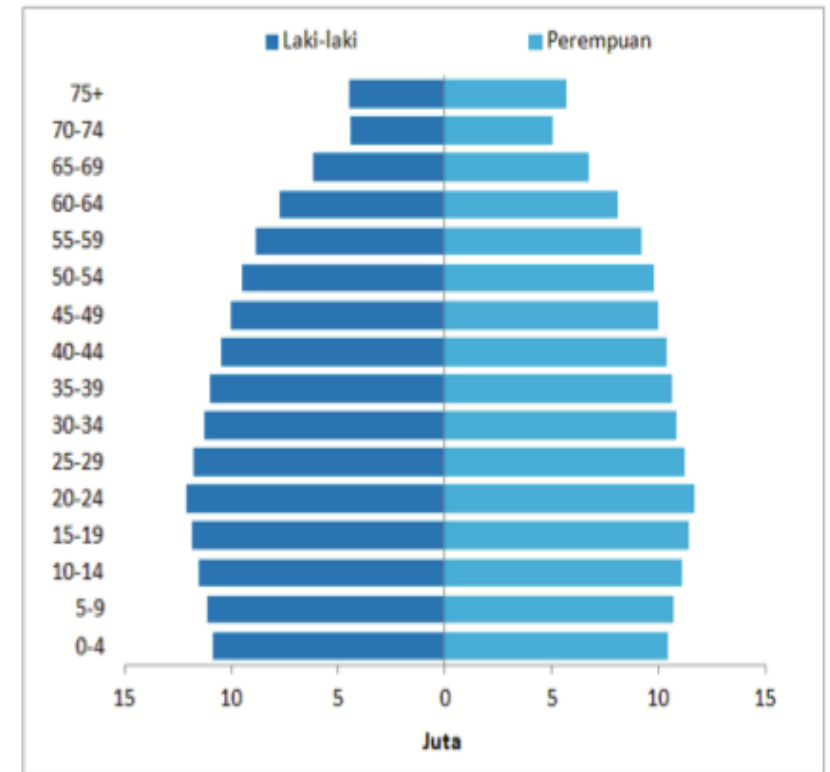
Indonesia 2010



Indonesia 2020



Indonesia 2035



Human resource: Demographic bonus or burden?

4. Opportunities in Making Cities More Livable and Sustainable



Surabaya, Bandung, Banyuwangi,
Bantaeng, Kulon Progo,
just to name a few

**Increasing
Good Local
Practices/Initiatives**

Increasing Global, Regional and City-to-City Cooperation



Sustainable Development Goals – as one example of those global cooperations



With 7+3 targets on adequate, safe and affordable housing, accessible public transportation, inclusive urbanization, urban disaster risks reduction, heritage preservation, **green public spaces** etc.

→ 17 goals, 169 targets to be met by 2030

But other goals also have urban implications



NO POVERTY

Urban areas / urbanization should contribute to poverty eradication



ZERO HUNGER

Promoting “urban agriculture” and “compact city” to reduce land-consuming urban sprawl



GOODHEALTH & WELL-BEING

Promoting “healthy cities”, “active cities” as well as “green cities” (incl. pedestrian-friendly, bicycle-friendly cities)....



QUALITY EDUCATION GENDER EQUALITY

“Inclusive cities” that accommodate the needs of its inhabitants in regards to gender, age, minorities, and people with different abilities



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Universal access to clean water and proper sanitation.



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Energy-conserving cities



DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

Conducive urban conditions for decent works, economic growth, productive, and innovations



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, & INFRASTRUCTURE

Smart and green urban infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Urban development policy that is inclusive and affirmative, especially for “disadvantaged” members of the population

But other goals also have urban implications



SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

Urban development that is safe, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable.



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

Urban development and life style that reduce ecological footprint (compact, TOD, pedestrian friendly, 3R waste management etc)



CLIMATE ACTION

Low-carbon urban development; climate-change mitigation and adaption in urban areas



LIFE BELOW WATER

Attractive waterfront urban development that is open for public, comfortable for everyone to appreciate water; waste management that reduce water pollution



LIFE ON LAND

Compact urban area with small ecological footprints and has 30% green open spaces with concepts of “urban agriculture” a, “urban forestry”, and pay a respect to biodiversity.



PLACE, JUSTICE, & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Urban governance should be transparent, accountable, inclusive, and participatory through public services that are accessible and fair for everyone.



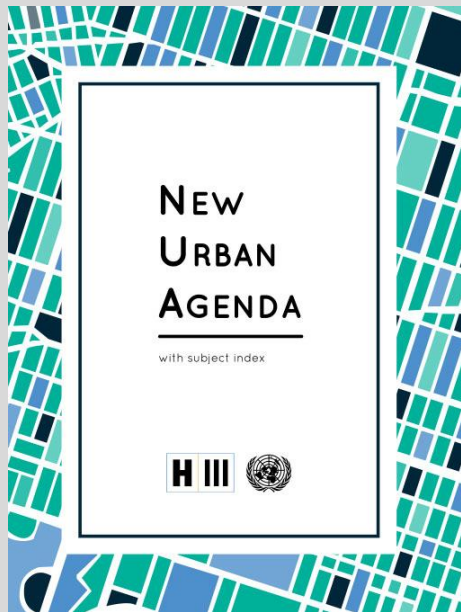
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Regional, national and international city-to-city cooperation

Roles of Green Buildings and Infrastructure



New Urban Agenda....



- (1) NUA has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia
- (2) 8-volume practical guides are being developed (4 volumes already done)



Visions

Equal rights and opportunities

Cities for all



Sustainable cities and human settlements



NUA Main Principles

Leave no one behind



Sustainable and inclusive urban economies



Environmental sustainability



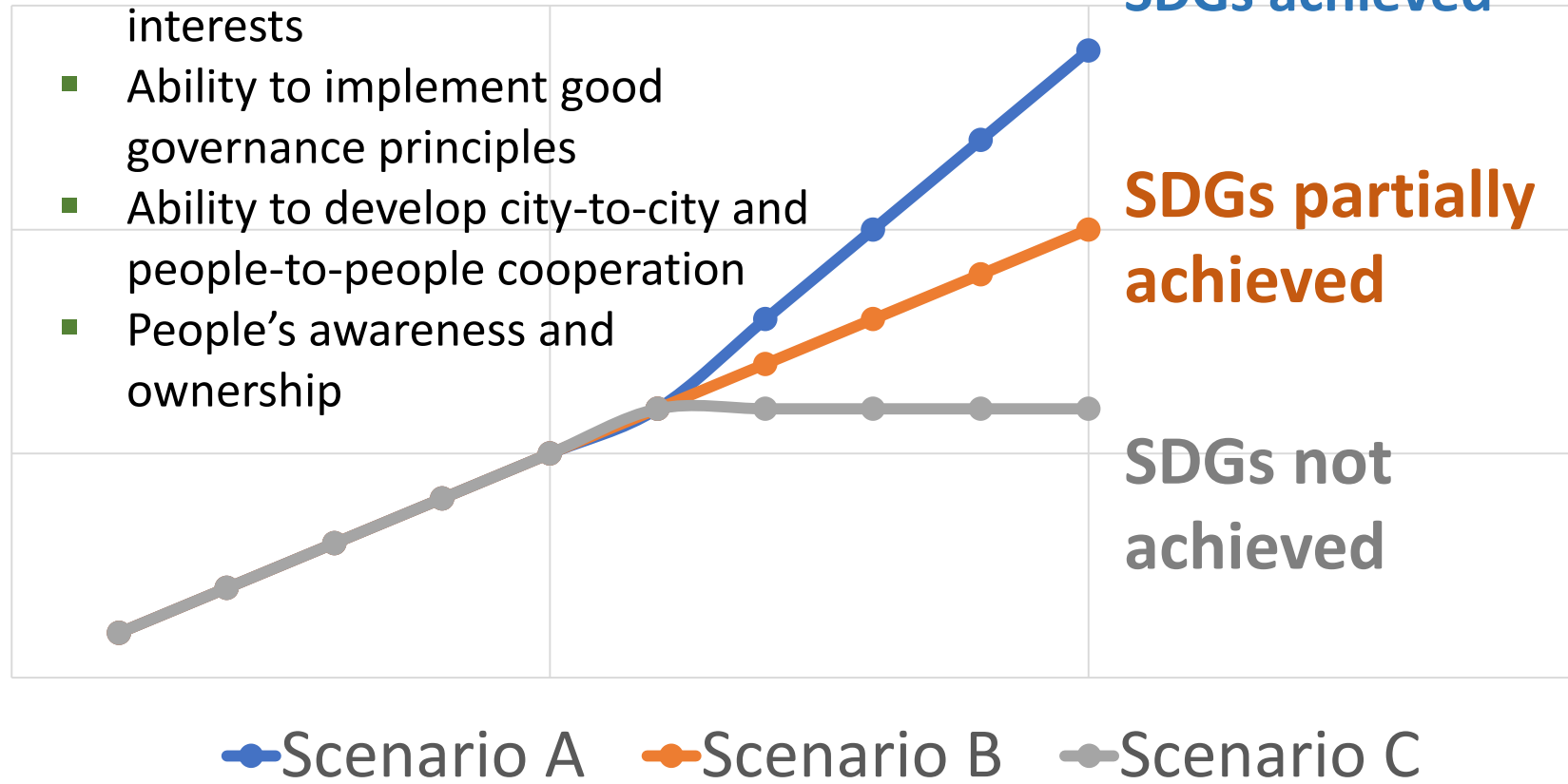
5. Closing Remark: Scenarios for Our Urban Future



Scenarios for Our Urban Future

Conditions for achievement:

- Ability to balance economic with social and environmental interests
- Ability to implement good governance principles
- Ability to develop city-to-city and people-to-people cooperation
- People's awareness and ownership




Thank You

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