Good Governance to Promote ESC

Presented by: Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary-General, UCLG ASPAC
5th High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities,
28 February – 1 March 2014, Surabaya
**BRIEF ON UCLG ASPAC**

"Who We are"

- UCLG is a worldwide association of local governments that dates back 1913.
- The only local government organization recognized by UN.
- Represents and defends local governments’ interests on the world stage.
- United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) is the biggest among the eight UCLG regional sections.

- UCLG ASPAC is the biggest among the eight UCLG regional sections.
- Represents over 3.76 billion people (more than half of the world population).
- Incorporates economically fast developing countries such as China, India, Indonesia.
- UCLG ASPAC Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia, where its regional office located and has four sub-regional offices in New Delhi, Bangkok, Melbourne and Guangzhou.
“What We do”

- Play a role as the key knowledge management hub on local governments’ issues
- Unite voices and advocate democratic local self-governments and promote cooperation between governments and international communities
- Carry out broad activities to serve the members
  - Capacity development & advocacy
  - Information & communication
  - Organizational development & external funded projects
UCLG ASPAC Contribution to promote Environmentally Sustainable Cities

- DELGOSEA

- Global Task Forces of Local and Regional Governments for Post 2015 Development Agenda

- Zero Waste
DELGOSEA is a network of Local Government Associations (LGAs), local authorities, non-government organizations, academic institutions and national governments who deal with local authority affairs in ASEAN countries.

DELGOSEA promoted:
- Transnational exchange of sustainable good governance practices
- Peer-to-peer learning
- Networking and cooperation amongst local governments

Four main areas:
- people’s participation in planning and decision-making;
- institutional governance;
- urban environment; and
- fiscal management and investment promotion strategies.

1st Phase of DELGOSEA had been launched on March 2010 and finished on October 2012 with the funding from EU. The 2nd Phase of DELGOSEA has started on November 2012 until now.
Improving Governance through DELGOSEA

- 16 Good Governance Practices has been selected, transferred and replicated in five focused countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam. More than 40 BPs (Best Practices) have been collected.

- DELGOSEA’s Good Practices are: 1) workable, result-oriented and sustainable good governance approaches, and 2) frameworks and methodologies applied by local governments in order to better public services’ effectiveness and efficiencies.

- DELGOSEA members:
  - Standing Committee: 14 (9 LGAs, 5 NGOs)
  - National Government representatives as the advisory of the network
  - Partners: 2000 organizations
# Best Practices of DELGOSEA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>BP Theme/ Title</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Name of LG/Municipality</th>
<th>Replicated by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1:</strong> Peoples' Participation in Planning and Decision Making</td>
<td>Decentralized and Community-led Policy-Making</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Khonkaen City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1:</strong> Peoples' Participation in Planning and Decision Making</td>
<td>Community Participation in Upgrading the Old Collective Housing Areas</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vinh City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1:</strong> Peoples' Participation in Planning and Decision Making</td>
<td>People-Private-Public Partnership (PPPP) to Improve Local Infrastructure</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Toul Sangke Sangkat/Commune</td>
<td>Bacolod City (Philippines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>E-Government as the Breakthrough to Enhance Government Performance and Services</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Yogyakarta City</td>
<td>1. Songkhla City (Thailand) 2. Tra Vinh City (Vietnam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>Cooperation between Local Governments to Address Shared Needs</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Kartamantul</td>
<td>Chiang Rai City (Thailand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>Governance through Partnership Between the Municipality and the Community</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Prik Municipality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>Participatory Urban Planning</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Guimaras Province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>Public Institutional Innovation</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Lang Son City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Institutional Governance</td>
<td>One Window Service Office for the Delivery of Public Services</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Battambang Municipality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Inclusive Urban Public Services</td>
<td>Constructed Wetland for Municipal Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Udonthani City</td>
<td>One Pangasinan Alliance of Local Government Units (Philippines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Inclusive Urban Public Services</td>
<td>Low Carbon City</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Muangklang Town</td>
<td>Wakatobi (Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Inclusive Urban Public Services</td>
<td>Marikina Eco Savers Project</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Marikina City</td>
<td>1. Kampot (Cambodia) 2. Kupang (Indonesia) 3. Tarakan (Indonesia) 4. Vinh City (Vietnam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Inclusive Urban Public Services</td>
<td>Olongapo City Disaster Coordinating Council</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Olongapo City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Theme 4: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning | Humane Relocation and Empowerment of Street Vendors | Indonesia | Solo City | 1. Choam Chao (Cambodia)  
2. Pakkred Municipality (Thailand) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Theme 4: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning | Preserving Old Town Architecture and Reviving Traditions as Tourist Attraction and Economic Driver | Thailand | Phuket City | 1. Misamis Oriental (Philippines)  
2. Danang City (Vietnam) |
| Theme 4: Fiscal Management and Investment Planning | Tubigon Mariculture Project | Philippines | Tubigon Municipality | Pangkal Pinang (Indonesia) |
Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments for Post 2015 Development Agenda

• UCLG World established global task force together with other international organizations dealing with local authorities

• Works to build the Rio+20 outcome document that recognizes local and authorities as key partners, as contribution to the High Level Panel discussions and engaging on the ongoing intergovernmental process
Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments for Post 2015 Development Agenda

• Promote people-centered as the new development agenda in several key areas such as:
  • Protection and sustainable management of the environment, biodiversity and natural resources
  • Local government development cooperation (decentralized cooperation) as instrument to promote solidarity and peer learning
  • Sustainable Urbanization as source of development
  • Quality Universal Basic Service Provision geared towards reducing inequalities and improving the lives of slum dwellers, including a sensitive gender approach
  • Democratic self-governing, participative, efficient, accountable and resourced Local & Regional Government
Zero waste

- Conducted in Bandung with the support from the Mayor
- Waste has always been a critical problem for cities/municipalities particularly in terms of collection and disposal services
- Local governments has limited resources in solid waste management
Zero waste

- Objective: To generate recycling and to change the behaviour of public in solid waste management

- 4Rs → Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover
Conclusion & The Way Forward

- Good local governance can contribute to promote environmentally sustainable cities

- LGs shall be involved in the process to build environmentally sustainable cities and their roles and functions also shall be strengthened to be able to deal with global challenges

- UCLG ASPAC is keen to facilitate local governments’ networking and cooperation in ASEAN through DELGOSEA aiming to promote peer-to-peer learning of good local development in environment

- UCLG ASPAC can be the knowledge hub of local governments in environmentally sustainable cities
Thank You

United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)
Tel: +62 21 389 01 801
Fax: +62 21 380 01 802
Email: secretariat@uclg-aspac.org
Web: www.uclg-aspac.org