

# Open-Ended Consultative Meetings on the New Urban Agenda

Statements submitted by the representative of the Government of Indonesia  
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## **DAY THREE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 2016**

### *NOTES ON PU9 URBAN SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES*

Thank you Mr. Moderator

Recognizing the wide technology gap between different communities Indonesia calls that in the New Urban Agenda, new urban policies should find an alternative way, to utilize in an innovative mix of different kinds of technology -- from the cutting edge green technology, smart IT-based technology as well as the vernacular, indigenous technologies to enhance the new modes of sustainable production and consumption, as well as city resilience, i.e., in transportation, housing, food, health, education, and other urban services.

Indonesia calls to all stakeholders, to innovate in the new urban planning of the New Urban Agenda to utilize both the cutting edge, smart IT-based technology and the vernacular local technologies to enhance sustainable production and consumption in cities.

In the New Urban Agenda, innovative technologies, both soft and hard ones, should support and enhance local communities' role as an effective breaker of 'poverty and squalor.' This agenda could come together with urban economic policies to synergize the traditional kampung's (neighbourhood) self-reliance with advanced technology so that it can play a more active role in improving the quality of its housing and basic services, as well as supporting local economic development through innovative systems of incentives targeted toward specific objectives to develop inclusive, safe, orderly, decent, and sustainable urban neighborhoods.

### *NOTES ON PU7 URBAN ECOLOGY AND RESILIENCE*

Thank you Madame moderator.

Indonesia agrees and supports the policy options stated in the report that urban environmental sustainability and resilience should feature prominently in the New Urban Agenda. This would send the key message and make the difference for the Habitat III.

In addition to other elements of policy options, from the past experience after the major Tsunami disaster ten years ago in Aceh and Nias, Indonesia understands very well that it is the people and the communities who actually make the difference in 'softer ways' by adapting, learning, and responding to stresses and shocks. The New Urban Agenda should underline this and put people and community at the center of resilience policies more than technical fix and other infrastructure hardwares.

A particular issue of urban resilience that Indonesia would like to highlight as an archipelagic state with 42 millions people live in coastal settlements and strongly affected by climate change. Resilience for island cities and coastal settlements will be critical issues in the next twenty years, shared as commons issues with other archipelagic countries in the world, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific, and all major cities in the “ring of fire” of the East-Asia Pacific region which is very vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. A closer collaboration for capacity building between those countries is strongly advisable as parts of the New Urban Agenda, which will also be beneficial to the other regions globally.

The New Agenda should be well placed in the new working paradigm of urban planning among all urban stakeholders and practitioners, and more importantly, should give a clear objective to show the new direction for policy making and real actions in building ‘resilient communities’ – i.e., resilience actions plans which are technically applicable, financially viable, legally binding, socially and culturally acceptable and politically supported by all relevant institutions.

Indonesia would like to promote the New Urban Agenda on knowledge management and experience sharing on how urban communities have managed ‘urban resilience’ for disaster preparedness and public safety as evidenced through experiences and actions of urban actors in many other parts of the world. Stronger partnerships between countries – especially who have endured major shocks in the recent past – should be developed more, learning how community’s resilience have been translated into the ‘new paradigm’ of urban policy making process where a new comprehensive planning of cities have mainstreamed a new platform to build coherent, cross-disciplinary resilient policies in cities.