



city portraits

Liveable and Sustainable Cities: Common Challenges, Shared Solutions



WORLD
CITIES
SUMMIT

World Cities Summit Mayors Forum
13-15 June 2013
Bilbao, Spain

Organised By

CENTRE for
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SINGAPORE

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city portraits



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foreword



Khaw Boon Wan

*Minister for National Development, Singapore
Chairman, World Cities Summit Mayors Forum 2013*

Welcome to the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum 2013 in Bilbao, Spain.

This is the first time that the forum is held away from its home base of Singapore, and we are most happy to have Bilbao as the host. Bilbao was awarded the inaugural Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize in 2010, in recognition of its integrated and holistic approach in urban transformation. I am sure many cities would be keen to learn what Bilbao has done. This will be an excellent opportunity to experience how urban regeneration has been a powerful social and economic driver to catalyse change, strengthen the urban fabric, inject vibrancy and improve the quality of life for Bilbao's citizens.

Jointly organised by the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) and the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum is an exclusive, by-invitation-only event for mayors, governors, city leaders and other top leaders of organisations working in the urban sector. This year's theme is "Liveable and Sustainable Cities: Common Challenges, Shared

Solutions.” As the pace of urbanisation gains speed globally, mayors stand at the frontlines of the challenges that come with it. Over the last few years, this annual event has established itself as a premier global platform for urban leaders to discuss city leadership challenges, share best practices on urban solutions and form partnerships on innovative projects.

Last year, we created this publication as another platform for the sharing of best practices amongst the participating cities in the forum. City Portraits presents the profiles of the participating city leaders and their cities’ best practices. I hope that you will find it an inspiring read and a helpful reference.

Finally, I wish all of you an enriching and enjoyable stay in Bilbao. I would also like to take this opportunity to invite you to Singapore for the next forum at the World Cities Summit in June 2014.

about the event

World Cities Summit Mayors Forum



The World Cities Summit (WCS) Mayors Forum was initiated by Singapore in 2010 as a response to the urgent need for cities to come together to address pressing urban challenges. It has since become one of the biggest and most important platforms for mayors and city leaders to generate new insights, ideas and solutions that can be applied to many cities. The WCS Mayors Forum is a key highlight of the biennial World Cities Summit, jointly organised by Singapore's Centre for Liveable Cities and Urban Redevelopment Authority.

The 4th World Cities Summit Mayors Forum is held in Bilbao, Spain from 13 to 15 June 2013. This is the first time that the forum is hosted away from Singapore, to extend its reach to other cities, in particular from Europe, North Africa and Latin America. The issues discussed would be of relevance and interest to all city leaders present – ranging from urban rejuvenation and economic resilience, to sustaining the urban environment and achieving a high quality of life.

about the city

The Host City – Bilbao



The City of Bilbao was the inaugural Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Laureate in 2010, in recognition of its integrated and holistic approach to urban transformation. The Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize is an international award that honours outstanding achievements and contributions to the creation of liveable, vibrant and sustainable urban communities around the world.

In 1989, the City Council drew up its first strategic plan (the 'Bilbao General Plan') in an attempt to reorganise and modernise the major industries and economic structure. Bilbao City Hall has been instrumental in regenerating and transforming the city of Bilbao from an obsolete and dilapidated industrial city into a European cultural capital underlined by its thriving knowledge-based economy.

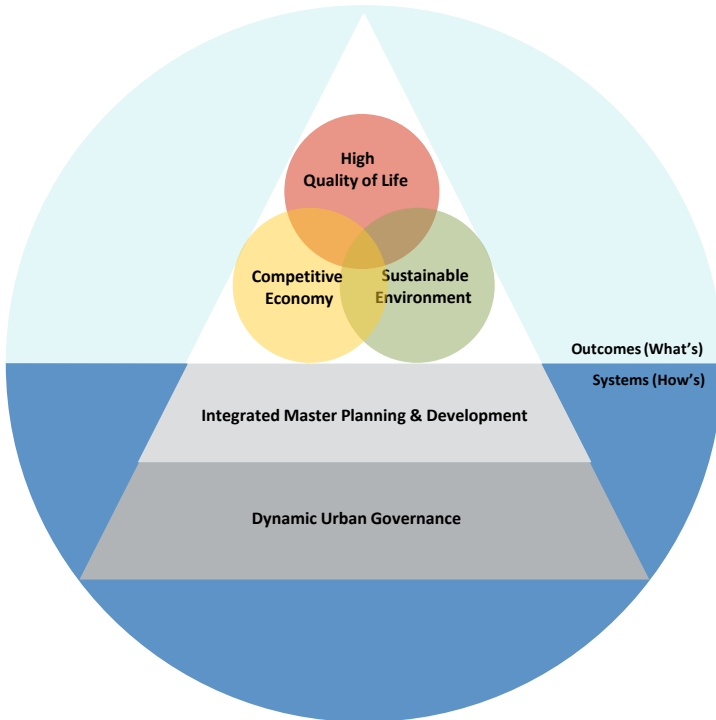
The success of Bilbao is largely attributed to its integrated and holistic approach to achieve economic, social and physical transformations. Its emphasis on environmental clean-up, use of culture, internationalisation and design, major infrastructure improvement projects, as well as the restoration of its historic areas over some 25 years have successfully rejuvenated the city. More significantly, the city was able to connect investment in infrastructure with social integration. The river, which was once a physical and social barrier, is now a hub for social and cultural integration and a centre for innovation and creativity.

theme

Liveable and Sustainable Cities: Common Challenges, Shared Solutions

Based on this theme, the 4th World Cities Summit Mayors Forum will cover a wide range of issues and common challenges cities faced today, coupled with the opportunities to translate ideas into business solutions.

The forum will open with plenary presentations followed by discussion sessions, which will revolve around four sub-themes that are based on the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) Framework for Liveable and Sustainable Cities. The four sub-themes are namely: Integrated Master Planning and Dynamic Urban Governance; Building a Competitive Economy; Ensuring a Sustainable Environment; Achieving a High Quality of Life.



CLC Framework for Liveable and Sustainable Cities

format

Plenary Presentations

Keynote speakers will share on the strategic macro-view of urban issues faced in their respective cities, and how the principles from the experience can be applied in other cities. The keynotes are intended to stimulate ideas and lead into the discussion sessions that follow immediately after.

Discussion Sessions

Discussion sessions form the central component of the forum, where city leaders will have equal opportunity to contribute their thoughts, share best practices, exchange ideas on common urban challenges, and share solutions in a peer-to-peer roundtable environment pertaining to each sub-theme of the forum.

Business Summit

A new highlight of the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum 2013 is the introduction of a Business Summit where urban solutions providers will present the latest urban innovations and share strategies on how real business solutions have been implemented in cities. This session will allow urban solutions providers and mayors to interact and delve deep into common urban challenges, and find concrete ideas and solutions that they can adapt in response to these challenges.

World Cities Summit (WCS) Young Leaders

The WCS Young Leaders is an initiative of the WCS organisers, and aims to be an interest group for outstanding young leaders with established leadership track record in the urban development and governance fields, to network and exchange knowledge with peers from diverse urban sectors and to shape the agenda of future World Cities Summits. For the first time, a small group of Young Leaders will also join in the WCS Mayors Forum discussions. Drawn together by the passion to take on the challenge of catalysing change in cities, they will also convene a discussion on the sidelines of the forum to brainstorm initiatives and work plans together.

Networking and Social Events

There will be plenty of other networking opportunities, over casual pintxos (Basque tapas) and receptions in gorgeous settings. The Welcome Reception will take place in the Arabian Room at the City Hall, and the formal Closing Dinner will be at the Frank Gehry-designed Guggenheim Museum Bilbao, preceded by a special guided visit of its collections. In addition, 15th June is Bilbao's foundation anniversary day. Cultural activities will take place in the city through the evening.

fringe events

Tours and Excursions

A number of tours and excursions have been planned for delegates to learn more about Bilbao city's urban innovations as well as attractions in the wider Basque country, including its UNESCO Heritage sites and other cultural attractions. Delegates may register for these optional tours with Bilbao's secretariat.

The Waterfront Itinerary



Most of the urban transformation of Bilbao has taken place around the estuary. This excursion by boat will journey through the most emblematic of the transformation, departing from the centre of the town, taking in the most iconic buildings and facilities and ending at the world-famous suspension “Hanging Bridge” that links the two banks, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The tour will be guided by professional architects.

Discovering the City's Urban Solutions



This tour will provide a discovery of the urban solutions adopted by Bilbao to promote the transformation of the city and boost its economy. Some of these urban solutions that are included in the tour are the renovation of the riverfront, old and new bridges connecting the city and the new Bilbao Tram. The new tramway is built to serve an urban renewed area to relieve congestion in the district leading up to the Guggenheim museum.

Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve



Starting from Bilbao by bus, visitors will stop at Gernika-Lumo, a Basque town that has been eternalised in Picasso's most famous work "Guernica". The tour will include a visit to the millenarian oak tree, symbolising traditional freedoms for the Biscayan people. The Lords of Biscay used to swear under the oak tree to respect the Biscayan liberties, and the modern Lehendakari president of the Basque Country continues this tradition by swearing into office here. The tour continues along the coast of the estuary and also includes a visit to Bermeo, a fishermen's village.

Gastronomic Experience in Biscay



This tour is for those seeking to experience the region's gastronomic delights. It will highlight the region's culinary tradition and also the great achievements of young chefs, especially the Michelin Star chefs.

San Sebastian (Western Coast of the Basque Country)



San Sebastian is a gorgeous city located on the coast of the Bay of Biscay and 20 km away from the French border. Established marquee events, including the San Sebastian Film Festival, have given it international renown. San Sebastian will be the European Capital of Culture in 2016. Visitors will experience a walking tour of the city including a panoramic visit to Igeldo mountain and a meal within the older city.

programme outline

13 June 2013 | Thursday

TIME	PROGRAMME
Pre-Forum Networking	
1200-1300	Arrival of Guests and Cocktails/ Light Snacks at Alhóndiga
Opening Plenary	
1300-1305	Emcee's Welcome
1305-1315	Welcome Address by Host Mayor of Bilbao, Mr Iñaki Azkuna
1315-1325	Opening Address by Chairman Minister for National Development of Singapore, Mr Khaw Boon Wan
Plenary Presentations: Common Challenges	
1325-1340	Moderator's Introduction of City Leaders
1340-1345	Moderator Greg Clark's Introduction to Plenary Presentations
1345-1410	Host City Feature: Bilbao Deputy Mayor, Mr Ibon Areso
1410-1420	Case Study 1: Cape Town Executive Mayor Alderman Ms Patricia de Lille
1420-1430	Case Study 2: Fukuoka City Mayor Soichiro Takashima
1430-1440	Case Study 3: Metro Manila Chairman of Metropolitan Manila Development Authority, His Excellency Atty. Francis N. Tolentino
1440-1450	Case Study 4
1450-1505	Moderator's Introduction to Thematic Discussion Sessions and Format
1505-1525	Tea Break

TIME	PROGRAMME
Thematic Discussion Sessions	
1525-1655	<p>Discussion Session 1: Integrated Planning and Dynamic Governance</p> <p>As city administrations have to balance competing needs with limited resources, an integrated planning and development process could help provide the framework with which to prioritise strategic investments and justify expenditure based on projected demand. Integrated planning helps cities make optimal decisions in investing in infrastructure and ancillary features to support economic activities and the delivery of urban essential services. However, the best intentions amount to little if a city's urban governance system – or the lack of one – creates barriers to the materialisation of plans</p> <p>Furthermore, policies and plans also have to respond to the changes of the dynamic political, economic and social environment, such that long as well as shorter term needs are optimised. Integrated planning and dynamic governance are the bedrock structures that create the conditions for a city to achieve the three liveability goals of a high quality of life, competitive economy and a sustainable environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can cities do in terms of planning within the reality of the competing institutional frameworks of local, regional, national and international contexts? • Which principles work for good public engagement and involvement of a city's residents in the formulation of policies that affect their lives? <p>Facilitator: Mr Peter Ho, Senior Advisor, Centre for Strategic Futures and Chairman, Urban Redevelopment Authority of Singapore</p> <p>Opening: Facilitator will introduce the discussion topic and the 2 questions. Discussion: Moderator will invite speakers to share their views or case studies, followed by questions/ comments from the floor. Closing: Facilitator will conclude the session with a short summary.</p>
1655-1715	Break

programme outline

TIME	PROGRAMME
1715-1845	<p>Discussion Session 2: Building a Competitive Economy</p> <p>Cities compete globally to attract jobs, talent, trade and investments, and the need to have a competitive and vibrant economy has become a central goal for many city authorities. Whether established, emerging, or post-industrial, cities are tackling similar challenges, including job creation and capacity development, industry diversification and moving up the value chain, and identifying the right strategic sectors and the best business climate. Moreover, as cities are more connected to global networks and more exposed to economic disruptions arising from political, climactic and other changes, resilience also has to be built into a city's economic fabric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have city governments boosted or maintained a city's competitiveness and innovation in the economic sector and enabled greater workforce participation and enterprise development policies to boost or?• Against the backdrop of a sluggish global economy, what can city governments do to build a diversified economy that is resilient to shocks? <p>Facilitator: Ambassador Chan Heng Chee, Chairman of Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities, Singapore University of Technology and Design</p> <p>Opening: Facilitator will introduce the discussion topic and the 2 questions. Discussion: Moderator will invite speakers to share their views or case studies, followed by questions/ comments from the floor. Closing: Facilitator will conclude the session with a short summary.</p>
1845	Close of Forum Day 1
Networking Event	
2030-2045	Welcome Reception at the City Hall Photo-taking of Delegates with the Mayor of Bilbao in front of the City Hall
2045-2230	Cocktail Reception at the Arabian Room

14 June 2013 | Friday

TIME	PROGRAMME
Plenary Presentations: Shared Solutions	
0900-0905	Moderator's Recap of Day 1 and Introduction to Day 2
0905-0935	“Singapore Story” Presentation Dr Liu Thai Ker, Chairman, Centre for Liveable Cities and Director, RSP Architects, Planners and Engineers
0935-0945	Case Study 1: Perth The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor Lisa Scaffidi
0945-0955	Case Study 2: Chengdu Vice Mayor Liu Shou Cheng
0955-1005	Case Study 3
1005-1020	Tea Break
Thematic Discussion Sessions	
1020-1130	<p>Discussion Session 3: Ensuring a Sustainable Environment</p> <p>The city can be a fragile ecosystem. Population pressures on the city can quickly cause a deterioration of urban air and water quality and also strip the resources from its hinterland and beyond. City leaders with foresight are planning long-term to ensure that burgeoning urban centres remain compact and resource efficient, in order to cope with the multiple demands of a functioning city, whilst ensuring that the environmental resources are uncompromised. An eco-system that is clean, green, bio-diverse and sustainable adds to a city's liveability and its resilience to environmental risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have city governments ensured that environmental concerns are prioritised in the face of physical and economic development pressures? • Which innovative strategies are working well in cities that are resource-strapped, to build resilience against environmental risks? <p>Facilitator: Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat</p> <p>Opening: Facilitator will introduce the discussion topic and the 2 questions. Discussion: Moderator will invite speakers to share their views or case studies, followed by questions/ comments from the floor. Closing: Facilitator will conclude the session with a short summary.</p>
1130-1135	Break

programme outline

TIME	PROGRAMME
1135-1230	<p>Discussion Session 4: Achieving a High Quality of Life</p> <p>Urban areas are poles of opportunities that continue to attract the world's hopeful masses. The potential of urban populations to be the engines of socio-economic and human development is only limited by a city's capacity to house, provide essential urban services and involve them gainfully in the urban system, in particular in the emerging densely populated centres in regions like Asia, Latin America and Africa. A high quality of life for urban residents can be achieved by city and metropolitan governments with the will to deliver on financially viable housing, water and sanitation options and prioritise urban public spaces, greenery and community and arts development, whilst still keeping public accounts healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can city governments make their cities more liveable within the resources available to them? • How can city governments maintain urban quality of life for all even as more move into the city? <p>Facilitator: Dr Alfonso Vegara, President and Founder, Fundacion Metropoli</p> <p>Opening: Facilitator will introduce the discussion topic and the 2 questions. Discussion: Moderator will invite speakers to share their views or case studies, followed by questions/ comments from the floor. Closing: Facilitator will conclude the session with a short summary.</p>
1230-1240	<p>Final questions and interventions from delegates</p> <p>Moderated by Greg Clark</p>
1240-1245	Break
Arrival of Guest-of-Honour HRH Prince of Asturias	
1245-1250	Arrival of Guest-of-Honour HRH Prince of Asturias and entourage at Alhóndiga
1250-1255	Traditional Basque dance (<i>Aurreska</i>) greeting
1255-1300	Arrival of Guest-of-Honour HRH Prince of Asturias and entourage at Plenary Hall
1300-1305	Photo-taking of Delegates with Guest-of-Honour HRH Prince of Asturias
Closing Plenary	
1305-1315	Grand Summary of WCS Mayors Forum by Moderator Greg Clark
1315-1325	Closing Address by Host Mayor of Bilbao, Mr Iñaki Azkuna
1325-1335	Closing Address by Chairman Minister for National Development of Singapore, Mr Khaw Boon Wan

TIME	PROGRAMME
1335-1345	Closing Address by Guest-of-Honour HRH Prince of Asturias
1345-1530	Pintxos (tapas) lunch Showcase of Basque's best and emerging chefs
Business Summit	
1530-1600	HDB-EDF-Veolia Research Collaboration Speakers: Dr Cheong Koon Hean, CEO, Housing and Development Board, Singapore Mr Bernard Salha, Senior Vice President, Research and Development, EDF Mr Herve Suty, Chief Technology Officer, Veolia Environnement Recherche and Innovation
1600-1715	Urban Solutions Case Studies Panel 1 Moderator: Mr Lee Tzu Yang, Chairman, Shell Companies in Singapore Speakers: Mr Choo Chiau Beng, CEO, Keppel Corporation Mr Jeff Rhoda, General Manager, Global Government & Education, IBM Corporation Dr Francisco Rincon, Siemens One Manager, Corporate Development Sustainable Cities, Siemens Mr Pang Yee Ean, CEO, Surbana International Consultants Mr Harry Verhaar, Head of Global Public & Government Affairs, Philips Lighting
1715-1830	Urban Solutions Case Studies Panel 2 Contribution of viewpoints from distinguished speakers from six of the Basque 's most pre-eminent international companies.
1830	End of Forum
Networking Event	
2030-2300	Closing Dinner at Guggenheim Museum Special Guided Tour of Guggenheim Museum for delegates Closing Dinner

programme outline

15 June 2013 | Saturday

TIME	PROGRAMME
Tours and Excursions (by registration)	
0900-1300	Waterfront itinerary guided by professional architects
0900-1300	Discovering the city's urban solutions assisted by professional architects
1400-1900	Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve
1400-1700	Gastronomic experience in Biscay
1000-1700	San Sebastian (Western coast of the Basque Country)

Co-located Events

13 June 1900-2000

Cities Initiatives Discussions (open to all)

Roundtables Organised by Individual Cities

15 June 0900-1200

World Cities Summit Young Leaders Initial Discussion (by invitation only)

15 June

Bilbao's City Foundation Anniversary Night Celebrations (open to all)

who's who at the forum



Guest-of-Honour

**HRH Prince of
Asturias**



Chairman

Mr Khaw Boon Wan
*Minister for
National
Development,
Singapore*



Host

Mr Iñaki Azkuna
Mayor of Bilbao



Presenter

Dr Liu Thai Ker
*Chairman, Centre for
Liveable Cities and
Director, RSP Architects,
Planners and Engineers*



Presenter

Mr Ibon Areso
*Deputy Mayor of
Bilbao*



Moderator

Mr Greg Clark
*Global Advisor on
Cities*



Facilitator

Mr Peter Ho
*Senior Advisor,
Centre for Strategic
Futures and
Chairman, Urban
Redevelopment
Authority of
Singapore*



Facilitator

**Ambassador Chan
Heng Chee**
*Chairman, Lee
Kuan Yew Centre
for Innovative
Cities, Singapore
University of
Technology and
Design*



Facilitator

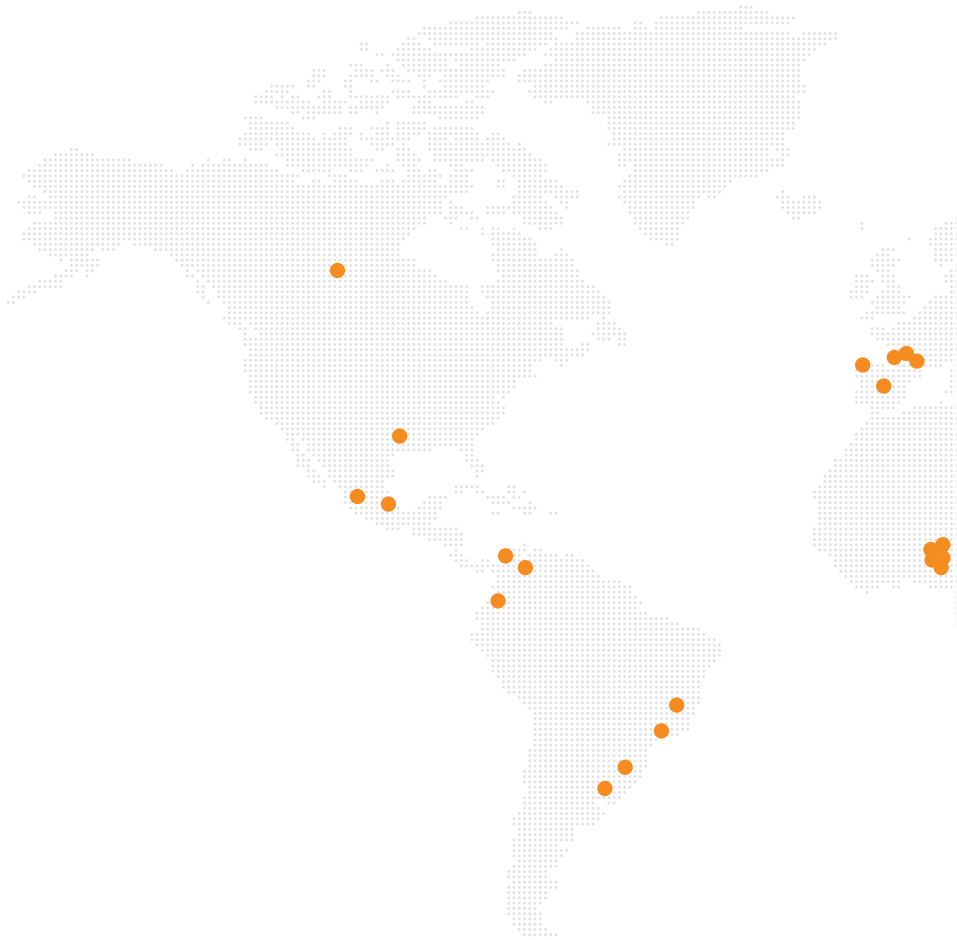
Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira
*Assistant Secretary-General and
Deputy Executive Director, UN-
Habitat*



Facilitator

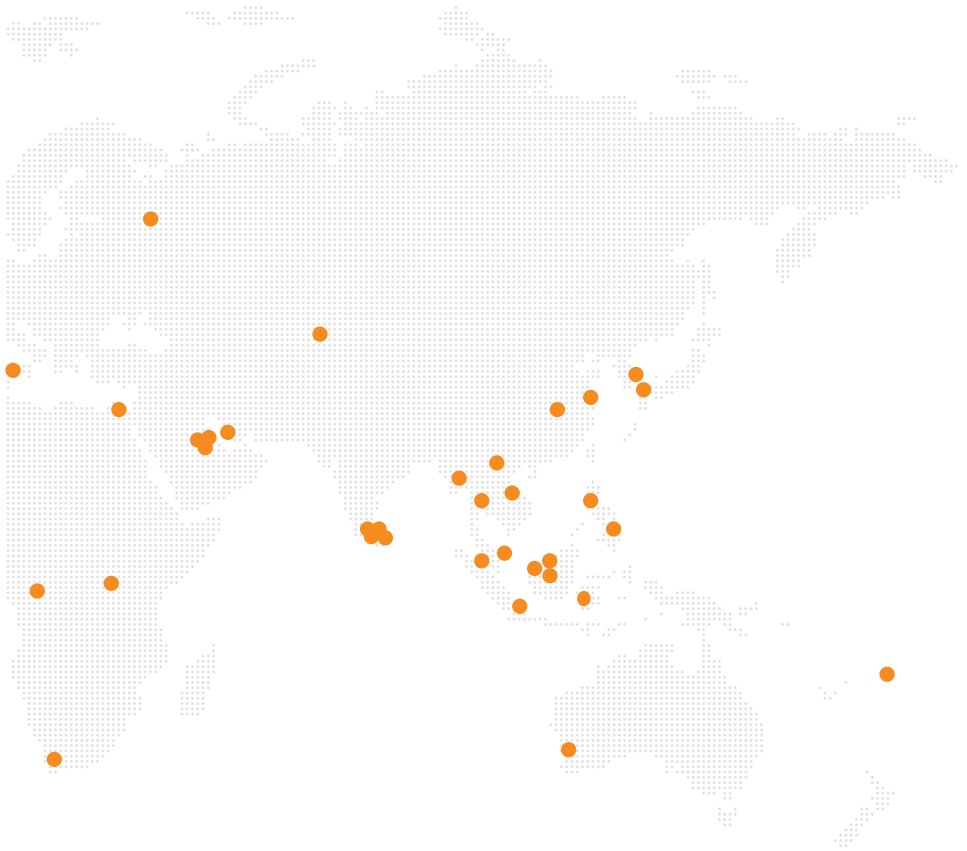
Dr Alfonso Vegara
*President and Founder,
Fundacion Metropoli*

PARTICIPATING CITIES | 2013



*accurate as of 12 June 2013

- A Coruña, Spain
- Bangkok, Thailand
- Barcelona, Spain
- Barranquilla, Colombia
- Batam, Indonesia
- Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- Bida, Nigeria
- Bilbao, Spain
- Bucaramanga, Colombia
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Busan, South Korea
- Cairo, Egypt
- Cape Town, South Africa
- Champasack Province, Laos
- Chanchaga, Nigeria
- Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka
- Fukuoka, Japan
- General Santos, Philippines
- Guadalajara, Mexico
- Houston, USA
- Jakarta, Indonesia
- Kalutara, Sri Lanka
- Kandy, Sri Lanka
- Kigali, Rwanda
- Kinshasa, Congo
- Kontagora, Nigeria
- Kuching North, Malaysia
- Kuching South, Malaysia
- Madrid, Spain



- Makassar, Indonesia
- Moscow, Russia
- Niger State, Nigeria
- Pasto, Colombia
- Perth, Australia
- Putrajaya, Malaysia
- Qassim Region, Saudi Arabia
- Qatar
- Quezon City, Philippines
- Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Santander, Spain
- Santa Maria, Brazil
- São Paulo State, Brazil
- Sarawak State, Malaysia
- Saskatoon, Canada
- Saudi Arabia
- Singapore (Central District), Singapore
- Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte, Sri Lanka
- Suleja, Nigeria
- Suva, Fiji
- Suzhou, China
- Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- Tunis, Tunisia
- Vientiane, Laos
- Wuhan, China



His Excellency Carlos Negreira Souto
Mayor of A Coruña

Carlos Negreira Souto was born in 1960. He graduated in Law from the Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, and belongs to the Officer Scale of the Galician regional government (Special Services).

From 1985 to 2007, he had management and leadership positions both in public administration and in private enterprise. He worked in Xunta de Galicia, SERGAS, La Voz de Galicia, AENA, Correos y telégrafos and Portos de Galicia.

Currently, besides other positions, he is Mayor of the city of A Coruña.

Case Study: Smart Coruña

Smart Coruña is a joint initiative between the municipal authority and the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

This programme accounts for a total budget of 11.5 million euros, 70% of which is funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) through the Operational Programme R+D+I, by and for the benefit of the Business-Technology Fund. It should be implemented during 2012 – 2013.



The implementation will focus on some technological points that will seek to improve public services in the areas of sustainability, efficiency and citizen welfare, and also improve the quality of life of citizens, the economic and business environment. Other axes of the Smart Coruña Programme include: environment, energy, urban mobility, health, tourism and leisure, and e-government. The specific programmes will implement new technologies toward the Internet of the Future that will have relevance between new data networks generation, audio-visual technologies, or of the development of the so-called Internet of Things (where objects are interconnected), and experimental infrastructure deployment.

The main objective will be to apply new technologies to the city to improve management, with a wider objective of fully extending these new smart services to the city. In order to achieve this, the Smart City Programme will lean on the Comprehensive Centre Urban Information Management. This centre will integrate the information generated by the city (including the operation of urban services) to meet information needs for management and city planning.

Case Study: City Project Coruña Futura

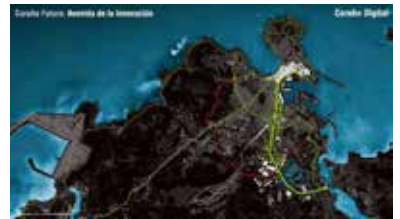


The City Project Coruña Futura is an initiative that reflects A Coruña's pursuit to reinvigorate its town and metropolitan area, defining a global vision for the future of the city as it aspires to be a leading place in an era characterised by the challenges of globalisation.

The City Project is an innovative tool that will define the key initiatives and projects for the city. It is capable of driving a new era of change and urban transformation in A Coruña, within a globalised context, to be open and competitive. The tool will also allow for a better distinction in the city's future from a participatory and integrated perspective, to target economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and environmental and cultural sustainability.

The basic tool for participation is the City Forum: this aims to collect the views of different social agents, institutions, companies and groups. This can provide an assessment regarding the current situation and future of A Coruña.

On 12 November 2012, the first City Forum for Coruña Futura took place in the Nova Caixa Galicia auditorium, by invitation of A Coruña's Mayor. The City Forum is an institutional tool that gathers agreement and consensus amongst the main political, economic, social and cultural leaders who represent the different sensibilities within the city and the metropolitan area. Thus, they can share their opinions in an accurate and methodical way. The results of the forum will be decisive for the territorial mode of Coruña Futura.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 37.83 km²
- Green Cover: 16.8 km²
- Population Size: 246,146
- Population Density: 6506.6 per km²
- Median Age: 42.7
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 74,434
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 25% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- To boost economic activity and job creation
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

www.coruna.es
urbanismo@coruna.es



Dr Vallop Suwandee
*Chairman of Advisers to
Governor of Bangkok*

Dr Vallop Suwandee has been appointed as an executive administrator by the Governor of Bangkok for three terms of city administration. He was re-appointed as the Chairman of Advisers to the Governor of Bangkok in 2013, after serving in the same position from 2009 – 2011. Prior to that, he was the former Deputy Governor of Bangkok (2005 – 2008; 2012). His work is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of Bangkok citizens, especially in the fields of education, environment and public safety.

Dr Vallop received his doctorate in Higher Education from Illinois State University, USA. He is the founder of Kasem Bundit University. He has been recognised as an expert who has been involved in a number of education milestones in Thailand. He is also President of Kasem Bundit University, Director of Kasem Politechnic College and Kasem Pitaya School, and an Executive Member on the Committee of Student Loan, Ministry of Finance.

Case Study: Security and Safety



The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) is committed to ensure all aspects of residents' security in their normal daily lives. CCTVs have been installed around Bangkok, especially at spots vulnerable to undesirable incidents. Lights have also been installed in all small lanes that have a high record of crime rates.

Additionally, preventive measures and preparations for mitigation have been completed in case of public disasters. Essential training has been provided to all related personnel, in addition to the processes of continual improvement on all the plans to cope with changing situations. Volunteers have also been appointed and assigned to assist officials in ensuring public safety. Safety and security issues relating to the problems of pollution, drug, accidents, disasters, diseases, building safety, etc, have also been addressed.



Case Study: Green and Comfortable Living



The BMA is determined to ensure comfortable living for all residents of Bangkok by adding more green public areas around Bangkok. The objective is to achieve a green area of 9 km² per person in 10 years. The preservation and restoration of buildings with typical Thai architecture have been announced, where the aim is to retain them as invaluable architectural heritage for the next generation.

Meanwhile, the BMA has encouraged all new buildings to be constructed incorporating energy-saving measures, utilising alternative energy sources



and playing leading roles in its respective community to preserve the environment.

The mass transit system would be equally environmentally-friendly since energy-saving automobiles would be used to connect people to the mass transit system. Essential information on the transit system and traffic conditions would be made easily accessible and thus ensure safety and comfortable journeys for the residents.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 1,568.737 km²
- Green Cover: 25 gardens
- Population Size: 5,673,560
- Population Density: 3,616.64 per km²

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Improving quality of life and environment
- Public transport networks development
- Climate proofing

contact

www.bangkok.go.th



His Excellency Xavier Trias *Mayor of Barcelona*

Xavier Trias was born in Barcelona on 5 August 1946. In 1970, he obtained his degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Barcelona, specialising in paediatrics. He completed his postgraduate education (1971 – 1973) in Genoa, Italy and Berne, Switzerland, where he worked on research into metabolic diseases. He then started work as a paediatrician at the Vall d'Hebron Children's Hospital, and went on to hold various senior positions in the medical sector.

Mr Trias was appointed Minister of Health in 1988, then Minister of the Presidency in 1996 where he was the government's second-in-command and spokesperson. In March 2000 he led the *Convergència i Unió* list in the elections for the Congress of Deputies and became leader and spokesperson for the Catalan Parliamentary Group (CiU) in Congress, and Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission.

Since 14 June 2003, Mr Trias has been a Barcelona city councillor and, since 1 June 2011, Mayor of Catalonia's capital.

Case Study: City Protocol

City Protocol (CP) is a community aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences. The network's objective is to help cities build a sustainable future. It facilitates a better understanding and partnership among the different stakeholders involved in the development of a more sustainable, efficient, cohesive and innovative kind of city. It aims to put forward city projects and policies that are first tested in cities that can then be used as examples for other cities, and provide recommendations and technological standards for different industries.

The City Protocol Society is a membership-based organisation. Although the majority of the participants are city councils, it is open to industries, academia and other agencies involved in the transformation of a city.



CP helps cities to identify a common ground so that they can choose whom to partner with, hence providing a way to tackle problems together:

- The City Anatomy – a structure for cities to describe their challenges and opportunities
- The Peer-to-peer network – a tool that helps cities find other cities they can work with
- Task-and-results teams – a way to discuss issues in small, results-focused teams
- Trusted cross-sector partnerships – CP encourages the participation of all key stakeholders, including citizens.

CP assists all types of organisations to connect, learn, share, collaborate, and implement city transformation, linking cities that are facing similar challenges. It also helps by finding the right experts and then putting them in touch with the right partners. Its approach to city systems, its focus on action and delivery and its principles of open collaboration make it unique. So far, it has seen involvement from 43 cities, 37 companies, 28 organisations, and 18 academia. UK, Catalan, Latin American and Chinese chapters of CP are in process of being constituted.

Case Study: Parc de l'Estatut



Barcelona's urban water purification system is made up of large collection units that allow for the drainage of rainwater and residual water, and rainwater collection. To effectively manage this urban drainage and purification system, to reduce flooding in the city and overflows from the sewer system into the collection units, the efficient regulation of the water flows is required. This system allows more water to be sent to the water treatment plants and, therefore reduces contamination of the Besòs River and the Mediterranean Sea.

As the new rainwater catchment deposit in the Carmel-La Clota neighborhood was being built, Barcelona's City Council simultaneously orchestrated the creation of a 4 ha park above the underground rainwater deposit system. This will make an area that was previously a barrier between the city and the inhabitants of the Clota and Horta neighborhoods more accessible and permeable. A new municipal street cleaning facility has been located in the underground area as well.

This new purification center for rainwater deposits in the Carmel-la Clota neighborhood allows the services related to the purification and collection of residual water to be optimised by concentrating the personnel and machinery in a location that is close to the geographical area it serves.

The Parc de l'Estatut de Catalunya is the "lineal garden" created above the rainwater deposit purification installation. The proximity of the Collserola Park lends abundant vegetation, and allows this space to act as a connection point between the mountain's biodiversity and the urban green spaces. The park, with its transversal paths and accessible main pathway that stretches longitudinally from end to end, brings the Horta, Clota and Vall d'Hebron closer together and allows better accessibility between the neighbourhoods. In order to improve the park's energy efficiency and the lighting both in and the park and on the surrounding streets, LED technology has been used. A photovoltaic pergola offsets the park's energy use and provides shade for the petanque and skittles playing fields. In relation to the water cycle, the ground water is used for watering; and the greenery at the entrance of the water purification park acts as a filtration system for the gray water that is recycled in the same installation.

BARRANQUILLA | Colombia



Her Excellency Elsa Noguera *Mayor of Barranquilla*

Ms Elsa Noguera is an economist who graduated from Universidad Javeriana, and with a Minor in International Business from The American University. She has a specialisation in Corporate Finance and a Master Degree in Business Administration from the Universidad del Norte. Ms Noguera has experience in the financial sector and in the field of research, where she served as an economic analyst for Fundesarrollo.

She began her career in the public sector in January 2006 as Treasurer during the administration of Governor Carlos Noriega. She then became the Secretary of Finance for the Mayor of Barranquilla Alejandro Char from 2008 to 2010. Ms Noguera is recognised as the financial miracle of Barranquilla, bringing the city from total bankruptcy to financial stability. Ms Noguera became Mayor of Barranquilla in 2012, and her term is until 2015.

Case Study: Healthcare Reform

Five years ago, public healthcare was growing inefficient in terms of financing, health indicators, access and quality, with a loss of trust from citizens and federal institutions. The city needed to integrate many variables in Colombia's healthcare system and to improve how it reached people. The main goals were providing quality healthcare to some 700,000 inhabitants; decreasing morbidity, disability and mortality indicators; and re-distributing financial resources to improve systemic efficiency and sustainability.

Despite limited resources, a multidisciplinary team lead by the Mayor developed a solution, and convinced stakeholders (insurers, healthcare providers and citizens) to collaborate to turn this into a cash-flow-producing concept.

A model focussed on primary care was developed based on:

- **Infrastructure:** The city invested US\$80 million in world class facilities - a new high-complexity hospital, five new middle-complexity hospitals and 19 new primary care units, besides 19 existing low-complexity facilities.
- **Operation:** A reputable healthcare provider was hired to operate the system, assuming full responsibility for human and financial resources.
- **Insurance Companies:** These were previously obligated to hire a third-party to provide primary care. They were convinced to hire the single operator, resulting in better resource management.
- **Community:** Most important were "caminantes de la salud" - citizens trained to identify risks, vulnerable populations and public health issues. They educate, lead and work with the operator to promptly refer those in risk of illness. Importantly, they generate data to improve the city's epidemiological profile, to support better decision-making.
- **Secretary of Health:** oversees an audit of every operation within the model.

Today, Barranquilla's model is admired for its full coverage, accessible and excellent services, and better public health indicators.

Case Study: Barrios a la Obra (Neighbourhoods at Work) Programme



The “Neighbourhoods at Work” (“Barrios a la Obra”) programme paves roads in low income neighbourhoods in order to improve living standards, access to public transportation, connectivity with major roads and access to police and security. It was also imperative that people take ownership of the programme, to appreciate and take care of city property.

The city structured the project creatively to meet all objectives. It invested 99.9% of the paving costs and got citizens to contribute the other 0.1%. A street would be paved only if all its houses raised and deposited the money into a banking account. The rules were clear and people were enthusiastic about finally having a proper street.

The programme helped people get organised by identifying leaders and teaching them to motivate people to start saving money. When people deposited

their 0.1%, the programme would plan the road paving. In addition to saving money, jobless people could work for the contractor by paving the road in front of their houses. Once the road was finished, people would organise an event and invite the Mayor to the opening. The Mayor would sign a certificate for all the leaders involved, to honour their efforts.

More than 600 km of roads have been paved in the last three years. There are more than 100 streets with the citizens’ money in a saving account waiting for the city to have enough resources to start work. It is a success for the administration and city – creating better relationships among neighbours, pride in their hard work, and an appropriation for city property.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 164.8 km²
- Green Cover: 16 km²
- Population Size: 1,200,000
- Population Density: 7,260 per km²
- Median Age: 26
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 705,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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His Excellency Ahmad Dahlan
Mayor of Batam

Ahmad Dahlan has been the Mayor of Batam since 2006, and is also Vice Chairman of the Batam Free Trade Zone Council. Prior to that, he served in various positions at the Batam Industrial Development Authority, including Head of the Public Relations and Marketing Bureau, Chief of the Public Bureau and Chief of the Personnel Bureau. He was also Head of Tourism and Transportation Services of the Riau Island Province.

Mayor Ahmad Dahlan graduated from the Islamic Institute of Sunan Kalijaga in Yogyakarta, the Institute of Business Law and Administration, Jakarta, and the Institute of National Defence and Security (Lemhanas) Jakarta. He has received many awards, such as from Minister of Finance Republic of Indonesia for being the regional government with a good performance in economy, finances and welfare (2009), and from the Minister of Public Housing as the top-ranked city government in housing development (2008 – 2011).

Case Study: Batam Tourism Society

The 'Batam tourism society' is made up of spontaneous self-help groups for the purpose of growing tourism, by and for the community. It aims to increase regional tourism development and improve the success of national tourism development. Thus, the group realised that with the initiative, will and the consciousness of the people themselves to participate and actively maintain and preserve the many sights and attractions, this can help promote the development of tourism in the area.

Tourism development is a cross-cutting activity, because its success at both national and regional levels is largely determined by the support and active participation from all stakeholders – the government, the private sector and other communities.

Because the 'Batam Tourism Society' is a group developing on its own initiative and the will of society in order to preserve objects and attractions to advance tourism in Batam, membership is not just limited to those directly involved in the industry, but also those who are indirectly supporting development in the field of tourism.

The members in each group should be a maximum of 50 people, with at least 10 people at each location. In each attraction or location that is visited by many tourists, both domestic and foreign, a tourism awareness society group can be formed.



Case Study: Conserving Abang Island's Coral Reefs



Batam is a great marine tourism destination, with its wonderful and rare coral reefs. With donations from the central government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Batam was able to conserve

both the coral reefs and the livelihood of the people in the surrounding area. Located on Abang Island in the Galang Sub District, this diving destination has been developed as a tourism attraction.

Consisting of four small islands – Abang Kecil, Abang Besar, Pengelap and Dedap and Ranu Island – this area is also covered with 19 species of mangroves. 163 species of coral reefs, including the blue coral which is a very unique and rare species, can be found. 116 species of fishes also live in these islands, breeding and depending on these coral reefs.

Tourists can snorkel and even dive in this area. The coral reefs are very varied in species and beautiful in colour. They are in shallow water and so people can easily see them while standing and still keeping their heads above the water surface.

This attraction can be reached from Batam in just 30 minutes by boat and there are already some cottages on the island for tourists. Besides the diving attractions, tourists can also experience the way people live and also taste traditional seafood recipes. Sleeping in the traditional Malay houses and getting to observe the daily activities of the locals could be the most exciting experience for foreign tourists.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 1082.7 km²
- Green Cover: 32% of total area
- Population Size: 1,200,000
- Population Density: 641 per km²
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 336,562

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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BELO HORIZONTE | Brazil



Mr Leônidas José de Oliveira
*President of Municipal
Foundation of Culture, Belo
Horizonte*

Mr de Oliveira graduated in Philosophy from the Seminário Diocesano N. Sra da Luz in 1994, and in Architecture and Urbanism from the Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais – PUCMinas in 1999. He obtained his Master degree in the Restoration and Rehabilitation of the Architectural Patrimony, from the University of Alcalá of Henares in 2004, and his Doctorate in Architecture and Urbanism (Management of Cultural Patrimony) from the University of Valladolid in Spain in 2005.

He is a specialist in the area of public culture management. At present Mr de Oliveira is President of the Municipal Foundation of Culture / Belo Horizonte City Hall and President of the Deliberative Council of Belo Horizonte Cultural Patrimony. He is also a member of the Culture and Religion Research Group of PUCMinas and a researcher at PUCMinas.

Case Study: Executive Group of Risk Areas (GEAR – Grupo Executivo de Áreas de Risco)

The Executive Group of Risk Areas brings together public managers and companies with a vocation for the prevention and response to disasters.

The programme is part of the Municipal Housing Policy and aims to diagnose, prevent and minimise geological and geotechnical risk in villages and slums, contributing to the reduction of accidents, preservation and improvement of the population's quality of life.

The programme has Reference Centres in Risk Areas (CREAR) that act as an advanced preventive post within the villages, slums and popular residential areas. It became easier for the residents to request inspections, besides intensifying danger monitoring. It expands the possibility of residents' participation in prevention activities, through suggestions and solutions to problems. Its facilities are also used for meetings of the Nuclei of Civil Defence and associated entities.

The technical team is formed by a geologist, engineer and an intern resident in the community and the centre operates on the weekdays. The centre is equipped with mattresses, a stove and refrigerator, serving as a temporary refuge for families at high risk in emergencies.

The programme works in constant collaboration with the community. Civil defence centres are formed with residents trained to understand and adopt preventive measures, including the use of the CREAR. They participate in task forces where small preventive works are carried out with community labour, and technical guidance from the Belo Horizonte City Council.



In 2011/2012, 124 works were completed by the programme, with a total investment of USD\$ 4,558,080.71.

Case Study: Pampulha – UNESCO World Heritage Site Campaign



main tourist attractions.

The artificial pond, 18 km in perimeter, was the first of the many masterworks of the complex. To complement the beautiful scenery, the late Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer designed several buildings between 1941 and 1945 that became reference points and influence on modern Brazilian architecture.

Pampulha's architectural complex is now considered a municipal, state and federal heritage site, and has been recognised and protected by restorations and preservations, along with revitalisations and urban mobility actions to become even more attractive and sustainable.

The complex offers several leisure options such as a soccer stadium, gymnasium, botanical gardens, zoo, ecological park, clubs, museums, airport, squares, church, restaurants, the federal university campus, cycling and walking trails.

Founded in 1943, the world-renowned Pampulha architectural complex is one of Belo Horizonte's

By the city of Belo Horizonte's Land Use and Occupation Law, building construction on the pond's flange and in its neighbourhoods is prohibited, preserving the original architectural spaces of culture and leisure. Belo Horizonte's city hall, along with Pampulha's neighbourhood associations and NGOs, has achieved successful transformation in the architectural complex, with the clean-up of the pond, restorations and opening of the cultural property to visits, and also the expansion of the roads that lead to the complex.

Pampulha, beyond being a reference for culture and leisure, also provides green spaces for the people in Belo Horizonte and its visitors.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 331 km²
- Green Cover: 43.28 km²
- Population Size: 2,375,151 (2010)
- Population Density: 7167.02 per km²
- Median Age: 25 – 29
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 1,235,144
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 30% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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His Excellency Iñaki Azkuna Urreta
Mayor of Bilbao

Iñaki Azkuna was born in 1943 in Durango (Biscay). He graduated in Medicine and Surgery and specialised in Radiology and Cardiology. After ten years of investigation, health and university experience, in 1982 he started his political career as the Director of the Basque Government's Hospitals.

During the 1990s he held the position of Presidency's Councillor and Secretary and Basque Minister of Health, until June 1999 when he was elected Bilbao's Mayor as he was the head of the list of the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV).

Since then, Bilbao has held one of the most recognised processes of urban reconstruction. In 2010 he was awarded the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize, and participated as an example of good urban practices in the Shanghai World Expo.

Iñaki Azkuna has received numerous awards, amongst them the highlights are the Knight of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic, and the prize for the best City Mayor 2012 given by the World City Mayor Foundation.

Case Study: Abandoibarra

Large areas in central Bilbao were left disused following the industrial crisis of the 1980s. An urban regeneration process was then embarked on, and it actively involved all the public institutions in a coordinated manner.

BILBAO Ría 2000, a company owned equally by the state government and the Basque authorities, was created in 1992. It was entrusted with recovering degraded land or industrial areas in decline in metropolitan Bilbao, which included the Abandoibarra district.

Abandoibarra is an area of 345,000m² located right in the heart of the city. It was a barrier between the residents and the river due to the companies that had disappeared and the port and railway facilities that were moved. The partners of BILBAO Ría 2000, all of which are public institutions and companies, were the land owners and handed them over at no charge so that it could embark on a far-reaching urban transformation.



Work could then begin according to a master plan that had been put out for international tender.

Before it was deployed, the local residents were consulted through surveys and exhibitions held to gather their opinions and contributions. The sale of land plots to private developers to build housing, offices and other amenities served to fund the design, planning and implementation of all the Abandoibarra works and to obtain capital for other railway and development projects.

Work was completed in 2011 and Abandoibarra is now a true exponent of the new social and economic model of Bilbao.

Case Study: Zorrotzaurre – an Island for Living, Working and Leisure



Zorrotzaurre is the latest major urban renewal project in Bilbao. It is an integral and sustainable plan that recuperates a derelict site to create a new quarter that is well-connected, with affordable housing, environmentally-friendly business areas, social and cultural installations and spacious green areas.

The master plan was designed by the renowned architect Zaha Hadid and includes the conversion of the current Zorrotzaurre peninsula into an island by opening up the Deusto Canal.

The total area of Zorrotzaurre is 84 hectares. The Plan envisages the construction of 5,500 homes and 200,000m² for economic activities, which will create 6,000 jobs.

The design of the plan will dissuade car traffic, to create an island for pedestrians and bicycles. This objective will be helped by the extension of the tram

network over the whole length of Zorrotzaurre, creating a spinal column of activity and connecting the “barrios” further downriver to the centre of Bilbao.

The Management Commission for the Urban Development of Zorrotzaurre, founded in 2001, is a public-private organisation, composed of six proprietors. Three are public institutions (the Bilbao City Council, the Regional Basque Government and the publicly-owned company Visesa) and three are private entities.

The initial design of the master plan has been submitted for public agreement by a community engagement programme, through open sessions explaining its content and goals. The planning documents are publicly available and there has been publicity of the steps taken on the Management Commission’s web site.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 40.65 km²
- Green Cover: 12.25 km²
- Population Size: 349,869
- Population Density: 8,520.1 per km²
- Median Age: 45.2
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 128,400
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 22% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Generate economic opportunities for the city
- Public transport networks development
- Improving energy efficiency of the whole city and the City Hall

contact

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BUCARAMANGA | Colombia



His Excellency Luis Francisco Bohorquez
Mayor of Bucaramanga

Mr Bohorquez is a professional lawyer with an extensive public career. He is a liberal, and a believer in God. He was born 49 years ago in the province Santanderana, and moved to Bucaramanga 30 years ago. He alternated between academia and public service for 20 years, in various positions. This allowed him to interpret the current problems of our society and the search for collective actions aimed at solving the most pressing problems.

Mr Bohorquez received his law degree, and public law studies from the Autonomous University of Bucaramanga. He studied Public Management at the University of Santander (2000 – 2001); Territorial Management (2003 – 2004) and Environmental Fiscal Control Study (2008) at the External University of Colombia. His work experience include being a lawyer, Auditor General Comptroller of the Republic, President of the Assembly of Santander, Government Secretary of the Department of Santander, and Acting Governor, amongst others.

Case Study: Public Space Recovery Project

The main objective of the Public Space Recovery Project was to give back to the citizens an important amount of public space that had been illegally taken by informal vendors. This would result in improving the security and cleanliness of the city. The main stakeholders are the informal vendors, the local government, the legal shopping stores, and the citizens in general.

The informal vendors were against the policy and protested vehemently claiming “the right to work”. The local government acted according to the law and kept firm in a coherent policy that gave the informal vendors alternatives. The owners of the legal shopping stores and the citizenship were in favour of the measures and now sales have increased and security indicators have improved. The whole initiative represented a challenge for the local government; a challenge that former mayors did not dare risk to take because it was expected that these 2,000 vendors – with their families and friends as supporters – would protest and it could ended up in chaos. What could have been an unpopular measure quickly proved to be popular among the majority. The key to success was in offering real alternatives of work to these vendors and thus they slowly accepted this change.



Case Study: “Parque Comunero” Project

The objective of the “Parque Comunero” Project was to reduce the housing deficit in the city, by offering a solution that will raise the quality of life and security for its inhabitants. It is a comprehensive intervention that includes urban housing, environmental and social components.

It is justified because of the scarcity of land for development and because the current model of development of housing in the periphery was unsustainable. Also, it generates high-quality public spaces that will facilitate the promotion of community values.

The stakeholders of this project are the residents, the owners, the surrounding community and traders. In general, the project was beneficial to every group of stakeholders thus unlike the Public Space Recovery Project, it had less opponents.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 15,271 ha (152.71 km²)
- Green Cover: 6,646 ha (66.46 km²)
- Population Size: 525,119
- Population Density: 3,736.4 per km²
- Median Age: 27
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 30,402
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 1.6% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Infrastructure for private transport

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BUENOS AIRES | Argentina



His Excellency Diego Santilli *Minister of Environment and Public Spaces, Buenos Aires*

Diego Santilli was born in Buenos Aires in 1967. He graduated from the University Of Buenos Aires School Of Economics with a degree on Certified Public Accountancy. He completed his training in the USA - in marketing at the University of Berkeley, and commodities futures and options at the Future Industries Institute in Washington. Afterwards he received a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France, and specialised in Public Administration and Management at the European School of Management in Paris.

Diego Santilli has over 10 years of experience in the public service, having served among other positions as: Direction of National Immigration; Director of Administration and Human Resources; Executive Vice President, Institute of Social Foresight of the Province of Buenos Aires; Director, City of Buenos Aires Bank; National Congressman; State Assemblyman and 1st Vice President, State Legislature of the City of Buenos Aires.

Case Study: Energy Efficiency in Outdoor Lighting

Faced with green concerns and tight budgets, the City of Buenos Aires sought new ways to manage energy while enabling safety and security. Products from Philips can provide consumption-tracking software, condition-based remote lighting control, thus ensuring safety, visibility and a reduction in light pollution for an installed base of 91,000 lighting points equipped with traditional technology.



Energy-efficient LED lighting technology offers: cost savings and better light quality for citizens; lower CO2 emissions (38,500 ton per year) with 60% cost reductions and less maintenance. Effective outdoor

lighting is central to ensuring the safety and security of citizens by improving driving conditions, discouraging crime, and reinvigorating urban spaces. It is also a powerful tool to express the city's unique identity, building civic pride, and creating a vibrant and inviting atmosphere that is also attractive to businesses and tourism.

One challenge is the lack of awareness. People do not perceive the electricity costs associated with lighting, and are not aware of the new, energy-efficient technologies. Although these cost a little more initially, they offer attractive levels of payback and save large amounts of energy, money and emissions during their lifetime. The turnkey solution for the Buenos Aires City will be amortised in just four years.

The decision was taken based on the thinking that outdoor lighting has an important role to play in the city. Energy-efficient lighting will make Buenos Aires City more resilient in the face of resource scarcity, while intelligent, adaptive functions will allow for greater flexibility in addressing the changing needs of specific streets and neighbourhoods.

Case Study: Zero Waste Programme



The 2001 economic crisis took 5,000 people to the streets to make a living from recollecting and selling recyclable waste. This happened at night, without the acceptance of neighbours and the approval of the city government. In 2005, the Zero Waste law was passed to formalise informal waste recollection activities.

The government improved working conditions by providing clothing, a base salary and the opening of six recycling centres where the workers could sell back materials to the industry. The co-ops got better organised to target different neighbourhoods and improve the relationship with citizens. Informal recyclers diverted recyclable waste from landfills, reducing space needed by 30%. Citizens separated waste and recognised the recycler's added value.

To succeed, the government and the informal recyclers had to work together to change the latter's negative image. The same recyclers always worked in the same

area, with the same neighbours. After more than 10 years, the recyclers are now part of the culture of Buenos Aires.

A major challenge was the social aspect. While the majority decided to adhere to the Zero Waste principles, some recyclers preferred to work out of the system. The two groups collided constantly. The government had to work hard to transform as many informal recyclers to the formal sector, to reduce the conflict and increase acceptance.

As campaign leaders, the government worked on the streets with the recyclers to show them the benefits of the programme, worked with the co-ops, built the recycling centres, implemented a double containerisation design for the different kinds of waste, and organised activities on waste separation and treatment.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 203.3 km²
- Green Cover: 21 km²
- Population Size: 2,890,151
- Population Density: 14,307.68 per km²
- Median Age: 39.5
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 5% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sanitation and water improvements
- Public transport networks development
- Energy efficiency

contact

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His Excellency Kim Jong-hae
Vice Mayor for Administrative Affairs, Busan Metropolitan City

Vice Mayor Kim graduated with a B.A. in Public Administration from Yeungnam University in 1977, and obtained his M.A. in Public Administration from the Graduate School of Public Administration, Pusan National University in 1985.

He started his career at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He then worked for Busan Metropolitan City (BMC), starting as the Director of the Personnel Affairs Division in 1981. Since then, he has held various positions in BMC including Director-General of the Administrative Management Bureau (2006 – 2008); Chief of Busan Waterworks Headquarters (2008 – 2009); Assistant Mayor of the Policy Planning Office (2009 – 2010). He then became President of the Local Government Officials Development Institute in 2010. Since Jan 2012, he has been the Vice Mayor for Administrative Affairs in BMC. Vice Mayor Kim has received several awards for his work, including the Order of Service Merit (Red Stripes) from the President in 2006.

Case Study: Building an International Industrial Logistics Complex

Gangseo District, Busan's new land of opportunity located by the lower reaches of the Nakdong River, will be developed into a futuristic high-tech industrial logistics city, transforming itself into a key base for the economic renaissance of Busan.

Near to Busan New Port and Gimhae International Airport, and at the centre of the greater economic bloc, Gangseo District is a point of strategic importance for the formation of a trans-national economic hub, incorporating the pan-Yellow Sea and the Straits of Korea.

Busan is determined to construct a first-class city equipped with an international logistical complex, a high-tech industrial zone and a natural environmental paradise in Gangseo District, in the hinterland area of Busan New Port, expecting it to serve as a growth engine for the city's future economy.

The location has about 33 km² of land at the lower reaches of the Nakdong River:

- Regional Industrial Complex (20 km²): Southeast region strategic industry, convergence, marine industry complex
- Logistics Complex (9 km²): Environmentally friendly processing and assembly, parts and materials supply station
- Creative Intelligence City (4 km²): International Research and Development, Education, Residential, etc.



Case Study: Redeveloping the North Port



Also, by tunneling the railroad lines underground on the approach to Busan Station, this will open up the entire North Port area, and mark a turning point for the redevelopment of the original downtown area.

Location: General Piers of Busan Port, 1,530,000m²

- Multi-functional Facilities: Waterfront Facilities, Port Facilities, Business
- Related Project: Chungjang-ro Underground Road-way Construction, International Passenger Terminal Construction, Busan Station Area of Railroad Site Development

Busan North Port with its more than 130 years of history is about to be transformed forever. Having played as an outpost for international trade since its opening, it will emerge as a gateway to the Eurasian region and as the world's most beautiful port.

With the transfer of container shipping increasingly from Busan North Port to Busan New Port, the city will start by rebuilding the North Port into an international waterfront area equipped with all the infrastructure for high-tech businesses, maritime tourism and a citizens' recreational area, on 1.5 million m² of land.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 769.69 km²
- Green Cover: 564.74 km²
- Population Size: 3,573,533
- Population Density: 4,642.82 per km²
- Median Age: 40.3
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 1,706,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Prosperous new economy
- Advanced welfare for all
- Busan, a leading global city

contact

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**His Excellency Dr Osama
Ahmed Kamal**
Governor of Cairo

Dr Osama Ahmed Kamal has a Ph.D. in Structural Engineering from the Ohio State University, USA. He is the Deputy of Egyptian Engineers Syndicates, Vice President of Benha University for Development Social Services Affairs & Environment, Vice Dean for Graduate Studies and Research, and Chairman of the Board of Civil Engineering Department. His work experience also include: Professor of analysing construction; Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Structural Consultant, Consultant at Ministry of Higher Education Bachelor of Civil Engineering, teaching mathematics in the field of constructional engineering; Demonstrator, Master in Structural Engineering, Member of follow-up committee. He has wide knowledge in writing multi-use programmes. His scientific publications include: a book about parallel construction solutions in English (Elsevier, 1993), 19 researches published in specialised scientific magazines, and 20 researches published in specialised scientific conferences and books. Dr Osama Ahmed Kamal is currently the Cairo Governor.

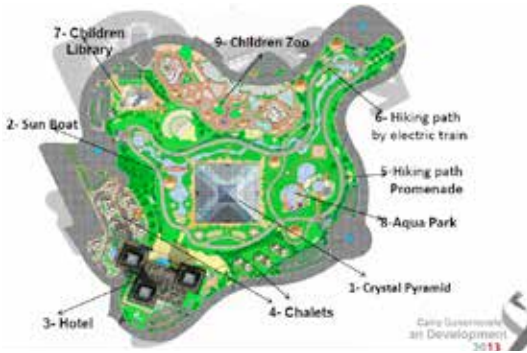
Case Study: Developing Heliopolis Underground Metro

The project is extended from the current line (Girls College to Stadium Station), passing through Khadir El-Toni Street, or from Stadium Station to Zahraa Nasr City station passing by Youssif Abbas & Mostafa El-Nahas Streets. This is so as to reach New Cairo and the suggested area in which the governmental city will be transferred to. The project extends for 18 km, and it joins Girls College to New Cairo until it reaches the American University Campus and the governmental city.



Implemented by the Public Transport Authority, the infrastructure cost is 187.5 million L.E. while the cost of mechanical units is 15 million euros. The private sector is executing the project as a whole by Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) or Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT).

Case Study: Establishing a Recreation City



t will include elements to achieve sustainable development, including raising the efficiency of water usage, and energy efficiency. The project's fixed assets amounts to 1,800 billion L.E including land, establishment and utilities costs. It will be implemented by Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT). The added value it will bring is projected to be 500 million L.E. annually, when operating at full capacity.

This project entails the planning and designing an integrated entertainment city Marwahaland Kattamya, on 90 acres of land. The city will include: a hiking path, a children's zoo, an electric train system, an aqua park, a crystal pyramid, chalets, hotels, a children's library and an Olympic sports zone. I



about the city

- Population Size: 8,922,949 (2006 census)
- Population Density: 46,349 per km²
- Median Age: 39.5
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 2,223,992

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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CAPE TOWN | South Africa



Alderman Ms Patricia de Lille *Executive Mayor of Cape Town*

Patricia de Lille has fought injustice for the past 34 years through her involvement in politics. She is known for her role as a trade unionist. In 1988, Ms de Lille was elected Vice-President of the National Council of Trade Unions, and served as the Regional Secretary of the Chemical Workers Union.

She became a Member of Parliament in 1994 and went on to chair the Parliamentary Committee on Transport until 1999. In March 2003 she formed the Independent Democrats, which won government seats in the 2004 elections.

Before her election as the Mayor of Cape Town, she was the Western Cape Minister of Social Development following the merger of the Independent Democrats and the Democratic Alliance.

Once described by Nelson Mandela as “a strong, principled woman” and his “favourite opposition politician,” she is married with two children and enjoys playing golf, listening to music and reading in her spare time.

Case Study: Broadband Infrastructure Project

Cape Town’s Broadband Infrastructure Project aims to build a municipal-owned optic fibre telecommunications infrastructure. It will enable greater bandwidth and lower cost for the city’s internal telecommunications needs as well as make this infrastructure available to third parties on an open, operator-neutral basis.

This project is managed by the Telecommunications Branch (“City Telecoms”) of the Information Systems & Technology department. Stakeholders include all city departments that are recipients of this service, and projects such as the Integrated Rapid Transit (IRT) project and the Metro Police security camera network. The provincial Western Cape Government will have a customised network service linking provincial government buildings within the metro area, while commercial telecommunications service providers in Cape Town will also have access to the same fibre optic infrastructure.

The biggest challenge was convincing the stakeholders of the financial viability and benefits of the project as well as assuring stakeholders that the Telecommunications Branch had the capability and capacity to implement the project. To motivate stakeholders, an independent Economic Impact Study identified and quantified the direct returns and the wider economic benefits from the project’s multiplier effects.



An initial pilot project has since been approved, connecting a limited number of buildings. To date, this consists

of over 300km of optic fibre cable connecting 82 administrative buildings and municipal faculties.

The financial impact of this project is being tracked, using a specially developed returns-on-investment (ROI) model. So far, this has indicated an economic break-even in less than three years.

Case Study: The Backyarder Service Programme Pilot Project



“Backyarders”— people who rent and live in the backyards of houses — are dependent on the main houses for municipal services, often overburdening the latter. Through this project, registered and eligible backyarders are entitled to free services that include water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity.

The pilot project, managed by the Urbanisation department and the Utility Services directorate, is being implemented in historically disadvantaged areas such as Hanover Park and Facticeon. The project is an electoral mandate of the current administration and receives strong support the mayor and her executive committee members.

Initial planning includes community facilitation and engagement, to get buy-in from the communities concerned. Meeting the expectations of the

communities can be challenging; backyarders often want their own homes rather than enhanced municipal services. However, high demand for housing means it will be many years before the city can provide sufficient homes. This programme is therefore intended to improve their living conditions in the interim.

Other challenges lie in the capacity of existing infrastructure and the varying densities in the targeted suburbs. For example, the suburb Hanover Park where installation is currently underway requires extensive reconfiguration and thinking “out of the box”, in comparison to the suburb of Facticeon which has lower density.

The project is currently in the planning stages of community engagement in the suburb of Langa, to identify and engage relevant community leaders and members.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 2,445 km²
- Green Cover: 1,017 km²
- Population Size: 3,700,000
- Population Density: 1,529.7 per km²
- Median Age: 28
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 76%
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 60% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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His Excellency Bounthong Dyvixay
Vice Governor of Champasack Province

Dr Bounthong Dyvixay was born in Nongbouangai village, Pathumphone district, Champasack province on 5 July 1954. He studied politics at the University of Hanoi in Vietnam from 1986 – 1990.

After he completed his studies, he started his illustrious career in public administration. He was based mainly in the Pakse district, which is the capital of the Champasack province. He undertook further studies to achieve his Masters and later on, his PH.D at the Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy in Vietnam from 1995 – 2001.

In 2005, he was appointed as the District Governor of Pakse. From 2005 – 2010, he was assigned to be the Director-General of the Department of Energy and Mines of Champasack province. In 2010, he was appointed as the Vice Governor of Champasack province.

Case Study: Improvement of Basic Infrastructure in Pakse



Pakse is the capital and most densely populated city in the southern province of Champasack, Laos.

This project is located seven kilometres from Pakse's centre, in the southern part of the city. The objective is to improve road conditions by building a main arterial road and linking this with National Road No. 13, which is a key highway running north-to-south in the country. This is part of the Urban Master Plan of Pakse.

This road links to University of Champasack, a new village development called KM 7, and has become a key infrastructure in the new expanded area, which has been redesigned for the land use and suburban activities as well as environmental infrastructure. KM 7 is new urban residential extension for poor residents, supported by the Asian Development Bank.

The three main stakeholders of this project are the Champasack provincial government, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.



Case Study: Pakse Comprehensive Urban Environmental Infrastructure Project



and experience. After initial feasibility studies, the following were established as priority areas:

- (1) Bank protection of Xedone River
- (2) Improvement of drainage system
- (3) Solid waste management focus to land fill improvement
- (4) Community Environmental Improvement (CEI),
- (5) Capacity building and stakeholder involvement

This project is supported by the Asian Development Bank and has received local contribution from the Department of Public Works and Transport and the Urban Development Administration Authority.

The project aims to increase the competitiveness of Pakse as a regional economic and tourism centre of the southern Laos.

There are four levels of stakeholders that work to implement the project:

- (1) Steering committee from the provincial level
- (2) Project manager and implementation unit from main two public sector organisation
- (3) Negotiators from the district level
- (4) Ground organisations from the village level

Challenges include formulating a concise urban plan, budget constraints and lack of human resources

As there are several villages that will be affected by this project, there is strong emphasis on CEI, such as the consultation process and collating ideas from the people level, for instance, to improve road access and sanitation facilities for the poor.

The project is a part of the country partnership strategy of the Asian Development Bank for Lao PDR, from 2012 to 2016. It will also contribute to the Government of the Lao PDR's long-term urbanisation strategy and Pakse Urban Development Strategy, 2011 – 2030.

about the province

- Total Land Area: 12,508 km²
- Green Cover: 27.5 km²
- Population Size: 77,647
- Population Density: 630 per km²
- Median Age: 61
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 54,300

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA | Sri Lanka



**His Excellency Danasiri
Amaratunga**
*Mayor of Dehiwala-Mount
Lavinia Municipal Council*

Mr Danasiri Amaratunga entered politics in 1997 as a Municipal Councilor for Dehiwala-Mt Lavinia Municipal Council. In 2002 he was elected the Mayor of Dehiwala-Mt Lavinia, making him the youngest Mayor in Sri Lanka. A dedicated Mayor, he has been responsible for many development projects, and for the disciplined administration in the Council.

In 2009, His Excellency the President Mr Mahinda Rajapakse appointed the Mayor as the Chief organizer of the ruling party for Dehiwala, giving him even further opportunities to serve the people. Mr Danasiri Amaratunga was born in Dehiwala, and was educated at St. John's College, Nugegoda, and Royal College, Colombo. He obtained a degree in Business Management at the Los Angeles State University in the United States.

Case Study: 'PURA SABA' Participatory Development

Dehiwala Mount Lavinia Municipal Council has developed a platform to seek the public's views and assistance regarding basic development projects needed in their Grama Niladari - the smallest local unit, a village. 'Participatory Development' is an organisational structure that lets citizens express their interests, verbally or in writing.

Its main goals were to: ensure that development reflects the community's priorities, values and concerns; increase citizens' self-esteem; foster mutual respect; and encourage shared responsibility. Another major objective was to actively plan the economy and adopt social policies that enhance people's welfare. The municipal council strongly believe that empowering citizens to participate in decision-making is crucial to addressing social challenges. It also expected a Development Plan, giving local public service partners the freedom to collaborate to redesign services around citizens' needs, and the assurance of sustainable social impact on financial crisis.

The biggest challenge faced during implementation was creating a successful procedure to reach people. It started from community development centres, which have spread around the municipal area. Grama Niladari were subdivided into community groups called 'PURA SABA', whose leaders would be the professionals, businessmen and Social Welfare Society leaders in each area. They could then suggest and implement the most important development projects in their area. Ideas and necessary information were collected from each group by holding assemblies. Its leaders have realised the traditional ways of responding to societal demands are now insufficient, and social innovations need to be taken into account. The municipal council's 2013 development plan stresses the idea that 'development has to be woven around people, not people around development' – reflecting the spirit of 'Participatory Development'.

Case Study: Developing Janatha Pola Marketplace

Janatha Pola Marketplace in Mount Lavinia city was developed by Dehiwala Mount Lavina Municipal Council in 2012. The main objectives were winning concessions programmes to improve sales and increasing revenue through effective tenant outreach and leasing while meeting the needs and enhancing the satisfaction of the public.

Key stakeholders involved in this project were the Self Employees' Association and Pavement Traders' Association. Both associations have made an important contribution towards the success of this project by working together.

By providing 90 market stalls and 140 buggy stalls, it has been able to decrease the poverty rate and also encourage citizens to make efforts to maintain a sustainable economic growth.

It faced many planning and governance challenges during this project, such as determining a reasonable rental fee for the stalls, balancing and aligning the stakeholders' interests, assuring the security of the marketplace, securing energy supplies, and most importantly, a way to keep the marketplace clean.

By conducting discussions with interested parties and stakeholders it has been able to overcome the challenges. A reasonable rental fee was assessed in accordance with the reports from the government valuation department. Market supervisors and security officers were appointed to ensure good management

and safety. Tenders were also called for the cleaning service to choose a good service provider. Most importantly, and under the instructions of Honourable Minister of Economic Development, the municipal council allowed stallholders to trade rent-free for the first six months, in order to encourage their contribution towards the economic growth of Sri Lanka.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 21 km²
- Green Cover: 2.8 km²
- Population Size: 182,996
- Population Density: 8,714 per km²
- Median Age: 60
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 95,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sanitation and water improvements
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Public transport networks development

contact

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His Excellency Soichiro Takashima
Mayor of Fukuoka

Mayor Takashima was born on November 1, 1974. In 1997, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Dokkyo University. Then, he started work at Kyushu Asahi Broadcasting (KBC) as a presenter for the morning information programmes. Through his work, he was able to hear the voice of the citizens and to catch the city's vast possibilities. With the ability to promote and further expand the city's potential, he later decided to run for mayor and was elected as Mayor of Fukuoka City in 2010.

Mayor Takashima focuses on enhancing the dissemination of information by having a public discussion with the citizens and media on the city's long-standing milestones, of which had never been done in past years. His purpose is to establish a virtuous cycle of improving the quality of life and of urban growth, to enable all citizens to live an energetic life in the rich and vibrant city of Fukuoka.

Case Study: Seaside Momochi

In the late 1980s, Fukuoka city planned Momochi, a seaside city that faced the Hakata Bay with an area of 140 hectares within the proximity of Fukuoka city centre.

Momochi was to become a new international urban development for Asia and a new community development with human, information and cultural interaction.



To this end, Fukuoka city worked alongside the private sector to advance the development. Municipal

and private sectors collaborated to provide housing with rich green space, fun shopping facilities, cultural facilities such a library and museum, advanced hospital facilities and schools, the famous Fukuoka Tower landmark, and a multi-functional dome for baseball games and international conventions.

Momochi is also home to the Fukuoka Software Research Park, a centre for the research and development of software for Japanese and major foreign computer manufacturers as well as IT-oriented companies.

Fukuoka city has also developed a man-made beach at Momochi, one of the largest in Japan. The beach with

beachside parks form a recreation spot that is easily accessible by residents throughout the year.



Case Study: Tenjin Underground Shopping Arcade



During Japan's rapid economic growth in the 1970s, Fukuoka city, together with the private sector, planned the Tenjin Underground Shopping Arcade side-by-side retail buildings within the Tenjin district, which became the biggest shopping zone in Western Japan.

In 2006, the city extended the Tenjin Underground Shopping Arcade for the further development of the city with a new subway line. The objectives of this extension are to strengthen the various transportation facilities such as the subway, train and bus terminals; facilitate and guarantee the safety of pedestrians; relieve the traffic congestion on the ground; and create an attractive urban centre.

A company funded by municipal and private enterprises undertook the construction work as well as the daily operation of the Tenjin Underground

Shopping Arcade, while the private sector developed the underground passage to connect the Tenjin Underground Shopping Arcade to the offices and commercial buildings.

The underground network now extends as wide as 20 hectares. It is approximately 590 metres long with about 150 shops and connects three stations as well as business and commercial buildings.

The design adopts a Southern European style unified with a vault ceiling of arabesques, cobbled pavements, highlighted by a contrast between light and shadow creating "a mature serene atmosphere".

Fukuoka city and the central national government support the construction and daily operation by giving tax reliefs at the national and municipal levels.

UK-based international lifestyle magazine Monocle has voted Fukuoka as one of world's most liveable cities and Tenjin the world's best shopping city.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 341.32 km²
- Green Cover: 188.63 km²
- Population Size: 1,463,743
- Population Density: 4,288.5 per km²
- Median Age: 40.55
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 663,820
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 12.33% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Promotion of community welfare
- Promotion of tourism and MICE industry
- Encourage the creation of new industries, entrepreneurship, and establishment

contact

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GENERAL SANTOS | Philippines



Her Excellency Darlene R. Antonino-Custodio
Mayor of General Santos

Mayor Darlene knows what public service means, especially in closely-knit communities. Her academic background is in business management and she grew up thinking that public service is a way of life for all people.

For nine years as a legislator, she worked on what she felt her constituents need the most – protecting the interests of women and children; ensuring quality education and providing scholarship programmes for the poor; and ensuring peace and order. The people of General Santos City elected her as Local Chief Executive in 2010. In her three years of leadership, the young and prolific Mayor never wavered in her vows to make better the lives of her constituents. She has improved programmes attuned to the reduction of poverty incidence in the city, not by amelioration but by empowerment. As she has said: “We must remember that poverty is never an excuse for being unproductive. We will see to it that your government is not only serving you but empowering you...”

Case Study: City with a Green Soul



The main intent of the project is towards greening and aesthetics, integrating all the beautification programmes of the city and the national programme. The City Government through the Kagandangan Gensan project under the Waste Management Office, worked in cooperation with the City Environment and Natural Resources. They formulated necessary policies related to environmental protection and waste management, and spearheaded the beautification and greening project implementation, in partnership with the community and the private sector.

At the grassroots level, the community are involved in proper waste management, maintenance of community beautification projects and greening activities. Among the major challenges are these: regulating the hanging of streamers and billboards in public places, limited resources, and the alignment of beautification projects for major thoroughfares to that of city road projects specifically the installation of traffic signal lights. The key to overcoming major challenges is to involve stakeholders in policy formulation and the planning process, prior to project implementation.



Case Study: Circumferential Road Project

This project was envisioned to provide a continuous free flowing road link that would serve the fringes of the city proper, to accommodate the city's major urban expansion and to complement the airport, the fishport and the wharf.

The key stakeholders participated in the consultation process, carried out the lobbying of funds for the project, and closely monitored the implementation.

The community was involved in the consultation process, particularly those who were affected by the right-of-way to be acquired by the government's Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) for the project.

The challenge faced was in the lobbying for financing or funding to complete the project. This is because the allocation and provision of funds by the national government is always affected by the political scenario in the country.

To address problems affecting the project planning and implementation, constant consultation of the leaders and stakeholders was carried out.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 536.06 km²
- Green Cover: 70.373 km²
- Population Size: 538,086
- Population Density: 1,004 per km²
- Median Age: 22.7
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 190,885
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 29% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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His Excellency Ramiro Hernández García
Mayor of Guadalajara

Ramiro Hernández García was born on 19 February 1954. He is an agricultural engineer and graduated from the University of Guadalajara. He also holds a Masters Degree in Rural Economy Development.

He was elected mayor of the city of Guadalajara in 2012, for a three-year term ending in October 2015.

He has been an active member of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) since 1971, where he has held different positions.

During the early years of his career, he worked in different public organisations and agencies related to agriculture, fishing, and food issues. He held several positions in the National Farmer Confederation.

His political career began in 1988, as a federal member of the Parliament. He then held different positions in the local Parliament. His latest position before being elected Mayor was Senator for the state of Jalisco, from 2006 – 2012.

Case Study: Guadalajara Digital Creative City



The project involves the recovery of the historical city centre and its revitalisation through the development of a cluster of companies specialising in the production of digital media such as animation, video games and multimedia. The project evolved from a competition sponsored by the Ministry of Economy, where Guadalajara was selected from 11 cities in Mexico.

It is led by the National Chamber of Electronics Telecommunications and Information Technology, in coordination with the three levels of government and the participation of international experts such as:

- Carlo Ratti of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), who supplied catalyst projects, the mobility, infrastructure and sustainability vision; and
- Metropolis Foundation, which provided the technical studies for the Integrated Sustainable Urban Developments (DUIs) certification.

Guadalajara's government and the university – Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente (ITESO) – organised workshops with thematic focuses, for members of the community. Citizens were involved with workshops and social activities.



Case Study: Project Integration Guadalajara



This entails a plan for integrated urban development, public management model and

civic development model, in a zone with informal human settlements.

It started from the programme of decentralised horizontal cooperation of the European Commission URBAL III / EUROPAID, in which the German city of Stuttgart leads the INTEGRATION project in the cities of Chihuahua, Guadalajara, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Quito and Bogota.

The main objective of the programme is to improve the socioeconomic conditions and quality of life of the population, for the proper development of urban centres. It also seeks to encourage direct and lasting cooperation between cities on both continents.

The INTEGRATION programme aims to promote sustainable urban improvement plans, through the revitalisation of abandoned or disused sites.

The intention is to increase awareness about the containment of urban sprawl and inner urban development, taking into account international standards of quality of life. Ecological and social

aspects are included as fundamental premises to facilitate:

- Generation of jobs and a healthy lifestyle in the abandoned or disused areas
- Care of the environment and remediation of pollution processes
- Strengthening the political power of local authorities regarding the development of society
- Generation of adequate living conditions for the community

A committee was formed by the following local government offices: President's Office, Social Development Ministry, Culture Ministry, Urban Planning Commission, Ecology and Environment Ministry, Economic Promotion Ministry, Treasury, Planning Ministry, Land Registry Office, and Administration Ministry. Representatives from Stuttgart were also involved in the project.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 151.4 km²
- Green Cover: 9.5 km²
- Population Size: 1,495,189
- Population Density: 9,874.4 per km²
- Median Age: 23
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 598,588
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 39.6% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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The Honorable Peter H. Brown
*Chairman of the Mayor's
International Trade and
Development Council, Houston*

Mr Brown is Chairman of the Mayor's International Trade and Development Council in Houston. He is also the co-founder and Director of BetterHouston, a non-profit civic organisation, dedicated to the betterment of our neighbourhoods and the urban environment. A Member of Houston City Council (2006 – 2010) and former mayoral candidate (2009), he previously directed a nationally-recognised design firm, known for innovative projects in Houston and 22 other American cities. He strongly believes in the transformative and innovative power of cities in the global economy, and the cultural role of innovative urban design. Mr Brown has devoted his career to public service, especially to improving the quality and character of the urban environment.

Mr Brown holds a B.A. from the University of Houston, a B.Arch, M.Arch, and Master of City Planning degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Case Study: Energy Efficiency Programmes and Projects

The Houston Green Office Challenge (www.houstongoc.org) invites commercial office owners/managers and tenants to increase their environmental and economic performance in cleaner transportation choices, energy conservation, property management/tenant engagement, water efficiency and waste reduction. To date, there are over 400 participants including building owners, managers and tenants. Year 3 is underway.

Additionally, the City of Houston launched the Energy Efficiency Incentive Program allowing eligible commercial building owners to apply for funding to make energy efficiency improvements and reduce utility expenses and greenhouse gases. The project must show a minimum of 15% energy savings.



The US Department of Energy (DOE) has recently described the City of Houston as a leader in weatherisation through the Residential Energy Efficiency Program (REEP). The City received \$23 million from the DOE to help thousands of Houston residents. Centerpoint and the City of Houston have partnered to

continue the program in 2013. To date, over 13,000 Houstonians have benefited; there has been 12–18% kWh reduction; as high as 20% over summer months; and average savings of \$60–\$125 per month.

Starting from 1 February 2013, the City of Houston Energy Code for residential structures requires that new buildings achieve 10% efficiency above the currently adopted Houston Energy Code (i.e. 10% above IECC 2009). Houston is the first city in Texas to be 10% above IECC 2009. As per an ordinance adopted in 2011, the City Council will vote again at the end of 2013 to adopt 15% above IECC 2009, putting Houston in compliance with IECC 2012. The City also now requires new residential buildings to be solar ready.

Case Study: Sustainable Food and Urban Agriculture



The City of Houston is leading the way for expanded local food production – reducing truck transportation emissions as well as providing savings and health benefits to Houstonians.

The City Gardens and Farmers Market Initiative supports urban gardens and markets that inspire and empower people of diverse backgrounds to grow, eat and buy local and organic food. The initiative improves health and nutrition, creates community and supports valuable local businesses that together sustain and improve the environment.

By collaborating with Houston Green Office Challenge participants, the City has planted numerous vegetable gardens in downtown Houston. The City has also encouraged the sale and purchase of local food by starting a weekly farmers market at City Hall, with over 40 vendors.

Additionally, the Mayor’s Council on Health and the Environment created an obesity task force to look at the importance of healthy eating and exercise. The Go Healthy Houston initiative will review and implement sustainable food policies for Houston to create work, school, and neighborhood environments conducive to healthier eating and increased physical activity among residents.

The City also launched in October 2013, “Urban Grows”. The City now provides the use of City land for neighborhood allotment gardens. The first allotment garden using this new model was built in the Sunnyside neighbourhood.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 1,552.93 km²
- Population Size: 2,099,451
- Population Density: 1,351.93 per km²

contact

www.houstontx.gov



His Excellency Sutanto Soehodho

Deputy Governor of Jakarta for Trade, Industry and Transportation

Sutanto Soehodho has held a Professorship for Transportation Modelling at the University of Indonesia since 2004. He received his Master Degree and Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Tokyo.

Prof Soehodho has been through various positions such as CEO of a toll road company, Director of a cement industry, Vice Rector of the University of Indonesia, and, since 2009 as the Deputy Governor of Jakarta for Trade, Industry and Transportation.

As Deputy Governor, Sutanto Soehodho envisions Jakarta as a city with modern services which can compete with other developed cities. He emphasises that the smooth transportation of people and goods should be the comparative advantage of Jakarta in the future. To accomplish this, Jakarta should have a sound public transport system, a world class port and airport.

Case Study: Bus Rapid Transit

Transjakarta Busway is an entity established by the Jakarta Capital City Government to manage the bus rapid transit (BRT) system. The BRT system is part of the city's Macro Transportation Policy strategies. The idea of BRT development is to improve the quality of mass transportation services in term of safety, integration, comfortable, efficient and affordability. It aims to shift commuters from using private vehicles to mass transportation, to ease traffic congestion in the city.



Over its nine-year journey, Transjakarta Busway has served 12 corridors along 184.31km, the longest length of BRT lanes in the

world. The planning, development and operations of Transjakarta Busway is managed by Jakarta Capital City Government, where the operations of the fleet, ticketing and other supporting activities are organised by several bus operators. The BRT system is used by more than 350,000 passengers daily. Transjakarta Busway regularly evaluates and coordinates its operations with other related stakeholders, improving services through the application of computerised ticketing system and other operational activities. The public can also access all information about the integrated BRT system on its official website (www.transjakarta.co.id).

Several spots on the BRT corridors, especially those in road intersections, are shared by other private vehicles, causing delays during traffic congestion. The main challenge of Transjakarta Busway today is to keep the 12 corridors free from private vehicles to improve the regularity of BRT journeys. Thus, it is planning an increase of 1,000 new fleets this year, providing each fleet with GPS and increasing the number of personnel to guard against congested spots across all corridors.

Case Study: Jakarta Flood Canals



Jakarta is a flood-prone city traversed by 13 streams originating from outside regions, which empty into the Bay of Jakarta. As Jakarta is located in a delta, high tides of the Java Sea adversely affect the city's low lands. To minimise damage, the Jakarta administration applies flood control management to reduce inundated areas gradually. Flood control management is divided into structural and non-structural strategies. Structural strategies are deployed through the development of facilities and infrastructure such as flood canals, reservoirs, polders and pumps.

The concept of two flood canals that circles most of the city areas to control the flow of water from the river upstream and to regulate the volume of water coming into the city was manifested in the development of the West Flood Canal and the East Flood Canal.

The construction of West Flood Canal was started in 1922.

To reduce the threat of flooding in eastern region of the city, the East Flood Canal was built from 2003 to 2010. It is planned to accommodate the flow of five rivers with catchment areas covering approximately 207 km². The 23.5km Canal crosses 13 sub-districts of the North and East Jakarta Municipalities. The total construction cost was 4.9 trillion Rupiah, coming from the budgets of the Jakarta administration and the Ministry of Public Works.

The Canal is now able to reduce the duration of inundation in 13 flood-prone areas, from days to only a couple of hours, during severe flooding.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 662.33 km²
- Green Cover: 66.1 km²
- Population Size: 10,187,595
- Population Density: 15,342 per km²
- Median Age: 27
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 4,636,836
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 39.8% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing

contact

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Al-haj M.M.M Jauffer
*Honourable Mayor of Urban
Council, Kalutara*

Al-haj M.M.M Jauffer is Mayor of Kalutara. He was a gem merchant from his teenage years, after completing his advanced level school education. This gave him a charisma to face any challenges and to develop personal relationships locally and internationally by moving with the buyers. He learnt that planning and implementation must be always at a high level in business and in daily life. While he has done well as good businessman, he did not forget his social responsibilities. This pushed him into political life when a vacancy arose.

In 1997, he got considerable preferential votes and became a representative to the Urban Council. Since then he had attempted to put the community's development first before his personal business, and this helped him to eventually become the Mayor. As Mayor, he has prioritised mainly the public health sector to be developed, in the following areas: garbage collection which has changed Kalutara to a beautiful, tidy and healthy city; and a dengue preventive programme which is in progress.

Case Study: Cultural Centre for Kalutara Town



Surveys conducted within the Kalutara Urban Council limits revealed that there are many traditional crafts and industries located within the city. In order to safeguard these valuable traditional crafts and industries, it is necessary to establish a centre to promote and protect them. Some of these traditional cottage industries include pottery, coir and reed products, batiks, handlooms, wood carving, etc. In addition there are also traditional low country dancing, music and other rituals which are gradually fading away from the modern society. Indigenous medicines and systems are also important element of Kalutara's traditions which needs to be protected and promoted.

By establishing a cultural centre, these industries and traditions can be preserved in a central location. Through the cultural centre, these traditions can be promoted among the younger generation, which will eventually help to preserve them from generation to generation.

Case Study: Solid Waste Collection

This project proposes to cover 16GN divisions in the Kalutara Urban Council limits within the Kalutara district.

The main town and the trade hub of Kalutara district is the Kalutara town. The total population in the Kalutara Urban Council area is about 45,000 and it covers an area of about 7.65 km².

Due to rapid urbanisation the number of new constructions are increasing hence the space to dispose waste is has become a serious issue, this has led to unsystematic disposal of garbage.

Therefore it is necessary to design and implement a system to solid waste within the Urban Council limits of Kalutara. This will lead to increasing the efficiency of the labourers and also create a pleasant environment.

Currently the system adopted by the Urban Council is to load the garbage collected at the roadsides to a tractor trailers and dispose them at the dumping site.

If the waste are separated and collected, it can be delivered to separate collection centres. The tractor trailers used for this purposes should also have compartments to collect the different kinds of waste that have been separated accordingly.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 7.64 km²
- Green Cover: 75% of total land area
- Population Size: 45,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

www.kalutara.uc.gov.lk

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His Excellency Mahindra Ratwatte
Mayor of Kandy

Mahindra Ratwatte was born and bred in the beautiful and cultural city of Kandy and studied at its leading school – Trinity College Kandy.

From a young age, he has been involved in export of Sri Lankan tea, and ended up as Director of George Stuart and Co., a company which was established in 1835. Presently he is also Chairman of a reputed security firm in Sri Lanka.

Coming from a political background, where his father served as Minister of Power and Energy and Minister of Defence, Mahindra Ratwatte was also inspired to serve the people of Kandy. He contested the mayoral election successfully, defeating the former incumbent after a period of 58 years.

Case Study: Relocation of Pavement Hawkers to Unutilised Space in the Heart of the City

Space is a constraint in the internal road system of Kandy. The removal of age-old ruins of this area, which has been declared as a world heritage city, is not an option. The city has to manage within the existing system. One of the problems here is posed by the makeshift stalls put up by pavement hawkers, which has gained rapid popularity especially during the festive seasons. This is a widespread phenomenon occurring across the country. The pavement has been turned into a rentable property by the city's informal sector, and being completely encroached by the pavement hawkers, people now move on the main street, blocking traffic movement. This is an open violation of the municipal by-laws and regulations. Therefore the Municipal Council made a decision to open up a separate area to accommodate 450 pavement hawkers, where they can operate.

With the blessings of Central Provincial Council, the total cost of the project (13.5 million SLR) could be recovered. Preparation of tender documents, call for tenders and other related administrative procedures were performed by the Provincial Council. Technical assistance, supervision and co-ordination of the project was also partly done by the Provincial Council.

A well-organised and spacious place, located in heart of the city, was given to the pavement hawkers. They agreed to make a monthly payment to the council, and take care of the maintenance of the place.

Shop owners who are enjoying the benefit of their removal have been motivated to contribute to the reconstruction of the pavement with natural stones, and to beautify their premises by growing plants under the guidance of the Peradeniya Botanical Garden and the Municipal Council.

The big challenge faced was the allocation of places for vendors. However council managed to handle this situation, through explanations and drawing a raffle for the allocation.

Case Study: Introducing Homecomposting

Kandy is the second largest city in Sri Lanka. Its geographical situation is such that it limits buildable land area. Therefore, compared to other Sri Lankan cities, Kandy has a high population density. With that, the council faces the challenge of garbage removal. 150 cubic tons of garbage is generated daily. Its 28-acre landfill is now at a saturated level, hence it is time for the city to rethink ways to minimise the disposal of soil waste. As the landfill is overflowing, an intermediate treatment facility could be considered. Among intermediate treatments, incineration plays a vital role. However as this incurs high operational costs, thus the council took steps to introduce home composting as a way to minimise waste disposal and extend the lifespan of the landfill. As a first attempt, it was introduced in outer territory of the city. The aim of the project is to distribute at least 10,000 compost barrels in five years. So far, nearly 2000 - 2500 compost barrels has been distributed in the pilot project area. It resulted in 8 – 10 cubic tons of garbage reduction per day.

The Municipal Council was the main implementing body and the final decision maker for the project. For its smooth operation, power has been delegated to the municipal solid waste management division by the Municipal Commissioner.

In implementing this project the challenges the council had to face were financing, and also how to transport the barrels. However as the citizens were willing to bear the 50% of the cost, the council was able to subsidise the other 50% of the cost. The citizens have participated actively and gave their fullest co-operation for the success of the project. Community-based organisations also helped in awareness programmes.



His Worship Ndayisaba Fidele
Mayor of Kigali

Ndayisaba Fidele is the Mayor of the City of Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. Mayor Ndayisaba holds a Masters in Economics from Sherbrook University in Quebec, Canada. He has wide experience in tax administration both at the local government level, and the national level where he was one of the architects of the local government fiscal system in Rwanda.

Mayor Ndayisaba worked at different levels in the Rwandan tax administration for over 10 years. Then in 2006 he was appointed Executive Secretary of the City of Kigali. In 2007, he was appointed Governor of the Southern province in Rwanda. In February 2011, he stood for elections to be Mayor of the City of Kigali. He won and is presently serving his first five-year term. He has spearheaded infrastructure development in the city, put in place structures that facilitate doing business, and embarked on smart public finance management initiatives in the city management.

Mayor Ndayisaba is married and is a father of three children.

Case Study: Kigali Construction Permit – Management Information System Project

Kigali Master Plans, initiated in 2005 with the Kigali Conceptual Master Plan, are set for completion in June 2013. Construction is predicted to expand dramatically in the next 10 years. But the implementation of the Master Plans and investor attraction are dependent on an efficient and transparent Construction Permit (CP) process that promotes development of housing and commercial space, saves time and money, and encourages citizens to build according to plans.

Under a national Doing Business Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the Rwanda Development Board, the City of Kigali (CoK) has been streamlining its CP administration process. This includes large commercial and residential projects currently overseen by the City One Stop Center (OSC) and single-family residential construction permitting overseen by the three District Land Bureaus of CoK.

This project implements a web-based system for the full CP process cycle. It also includes capacity building, management leadership and professional development, training and building awareness for the new system. Elements of sustainability are included to promote potential cost recovery and/or the use of CP data to link it with the broader city revenue generation and infrastructure planning.

The objective is to ensure full compliance with the CoK Client Charter for construction permits, to foster a conducive investment climate. Secondary goals are to institute e-governance in Kigali, enhance reliable service delivery, and promote public confidence and satisfaction with city governance.

The project was initiated in February 2012. Software development and training was completed in 2012, and other elements in 2013. Now in the final stages of piloting, communications, and change management, it has already improved service delivery according to client feedback. A second customer satisfaction survey will contribute to ongoing improvements after June 2013, when this project ends.

Case Study: Agaseke Project – Providing Employment for Women



The Agaseke promotion project is a Rwandan Handcrafts Making Project established in 2007 by Kigali City, with the support and partnership of Imbuto Foundation (The First Lady's Office) and then Rwanda Development Board. Its vision is to provide opportunities for vulnerable, unemployed and landless women of the city, by supporting them to create their own employment and a sustainable livelihood, thereby enabling them to redeem themselves and their families out of extreme poverty.

In Rwanda the majority of people below the poverty line are women. After the 1994 genocide, a majority of women lost their male breadwinners and as a result many were forced to be the heads of households. Many are uneducated and unskilled, which makes it difficult to find employment and sustain themselves and their families.

Some of the women targeted under the project have been begging on the streets, others have

been involved in peddling fruits and vegetables on the streets. Women sold their products at a giveaway price and this hardly supported their basic needs. Also, peddling is an illegal business activity. The Agaseke project was therefore initiated as an answer to these problems.

The project encourages women to get organised in cooperatives so that it is easier to provide them with the support they need. Women have so far formed 54 cooperatives in all the three districts of Kigali City.

The project has helped women increase their income and improved their livelihoods. The cooperatives are now selling their products to the US and Japanese markets.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 729.85 km²
- Green Cover: 36.33 km²
- Population Size: 1,135,428
- Population Density: 1,556 per km²
- Median Age: 20
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 486,643
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 2% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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info@kigalicity.gov.rw

KUCHING NORTH | Malaysia



Datuk Haji Abang Abdul Wahap Bin Haji Abang Julai
Mayor of Kuching North City Commission

Datuk Haji Abang Abdul Wahap Bin Haji Abang Julai is the sixth mayor of Kuching North City Commission, and was conferred on 1 Aug 2011.

Upon completion of his secondary school education, he worked as a teacher before becoming a Probationary Inspector in 1970. His love for the job carried him for 37 years (1970 – 2007). Abdul Wahap received his Advance Diploma in Police Science at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1989, and Bachelor of Law (LLB) (Honours) from Universiti Islam Antarabangsa (UIA) in 1994. Abdul Wahap served as State Deputy Police Commissioner of Sarawak from 2002 – 2005. His last post with the police was as Director of Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) at Bukit Aman Police HQ, Kuala Lumpur, and he retired in 2007. In 2007, he was awarded the ‘Panglima Gagah Pasukan Police’, the highest award in Malaysian Police Force and ‘Panglima Jasa Negara’ which carries the title “Datuk”, by His Majesty King of Malaysia.

Case Study: Bintangor River Rehabilitation Project

The objective of the project was to engage the riverbanks settlers in rehabilitating the polluted Bintangor River.

Kuching North City Hall served as the project coordinator, while the Natural Resources and Environmental Board, Department of Environment did the water quality monitoring and promotion of the project. Sarawak Riverboats handled the logistics of the river transport required, and Goatboy Range provided the technical expertise on “Effective Microorganisms” (EM) technology.



JKKK (Committee for Village Safety, Cleanliness and Health of Bintangor and Masjid Village)

played its role by advocating the community. Through them, the local community was briefed and involved in the project.

The challenge faced was in coordinating the inter-agency response, and this was overcome through regular meetings and site visits.



Case Study: Musical Sundays



Musical Sundays is a community project in line with Kuching North City Hall's (KNCH) 'Clean, Beautiful and Safe City' approach towards the vision of a 'City with a Soul'. Musical Sundays is held on every second Sunday each month. The performers (singers, musicians and backup crew) are all volunteers. KNCH's role is to facilitate the volunteers and realise this programme for the community to enjoy an afternoon of good music. The performances at the Sarawak Museum Garden have brought back fond memories to the people as there were such musical performances there 30 years ago.

The objective is to provide an avenue for talented musicians to perform and build up their talent. Secondly, it is to encourage professional musicians to give back to society as part of their corporate social responsibility. Thirdly, Musical Sunday is to create a place for families to come together and have an

evening of fun and entertainment. Lastly, it is to give life to the city through the spirit of volunteerism.

Through Musical Sundays, KNCH and the community have developed closer links. The community have also developed in their skills. The challenges of this project are firstly the weather since it has an open air concept, and to get bigger crowds to come. On average the crowd is about 250 to 300. However, through social media, quality of the performances and a closer relationship with the local print media, there is a constant audience. The hope is that Musical Sundays will become an icon of Kuching City.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 369.48 km²
- Green Cover: 28.345 km²
- Population Size: 206,833 (April 2013)
- Population Density: 559.79 per km²

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Riverbank Resettlement

contact

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KUCHING SOUTH | Malaysia



Dato' James Chan Khay Syn *Mayor of Kuching City South Council*

The Honorable Dato James Chan Khay Syn was born on 1 June 1950. He was first appointed as the Mayor of Kuching City South Council in June 2008 and is now serving his third term. He is the first non-political Mayor in Kuching South. He was conferred the title 'Dato' by the Sarawak State Government for his excellent service and contributions to the development of Kuching South in the past four years. Under his administration, Kuching South was awarded the Tourist City Award during the 2nd World Cities Scientific Development Forum and 1st Mayor Summit on Disaster Risk Reduction co-organised by United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), World Cities Scientific Development Alliance (WCSDA) and Sister Cities International. During the Alliance for Healthy Cities (AFHC) 5th Global Conference, Kuching South was awarded the WHO Recognition for Healthy Cities Best Practice in the Public Sanitary Convenience Category, and Dato James also received the AFHC Awards for Pioneers in Healthy Cities.

Case Study: Public Sanitary Convenience

The city council, in line with its missions and visions, introduced the Public Sanitary Improvement Works with the objectives of educating and changing the attitudes of the public on the proper use of the sanitary facilities and to promote hygienic practices. The project also raised the standard of toilets and promoted world-class culture among the communities on the usage of sanitary facilities.



The planning and provision of the tasks within the project occurred across a wide section of Kuching City South Council departments and

sections as well as government agencies, private sector and non-governmental organisations. These include the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Quality Restroom Association Malaysia (QRAM), community leaders, neighbourhood communities and various recreational bodies.

The challenges faced while implementing the project were both tangible and intangible. The fixed mindsets of the people were the hardest to overcome. These attitudes were changed by going to the ground; including the people in the decision-making group of the project; and continuous dissemination of information via the media and through seminars and demonstrations. Another challenge faced was insufficient funds within the council to repair and upgrade public amenities and facilities, which could have delayed the project. Eventually, funds were sourced from federal and state governments. In addition, private companies and non-governmental organisations also helped sponsor the project as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility to the community.

The Kuching South Council was awarded the WHO Recognition for Healthy Cities Best Practice under Public Sanitary Convenience Category in Brisbane, Australia in 2012.

Case Study: Healthy City Programme



The objectives of this programme were to develop and maintain Kuching South's physical and social environments with the ultimate aim of supporting and promoting better health and quality of life. It aimed to create vibrancy in the city and creativity, inclusivity and diversity within the communities, and to develop Kuching South as a smart city, one that is technologically progressive, environmentally friendly and safe for its residents as well as visitors.

The planning and provision of the activities within the project occurred across a wide section of the city council departments and sections as well as the private sector and non-governmental organisations.

There was strong participation and collaboration from key players from various sectors. These included community members, community-based organisations, community service providers, non-governmental organisations, consumer groups, local

government authorities, state and national government authorities, educational institutions, private enterprises, media and so forth. This enabled the programme to win over public support.

A challenge faced while implementing this project was insufficient funds within the council to implement the activities. Funds were eventually sourced from federal and state government as well as from private companies and non-governmental organisations.

Mayor Dato' James Chan Khay Syn was awarded the AFHC Awards for Pioneers in Healthy Cities (Individual Category) under Alliance of Healthy Cities in Brisbane, Australia in 2012.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 61.53 km²
- Green Cover: 0.009548 km²
- Population Size: 280,000
- Population Density: 16.6 per km²
- Median Age: 40.55
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 70%
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 10% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sanitation and water improvements
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State
- Neighbourliness programme

contact

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Her Excellency Concepción Dancausa
First Deputy Mayor of Madrid

Concepción Dancausa has been the First Deputy Mayor and Member of the Governing Council, Delegate for Economy, Finance and Public Administration, of the Madrid City Government, since December 2011. Her previous positions include: Member of the Governing Council, Delegate for Family and Social Services. Madrid City Government (2007 – 2011); President of the Madrid Assembly, Regional Government (2003 – 2007). At the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, she was Secretary General for Social Affairs (2000 – 2003), Director General of the Woman's Institute (1996 – 2000), and Deputy Director for NGOs and Subsidies (1991 – 1996). She had also worked in the Spanish Embassies of Paraguay and Argentina. She has also been: President of the Observatory for Equal Opportunities and Member of the European Committee for Equal Opportunities (1996 – 2002); President of the Observatory for Childhood (2000 – 2002); Vice President of the Organising Committee, UN Assembly on Ageing (April 2002). She received the Golden Medal of the Spanish Red Cross in 2008.

Case Study: Rio Madrid Project



“Madrid Rio” has been one of the largest urban transformation projects in the history of Madrid. It involved the burial of 6 km of the M-30, the city’s first ring road, in order to free up 120 ha of public space at the Manzanares river banks. This space was then used to create an Urban Park, with the following objectives:

- To link the city’s southern districts to the historic centre
- To remove the historical barrier between the city and the river
- To connect more than 2,000 ha of scattered open spaces
- To bring nature closer to the city
- To improve urban landscape and air quality; reduce noise and sound pollution in six districts
- To create several sports facilities all along the park

The project was promoted and managed by the City of Madrid, with its own funding, and with the collaboration of many internal and external professionals. A project-specific website was created, to provide information on the work progress. There was a suggestions box, and these were answered in less than a week. Three permanent information points explaining the different phases of the project were also set up on the site.

Various challenges were faced including:

- Policy challenges – due to the enormous importance of urban transformation and the significant budget spent
- Technical challenges – due to the huge complexity of the project that was executed without cutting the traffic flow in any moment; the fact that the infrastructure had to be built next to a river; and the short time lapse (seven years) of the whole project
- Social challenges: due to the living conditions of neighbouring residents during the works



about the city

- Total Land Area: 604.3 km²
- Green Cover: 223.01 km²
- Population Size: 3,237,937
- Population Density: 5,400 per km²
- Median Age: 43.01
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 1,654,200
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 709,060

contact

www.madrid.es



His Excellency Dr Ilham Arief Sirajuddin
Mayor of Makassar

Ilham Arief Sirajuddin was a member of the provincial parliament, before being elected as the Mayor of Makassar City in 2004. He was re-elected for a second term (2009 – 2014). He has a Doctoral Degree in Public Administration and has attended various training and conferences on city development, such as the Temasek Foundation Leaders in Urban Governance Programme 2012 in Singapore and the International Conference on Eco2 Cities 2012, in Yokohama.

Since becoming the Mayor, he has concentrated on providing and revitalising city infrastructure as well as environmental quality for sustainable development, free education access and health care for poor communities. In recognition of his work, Mayor Ilham has received a number of awards from the President of the Republic of Indonesia. Makassar has enjoyed spectacular economic growth and infrastructure development in the past few years, supporting the city's vision: Makassar towards the World City with Local Wisdom by 2030.

Case Study: Revitalisation of Karebosi Square

As part of Makassar's town planning, the Karebosi square, a common space for city residents, was revitalised by developing a commercial district below it. Its condition was very bad, thus the community asked the City Government to redevelop that area to be more attractive, comfortable, and optimal as a public space.

Due to limitations of the Government's budget, the Government tried to find a solution. First, an open competition for the design of Karebosi was held. Participants came from university students, academics, and consultants, and the criteria they were given for the design was as such: improvement of green areas, flood control, and public-private-partnership (PPP). This competition was at the national level, and there were almost 100 participants. From this competition, the Government found the best design based on community's selection. Second, the Government of Makassar did an open bidding for an investor to revitalise Karebosi Square through public announcements in the newspapers, where the winner of the open bidding could develop the underground space as a commercial area, and the square as a public space.

The revitalisation of Karebosi square has given much benefit, not only for the Government of Makassar, but also to the community and private sector investors. The Government obtained revenue; the community can use it as a public space for recreation, religion events and a shopping centre; and the investor benefits from the utilisation of the underground space as the commercial area. Karebosi is now one of strategic places in Makassar City.



Case Study: Reclamation of Losari Beach



Losari Beach, located on west side of Makassar City, has a number of potential environmental problems especially in its coastal and oceans. The Government of Makassar is paying attention to some ecological issues there, such as traffic congestion, the informal sector, sedimentation, water pollution, rise in sea levels and flooding.

The Government of Makassar is taking strategic action in this area, beginning with reclamation activities in coastal Losari. Many reclamation projects face challenges from environmental NGOs, but finally all of them agreed with the reclamation after the local government stated clearly that the project will involve the community in the process of development, and that the design of the reclamation would be open to competition.

At Losari Beach, there are three semi-circular yards that serve as public spaces. They are about four-hectares wide. In addition to a cleaner waterfront, with wide pedestrian sidewalks and shady trees, Losari has been equipped with stronger walls and wave barriers to guard the area from high waves and sea level rises, which is especially important during the stormy season. Losari is now referred to by other Indonesian coastal cities as a prime example of how to incorporate climate change adaptation into urban planning and prepare for future climate-induced disasters.

The area has now become a popular shopping area for tourists and locals alike, bringing much needed economic benefits to the local community, in addition to increased resilience against flooding and other climate change risks.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 175.77 km²
- Green Cover: 19.33%
- Population Size: 1,349,099
- Population Density: 7,620 per km²
- Median Age: 35
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 718,393

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sanitation and water improvements
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

www.makassarkota.go.id



His Excellency Andrei Sharonov
Deputy Mayor for Economic Policy, Moscow

Mr Sharonov graduated as an engineer from Ufa State Aviation Technical University and as a lawyer from Russian Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation (RAPA). He also holds a PhD in Social Studies.

He was a Member of the Soviet Parliament, Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR (1989 – 1991); First Minister of Youth Affairs (1991 – 1996); Deputy Minister, State Secretary and First Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Economic Development (1997 – 2007); Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Troika Dialog (2007 – 2010). He also sat on the boards of several Russian companies. Since 2010, Mr Sharonov has been Deputy Mayor of Moscow for Economic Policy, in charge of budgeting, industrial and city business development, competition and public procurement policy, trade and services. He is also the head of a regional tariff regulator. Since 2012, he has been the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Moscow Urban Forum.

Case Study: “Strogino” Technopark

Due to the decreasing size of Moscow's manufacturing base, the city authorities were faced with the task of creating new high-tech jobs, particularly in the outskirts of the city. As a result, in 2007 the North West Administrative Region of Moscow created the “Strogino” Technopark, with a business incubator for 850 jobs.

The Moscow Government had allocated the site for the Technopark in 2004.

Together with the Ministry for Economic

Development of Russia, with the City Government covering a two-third share, the City carried out the capital reconstruction and equipping of the preserved building of a technical college constructed in the 1990s.



The Technopark was supported in the attraction of tenants by the prefecture and the relevant departments of the Moscow Government. The selection of tenants has been taking place over the last one and a half years, with local entrepreneurs keenly participating.

In 2007 and 2010 there were issues regarding the insufficiency of the electricity supply at the site due to the large numbers of manufacturing companies amongst the Technopark's tenants. In order to resolve this issue, the Government amended the investment policy of MOESK, responsible for the construction of

substations, to include the construction and reconstruction of substations and power transmission cables.



Case Study: “Moscow” Technopolis

The “Moscow” Technopolis is a pilot project involving the conversion of an industrial site, a former car factory, which began to be implemented in 2011. It is a highly attractive infrastructure asset suitable for locating production facilities, for both Russian and foreign investors.

The Moscow Government and “Rosnano” have participated actively in the project. “Rosnano” (the Institute of Development of the Russian Federation) played a key role in the modernisation of the site and in attracting tenants. The Government of Moscow arranged the launch of the project, including the financing to develop the necessary infrastructure, and provided tax subsidies and priority access to connections to the city’s technical networks.

Around 1,000 people currently work at the site and once the planned capacity is reached this number will increase to between 5,000 – 7,000 people. The employment statistics for residents of this region are particularly high.



The main risk in relation to the realisation of this project was the potential failure to reconcile the interests of all of the involved parties – the Government of Moscow, development institutes, the foreign companies involved in the project. Thus far there are at least 16 tenants, with the planned investment of these companies exceeding USD\$130 million.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 2,570 km²
- Green Cover: 929 km²
- Population Size: 11,979,500
- Population Density: 4,660 per km²
- Median Age: 40.7
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 6,745,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Urban planning within the newly widened city borders
- Discrepancy between the city’s tax base and its high social commitments

contact

www.mos.ru

NIGER STATE | Nigeria



His Excellency Dr Mu'azu Babangida Aliyu
Executive Governor of Niger State

Dr Mu'azu Babangida Aliyu, recipient of the Commander of the Order of the Niger, is the fourth Executive Governor of Niger State. He capped his formal educational pursuit with a PhD in Public and International Affairs from the University Of Pittsburgh, USA, in 1989. Dr Babangida worked in different places at State and Federal levels and rose to the post of a Federal Permanent Secretary in 1999. He was first elected Governor of Niger State in 2007 and reelected in 2011. He was a former member of Federal House of Representative in 1983 representing Chanchaga Federal Constituency. He initiated the Vision 3.2020 and articulated it in the government's Development Action Plan. He also initiated the award-winning Ward Development Programme which put real development in the hands of the community at the ward level. As a scholar of public and international affairs, Dr Babangida has presented many scholarly papers. He was a guest speaker at both Harvard University and Chatham House London.

Case Study: Installation of Solar Streetlights and Traffic Lights in Minna



The initiative was prompted by the irregularity of public electricity supply from the national grid. The city is growing at a very fast rate thus there is a need to illuminate areas to aid security. The government thus embarked on some new roads which need to be fitted with streetlights and traffic lights.

The advantage of the solar lighting is that it reduces the dependence and public electricity or generators to work. This is in line with Green the Niger Initiative, which is aimed at inculcating the habit of using renewable energy.

Case Study: Community Engagement Planning in ‘Kotun Kashew’ Neighbourhood in Minna

By the provision of Land Use Decree of 1978, native land owners are not entitled to compensation if there is no improvement on the land. This pushed people into illegal transactions, and led to development without planning and approval.

As these developments were inconsistent with the master plan and local layouts, the development control option available to the government was demolition. From 1999 – 2006, a series of demolitions were conducted that sometimes ended on a sore note. To address this anomaly and to ensure orderly development, the government introduced community planning initiatives.

Based on the discussions held with the communities, they presented one of their parcels of land (about 7 ha) for planning. After signing an agreement with the community, the area was planned and handed back to them for distribution (sales). The agreement entered with them was that they should follow the plan, avoid multiple transactions on one plot due to increasing value, seek a permit from the government before commencing development, and nominate a single signatory that would endorse all transactions.

The people adhered to the agreement and initiated the following: opening of access within the layout, planting of trees along the road as a control against encroachment onto roads, water reticulation within the entire layout, installation of electricity to the area in an orderly manner; engaging private security

and waste collection services to keep the neighbourhood safe and clean. Over 80% of existing developments are officially approved making the layout the most compliant to planning regulations.

The people have benefitted from a better environment with utilities, security and supporting facilities; the need for demolition was eliminated; and unity was fostered with the government. For the government, the results are simplified development control, reduced burden of providing utilities; and a platform for interaction with the people.





His Excellency Harold Guerrero López
Mayor of Pasto

Harold Guerrero is an administrator by profession and a politician from the Cambio Radical Party. He was elected Mayor of the city of San Juan de Pasto in October 2011, for the 2012 – 2015 term.

A businessman, Harold Guerrero has over 35 years' experience in entrepreneurship and management of local and national companies from different economic sectors. A man with a spirit of public service, he has made joint efforts with other local leaders to realise high-impact cultural, sporting and social events to enhance civil and community values.

He has the training, experience, capacity and competence to do the best possible job as Mayor of Pasto, with efficiency, transparency, encouraging participation and improving the quality of life of the disadvantaged. His commitment is to overcome poverty, improve the conditions of employment and its safety indexes. He also pursues progress towards achieving integral socio-economic and cultural goals, while planning with a focus on sustainability.

Case Study: Landfill Antanas Park



The objective of the project is to solve a public health problem, and to establish the integrated management of the city's waste.

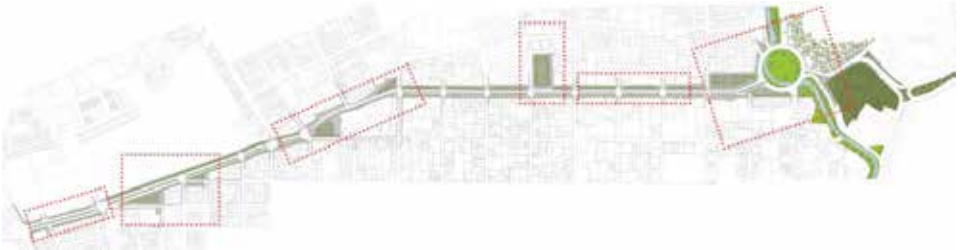
The project chose alternative energy management and morphological restoration of soils as an approach to waste management. Antanas Park is designed with a landfill gas collection and flaring system, and the landfill is covered with clay and vegetal soils. The landfill gas collected can also be used as a source of fuel to generate electricity. The project also implemented a new model of civic culture in waste collection and management.

The community was involved through a cooperative organisation for the waste collection. The challenges faced were in adapting to the new form and approach of waste management.

The balance between private investors and the city has been increasing in different fields like the management of social responsibility, and investments in new technology resources.

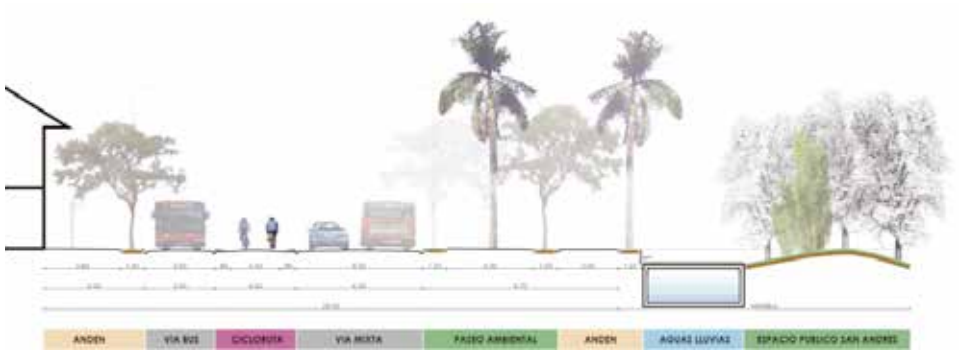
The private investors involved in the project developed a sustainable systemic planning with the main objective of understanding the economic and social problems.

Case Study: Improving Mobility and Urban Environment of the Historic Centre



This project is about the proposed renewal of urban mobility and public spaces in the city centre. The objective is to improve the urban environment of the city in its historic centre by prioritising public and alternative transport. The challenge faced has been improving the prioritisation of pedestrians and

public transport in a city with a low index of effective public spaces, as well as a low presence of parks and green environment.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 1,104 km²
- Green Cover: 572 km²
- Population Size: 423,217
- Population Density: 383.35 per km²
- Median Age: 35 – 39
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 344,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sustainable planning and management of the territory
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Public transport networks development

contact

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The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor Lisa Scaffidi
Lord Mayor of Perth

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor Ms Lisa Scaffidi is the 17th Lord Mayor of the City of Perth. Lisa has served as the Lord Mayor since October 2007 and was re-elected again for a second four-year term in October 2011. Lisa had previously served as a Councillor for seven years from 2000. She is the first woman to have been elected to this position.

The Lord Mayor was born and educated in Perth, and is known for her keen focus on the city's economic development and is pro-development. She also has a career history in the hospitality industry, marketing and convention management as well as property development experience.

Lisa was first runner-up in the 2012 World Mayor Award. She was honoured to be the only woman among the top ten finalists in this highly coveted award, selected out of hundreds of mayors globally.

Case Study: Growth Needs for the Future Study and associated City Planning Scheme Amendments

The objective of this study was to ensure that the City Planning Scheme reflect the city's vision for its physical development, which includes intensified development around train stations, and residential and hotel development in the city core and across the city, respectively. It should also allow sufficient plot ratio or floor capacity to provide for the city's future growth needs.

The city engaged a multi-disciplinary consultant team to work with its staff. Key stakeholders were engaged early on, which included planners, architects, developers, professional associations and government agencies. They provided feedback on the preliminary changes and attended various information sessions. This iterative process was critical in ensuring the successful completion of the project and contributed to the recent lodgement of several development applications for hotels in the city.

Citizens were also invited to give feedback on the proposed changes to the City Planning Scheme. Property owners were invited to attend an information session that explained the proposed changes and to comment on the proposed changes. A number of submissions were received from citizens through this process.

One of the challenges in this process was balancing and aligning the interests of individual stakeholders with that of the broader community. For example, a number of individual stakeholders requested to the increase of plot ratios in parts of the city.

These were tested using the city's 3D digital model to ensure that any increases were in line with the city's aspired built form.

Case Study: Key City Worker Housing Project – Goderich Street



This project provided people on low to moderate incomes who work in the city with affordable rental accommodation less than two kilometres from the heart of the city. It also allowed city workers to transition from rental housing to home ownership.

The project involved the redevelopment of the Goderich Street Public Car Park into a three-storey 48-apartments “walk up” development. A 177-bay public long-stay car park replaced the existing public car park, situated behind the apartments.

In terms of challenges, as the city was not eligible to apply for federal funds, it had to align multiple funding sources from city, state government and federal government levels.

Key stakeholders for the project include Elected Members who supported the non-traditional

demonstration project’s business proposal. The Parking Department supported the mixed-use concept and temporary loss of income during redevelopment, while the Department of Housing and Disability Services Commission extended its state funds. Community Housing Provider was integral in securing federal funding, and the federal government was a recurrent funder through the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS).

The project was first initiated by the Lord Mayor’s Affordable Housing Working Group, comprising representatives from industry developers, housing experts and public sector. Engagement and communication with “neighbours” were consistent throughout the planning, design and construction phases. There was also ongoing feedback from tenants through post-occupancy surveys relating to satisfaction with the development and benefits of the project.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 8.1 km²
- Green Cover: 1.18 km²
- Population Size: 18,377
- Population Density: 2,263 per km²
- Median Age: 32

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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Tan Sri Dato' Seri (Dr) Aseh Bin Haji Che Mat
President of Putrajaya Corporation

Tan Sri Dato' Seri (Dr) Aseh Bin Haji Che Mat was born in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, on 22 October 1951. He is married with four children. He obtained his BA (Hons.) (Economics) from the University of Malaya in 1974, and Masters in Public Administration from the University of Southern California in 1984. He was honoured with a PhD (Honorary) from the Lim Kok Wing University of Creative Technology in Malaysia in 2007.

Tan Sri Dato' Seri (Dr) Aseh Bin Haji Che Mat has received many awards from the federal and state governments of Malaysia. His vast experience of 39 years in the government and private sectors has equipped him to be a dedicated and excellent mayor of Putrajaya City. Besides his current position as the President of the Putrajaya Corporation, he is also the Chairman and President of various companies and organisations.

Case Study: Ecohydrology management of Putrajaya Lake and Wetland

Through the construction of a 600-hectare lake and wetland, Putrajaya successfully achieved the target of “hydrological quantity and quality water” in its urban drainage system. The lake and wetland has also provided a new venue for the pursuit of healthy activities for the community.

As a transitional ecosystem, the project needed the involvement of its citizens, the communities, visitors and workers, to care for the built-up nature. To ensure that citizens have a stake in the project, Putrajaya Corporation began by garnering public participation through the Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) initiatives. For instance, Education, Environmental and Ecosystem Programmes (3EPs) are being implemented to attract participation from the public including the schoolchildren; majority of Putrajaya schools participate in annual awareness camps; and the lake and wetland have become a living lab for those who want to learn about flora and fauna and wetland species. There are more than 15 programmes involving various categories of people that are being implemented throughout the year.

A key challenge was in balancing and aligning stakeholders' interests. This was addressed by promoting activities that maximised the potential for environmental and lifestyle benefits while maintaining aquatic eco-systems.



The ecohydrology programme has also begun its campaign for private sector counterparts

to make financial contributions so as to enable more community and stakeholder activities.

Putrajaya Lake and Wetland is recognised as a UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme “Operational Site”.

Case Study: “Healthy Parks, Healthy People”



As part of its objectives as a Garden City, Putrajaya’s approach to its “Healthy Parks, Healthy People” campaign combines nature with impressive architecture to create peace and harmony for the residents, workers and visitors. Panoramic landscapes serve as a therapeutic destination for visitors, which also influence individuals to appreciate their natural surroundings.

“Healthy Parks, Healthy People” comprises an iconic event where participants are invited to cycle in the parks. Since May 2010, participants have had the opportunity to interact with the flora and fauna through such cycling expeditions.

By setting up self-sustaining cycling projects, Putrajaya Inter-Parks Ride (PIPR) promotes cycling as a means of

transport and a means to better health. PIPR has helped change the public’s attitudes towards cycling and healthy living and has contributed to safer and more liveable neighborhoods.

This annual event is attended by people from all walks of life and from all districts and states. Today, the cycling event is a historic mass exercise that has a festive atmosphere, thanks to the vibrant participation of individuals and recreational clubs.

Continuous efforts are being carried out to attract citizens to participate in the annual event. Weekly cycling events are also organised throughout the year to garner more participants among Putrajaya residents and visitors.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 50 km²
- Green Cover: 19.3 km²
- Population Size: 79,600
- Population Density: 1,400 per km²
- Median Age: 26.2 (2010)
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 30% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State
- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing

contact

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QUEZON CITY | Philippines



His Excellency Herbert M. Bautista
Mayor of Quezon City

Mayor Herbert M Bautista, who was first elected in 2010, is known as a pioneer and progressive advocate of solutions for environment issues and climate change. Under his leadership, Quezon City became the first city in the Philippines to implement a Green Building Ordinance, enforcing sustainable building designs throughout the city. He has mandated a greening program as a component of all road and real estate development projects. He is leading the city to reduce its carbon footprint through the shift of public facilities towards alternative energy sources and wider installation of systems for resource reuse.

Mayor Bautista's urban development framework anchors the City's housing and resettlement program on disaster-risk reduction as well as enriching the quality of life. The priority is to move the poor from danger areas to new townships, a project he is implementing in multiples, in collaboration with the private sector and national government agencies.

Case Study: Disaster Risk Reduction in Socialised Housing

In 2010, around 31,000 families of Quezon City's poor were living in disaster-prone areas — their homes could easily be washed away by flood waters; they could become victims of mudslides; and their homes could be the very obstructions that aggravate flooding and cause health and sanitation problems.

It became a priority of Mayor Herbert Bautista's administration to formulate housing and resettlement policies with disaster risk mitigation strategies.

From 2011 to 2012, nine new socialised housing communities, or Bistekville projects, were developed for these families. These include over 2,700 dwelling units in a 13-hectare area, with healthcare and daycare facilities. The relocation project secured the safety of the families and cleared the waterways for dredging and other flood mitigation strategies, which benefitted residents on a wider area. The administration is committed to providing 1,000 new dwelling units each year.

To expand resources, there are joint ventures with land owners; partnerships with civic organisations to raise funds and undertake construction; and private businesses to finance housing units as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility. The city government also created a dedicated housing fund from new tax sources: the Socialised Housing Tax and Idle Land Tax.



The project was an integrated effort of city departments and operating units such as City Engineering,

Social Services, Urban Poor Affairs Office and Office of the Secretary to the Mayor as well as national government institutions.

Case Study: Blue and Green Campaign

Quezon City promotes physical resiliency through a citywide Blue and Green Campaign.

“Green” strategies recognise Quezon City as having the broadest green space among all cities of Metro Manila. The city government aims to expand the city’s forest cover and increase green space by transforming centre islands and waterways embankments into linear parks. Private developers that undertake projects are required to landscape and plant trees within a certain kilometre-radius.

Mayor Bautista’s vision is to distinguish streets in Quezon City with particular species of trees and plants with specific fragrances and colors, letting nature create distinct areas that are feasts for all five senses. Additionally, Cupang, or *Parkia javanica*, is a fast-growing shady tree specie that is planted along the borders of the earthquake faultline, to make it easily identifiable and provide a natural barrier for structures. These are in addition to the concrete markers. The city government has also recently approved a new Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance to preserve green spaces against the demand for urban sprawl. Quezon City’s land use plan also serves to lead developments away from identified high-risk areas or earthquake faultlines.

The “blue” campaign addresses greenhouse gas emissions, through mandatory requirements on sustainable building practices. In the Green Building Ordinance, there is a biogas emission reduction

project; policies regulating the use of plastic bags and non-biodegradable containers among retail establishments and consumers; and numerous air pollution campaigns.

Quezon City’s Biogas Emission Reduction Plant reduces greenhouse gas emissions and transforms the methane into electricity. Thus far, it has extracted 22,636 m³/h of biogas, of which 20,814 m³/h went to the flare line, while 768 m³/h went to the engine line to produce electricity. The average monthly flow is 1,886 m³/h from the 87 wells installed.

Quezon City’s Plastic Bag Reduction Ordinance regulates the use of plastic bags, and violators are imposed an environmental fee. Another ordinance mandates all business establishments to charge an environmental fee for consumers who require the use of plastic bags for their purchases. The collected fee will be part of a Green Fund that is intended to finance various initiatives for the benefit of the environment. Reusable Bag users are given incentives through a point system.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 161.126 km²
- Green Cover: 26.259 km²
- Population Size: 3,179,536
- Population Density: 19,733 per km²
- Median Age: 22
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 1,113,436

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State
- Climate proofing

contact

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**His Excellency Eng.
Mohammed Aldabaan**
*Deputy Mayor of Riyadh for
Construction and Projects*

Eng. Aldabaan received his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Portland, USA, in May 1981.

He joined the Municipality of Riyadh as a civil engineer in August 1981.

Before his appointment as the Deputy Mayor of Riyadh for Construction and Projects in January 2011, Eng. Aldabaan had assumed a number of positions at the Municipality. These include Manager of the Building Licensing Department, Manager of the Exhibitions Department, General Director of Urban Planning, General Director of Social Services and Head of North of Riyadh sub-Municipality.

Over this time, Eng. Aldabaan worked with his colleagues on the planning, designing, implementing and supervising of many urban and municipal projects that converted Riyadh from a small city to a major metropolitan area of nearly 2,000 km² and a population exceeding five million.

Case Study: King Abdullah International Gardens

The city of Riyadh is now witnessing the establishment of the King Abdullah International Gardens (KAIG). It is a vast futuristic botanical garden and leisure complex erected over an area of about 2 million m².

Defying the desert, the greatest covered botanical garden in the world promises a travel back in time for tens of millions of years, and is also a unique educational experience meant to place people face to face with the choices they have to make from now on.

The domes (forming one of the world's largest Teflon structures) and related infrastructure will not only have to maintain and control the environment for the various plant species but will also have sustainable features – collecting rainwater in the winter months, making use of solar power and using wind turbines.

The project is being constructed by the Municipality of Riyadh. Upon completion, it will provide a new attraction for the city as well as being a place of education and scientific research.

One of the central tenets of the project is sustainability and this will mean that the scheme's power requirements will be provided primarily by solar power, supported by accessory wind turbines and combined heat and power sources (CHP). Rain, which falls intermittently in the late winter months, will be harvested and collected in underground reservoirs before being cleaned, used for irrigation and recycled. The garden temperature will be controlled by building high domes (roofs) into the Teflon structure.



Case Study: King Abdulaziz Historical Centre



The Municipality of Riyadh and the Arriyadh Development Authority have established the King Abdul-Aziz Historical Center (KAHC) which was inaugurated in January 1999 to mark the first centenary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by His Majesty late King Abdulaziz Al Saud.

The Centre reflects the historical era of the Kingdom and reminds the new generation of their glorious past, as well as reflecting the national culture of the Kingdom. The centre also plays a prominent role in identifying Islam, civilisation and the history of the Arabian Peninsula. It encourages the Saudi citizens to continue the march of construction. It is furnished with all the necessary facilities and modern equipment.

The Centre is considered a prominent addition to the cultural elements and architectural landmarks of Riyadh city. KAHC has been established over an area

of 440,000 m² around the historical Al-Muraba Palace and the heritage buildings near it.

This large centre consists of a public park that includes five gardens, main square, halls and pedestrians ways; the National Museum which displays the Saudi state's history and monuments since its emergence and some aspects of the Arab Peninsula history; the Al-Muraba Historical Palace which was restored and renovated; a new place for the King Abdul-Aziz villa including the King Abdul-Aziz historical hall; library; the King Abdul-Aziz Mosque which accommodates 5,000 prayers performers; a new headquarters for the King Abdul-Aziz public library; the King Abdul-Aziz lecture hall; some mud buildings as models of heritage constructions, and parks.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 1,800 km²
- Population Size: 5,188,286
- Population Density: 2,882.38 per km² (2010)



His Excellency Cezar Augusto Schirmer
Mayor of Santa Maria

Cezar Schirmer has an academic background in law. He is known for his long public service, which started from his youth, being the youngest city councilman and state representative in the history of Rio Grande do Sul. His public experience started from the national and state levels.

From this experience, he has formed a particular concept that we are on a threshold of a new world from the cities. His convictions are that the revolution will be the revolution of the future of local government, for less of the idea of nation-state and more of cities coming together in networks.

Mayor Cezar Schirmer is characterised by his enthusiastic engagement of the population through innovative and creative public policies, with a focus on local development, with the young people as the main social actors.

Case Study: Revitalisation of Avenida Rio Branco and Construction of Shopping Independência

Following a policy of urban planning and reorganisation of public areas in the city of Santa Maria, a plan was implemented to improve the prime and well-known boulevard called the Rio Branco Avenue, or Avenida Rio Branco, with modern retail offerings. This is part of a larger effort to modernise the city and revitalise the city's population.

This required a sustainable project plan aimed at formalising the change, in order for stakeholders, residents and merchants to work together and reach the goal of greater commerce and economic benefit for the city. The reorganisation of the informal merchants was an important aspect of the project. They were in this avenue since long time, and now the city has organised them in a shopping centre environment, creating a new way to administer these merchants and offering improvements in their structure.

There was direct participation by experts who contributed to technical studies. These studies attempted to mitigate potential project pitfalls and took into consideration the different characteristics and expectations of the local population.



The local administration also adopted an interest in maintaining or renewing practices that encourage people

to preserve areas that form the city today. In line with this, local leaders worked collaboratively with government agencies and associations, provided an environment conducive to activating public participation.

Case Study: The Vila Belga Revitalisation



The Vila Belga Revitalisation project involves the implementation of a series of initiatives that, together, seek to promote the environment of Vila Belga for its inhabitants. This project is part of the larger development plan for the city of Santa Maria.

Vila Belga is the site of 84 social housing units that were built in the early 1900s in the Art Nouveau style near Santa Maria Station. The project's initiatives include recovering and documenting the area's heritage and history, and the preservation of its public structures as well as that of the 84 houses.

With regard to physical restoration, there was a strong recognition by local residents of the benefits of the plan, particularly in converting degraded sites into areas conducive to interactions between residents as well as visitors. There was also recognition of the

significant potential for attracting tourists to the area, given its unique architecture and history.

The municipal office and the regional office of the Central Region of Rio Grande do Sul permitted and enabled the full implementation of the project.

Apart from the government agencies, the main stakeholders were the residents. They were able to co-operate with key agencies as well as take ownership of the planned actions for the historic area.

The result of this revitalisation has become a model in Brazil, due to the engagement process that was very much based on mutual respect, integration and socialisation of the parties involved, allowing for the inclusion of all stakeholders.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 1,791.65 km²
- Green Cover: 1,050 km²
- Population Size: 261,031
- Population Density: 14,598 per km²
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 72,321
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 1% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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His Excellency Íñigo de la Serna Hernáiz
Mayor of Santander

Íñigo de la Serna Hernáiz was born in 1971. He has a Civil Engineering degree from the University of Cantabria with a specialisation in Hydraulics, Oceanography and the Environment. He was first elected Mayor of Santander in 2007. In 2011, he was re-elected with increased votes.

He worked in an engineering firm, Apia XXI, where he was responsible for the hydraulic department (1995 – 1999), then he was designated office director of the Cantabria Government's Minister of Environment (1999 – 2003). His first public position was as Councillor of Environment, Water and Beaches in the Municipality of Santander (2003 – 2007). He was regional representative during his first term as Mayor (2007 – 2011). He is part of the Executive Committee of Cantabria's Partido Popular. He is now President of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and also President of the Spanish Network of Smart Cities. In April 2013, he became a member of the EU Committee of the Regions.

Case Study: SmartSantander

Santander is moving forward to a new city model where innovation is a central concept of its development, as in its Strategic Plan 2020.

It is the only city in the world where such a project is being developed, that will make the sustainable, coordinated and integrated management of the city possible.

Santander has installed 12,000 sensors throughout the city and suburbs to collect data on municipal activities and facilities. This data is sent to a central platform to aid in the comprehensive and sustainable management of all municipal services.

SmartSantander is part of a larger European smart cities initiative and almost 9 million euros of its research costs were funded by the EU. The University of Cantabria developed the prototype smart city. The city places importance on the system's economic sustainability and sees public-private sector collaboration as contributing to this. It has engaged businesses and the social sector to get feedback and suggestions.



To engage the 180,000 residents, the city government launched a smartphone app, Pulso de La Ciudad (Pulse of the City), which connects

them to the data. First, residents can get useful information quickly on their phones. For instance, if they point their smartphone at a bus stop, they can get bus arrival times. Second, residents can use the app to inform the government of facilities that need fixing by taking a photo and sending it to the city government.

One challenge is to ensure that all municipal services work seamlessly with the network. As such, the city government has required in its tender process, for all new services to be integrated with the city's management platform.

Case Study: Restructuring of Maritime Front – Building of Botín Centre



This project, one of the most ambitious one in the history of Santander, entails the restoration of the whole south strip of the city in contact with the bay.

It involves integrated planning based on sustainability, and the aim is to also provide a new space for leisure and social activities. A demand from the citizens and local administration, it has just started to be realised, with the agreement reached by the Municipality of Santander, Ministry of Public Works, Regional Government of Cantabria, National Port Authority and Santander Port Authority. The affected area is around 60 hectares, of which 27 hectares will be new space for the city.

Free public spaces will have a special prominence in the final planning and are intended for a 5 km long maritime promenade (with a bicycle lane), squares and gardening areas.

New buildings include the extension of the Sailing Specialised Centre of High Performance (CEAR) for

the Santander 2014 Sailing World Championships, and Botín Centre which will be inaugurated in June 2014.

Botín Centre is designed by the famous architect Renzo Piano and will become the link between the city centre and the sea through art, creativity and education. It also involves increasing Jardines de Pereda (Pereda's Gardens) to the sea with a new tunnel that will remove the existing barrier to vehicular traffic in that area. There will also be a park that is almost double the current size. Next to it, the project also foresees an auditorium for 2,000 people and a central square.

The Botín Foundation assumes the cost of the tunnel (estimated 15 million euros), the building (62 million euros) and other overhead costs (estimated 7 million euros yearly).



about the city

- Total Land Area: 36 km²
- Green Cover: 21.5 km²
- Population Size: 177,736
- Population Density: 4,937 per km²
- Median Age: 45.07
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 61,894
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 48.42% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing

contact

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SÃO PAULO STATE | Brazil



His Excellency Silvio França Torres

Secretary of State for Housing for the State of São Paulo

Silvio Torres was the Mayor of São José do Rio Pardo, in the State of São Paulo (1983 – 1988), state legislator (1991 – 1995) and a federal congressman for Sao Paulo for four terms (1995 – 1999, 1999 – 2002, 2005 – 2007 and 2010). He was President of PSDB – Brazilian Social Democracy Party in the years 1995 – 1996. He was also president of Cepam (Centre for Studies and Research of Municipal Administration) between 2003 and 2004 and the Institute Teotônio Vilela between 2004 and 2005.

Silvio Torres was born in São José do Rio Pardo, and is an entrepreneur. He holds a degree in social sciences from the Faculty of Philosophy, Sciences and Letters of São José do Rio Pardo (1966 – 1970), and in communications and journalism from the University of São Paulo (1970 – 1973).

Case Study: Recovery Programme of Environmental Systems – Serra do Mar

The Recovery Programme of Environmental Systems at the Serra do Mar and Mosaics of the Atlantic Forest, is a set of actions and interventions by the Secretariats of Environment and Housing to be implemented in the coastal region of the state of São Paulo. It involves the Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar (State Park of Sea Mountain Range) mosaic of islands and marine protected areas, their buffer zones and influence of these protected areas.

The roles of the key stakeholders are: removal and resettlement of residents within risk or at conservation units; implementation of urban infrastructure and regularisation of the plots located at the edge of the Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar; recovering the areas damaged by illegal occupation in relation with the buffer areas of the park; consolidation and improvement of the manageability and monitoring of protected areas; protection of biodiversity and water supply, restoration of degraded areas, with environmental education projects for the local population.



The assisted families go through registration and are resettled in housing units, leading to improved health in their

new living environment. The staff does social work qualification with residents to identify the potential of each community and encourage the promotion of trades and services, to provide the families with the opportunity to build new career paths.

Through an agreement signed between the Government of the State of São Paulo and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), resources have been invested to promote the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of housing and environmental liabilities in hazardous areas.

Case Study: Housing Public-Private Partnership



Casa Paulista (SÃO PAULO STATE HOUSING AGENCY) was created by the State of São Paulo to promote private sector participation in the supply of affordable housing, and to coordinate partnerships with the Federal and Municipal Government in budgetary resources and subsidies. One of its main projects is the Housing Public-Private Partnership. The State Secretariat of Housing is responsible for promoting 50,000 new homes until 2015. The first project is in the downtown area of São Paulo City. The scope for the private sector includes land acquisition; development and licensing of projects; running the housing, urban infrastructure and social facilities; providing pre- and post-occupancy services and condominium management and control of the state granted subsidies to families.

Casa Paulista managed all the bid processes for this project. In April 2012 a public invitation was open to the private sector to present studies / projects. These studies were submitted to the Management Council of Public-Private Partnerships, which authorised the deployment process by providing 20,221 housing units, with 12,508 for social housing, and 7,713 units for market people housing. In April 2013, a public hearing was conducted for public consultation. The bid itself will be announced in end June 2013.

One important aspect is the alignment of political forces; it comes with the support – an effective willingness to invest resources – of the three spheres of government. The project provides private investments of US\$2.3 billion, and that of the state of up to US\$8 million, of which the city government should contribute up to US\$202 million.

about the state

- Total Land Area: 248,209.4 km²
- Green Cover: 18% of total land area
- Population Size: 41,901,219 (2010)
- Population Density: 170 per km²
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 19% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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The Honourable Dato Sri Wong Soon Koh
Senior Minister of Local Government and Community Development cum Second Minister of Finance, Sarawak

Dato Sri Wong Soon Koh graduated from the University of Western Australia (UWA). He joined the political arena in 1991. Dato Sri Wong was appointed a Minister and later a Senior Minister in the Sarawak Cabinet from 1996: Minister of Infrastructure Development and Communications (1996 – 2004); Minister of Urban Development and Tourism and Minister of Finance (II) (2004 – 2008); Minister of Environment and Public Health and Minister of Finance (II) (2008 – 2011); Senior Minister of Local Government and Community Development and Minister of Finance (II) (2011 till now). He has helped to establish institutions of higher learning as well as the Kidney Foundation Centre Sibiu and the Agape Centre for special children. In 2011, he was one of the five UWA's graduates to be bestowed the most outstanding award of "Distinguished International Alumnus in the whole of Southeast Asia" as a recognition of his contributions to education and governing in Malaysia.

Case Study: The Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE)

The Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) is a major initiative undertaken in central Sarawak. SCORE is one of the five regional development corridors formulated by the Malaysian Government to achieve a better stimulate investment in traditionally rural areas to create balanced development throughout the country. SCORE covers an area of more than 70,000 square kilometres of the resource rich central region with a population of more than 600,000.

During the implementation of SCORE, estimated amounts of RM267 billion and RM 67 billion will be invested into industries and power, and the development of human capital, physical and institutional infrastructure respectively. Its development strategy is to identify and encourage relevant investment for its core industries to form three major growth nodes within the corridor. It also strives to establish and maintain world class standards in its physical landscape and telecommunications. New education centres will be established to build up a larger pool of human capital resource, and there will be a greater emphasis on the integration of a sustainable tourism industry with the natural attractions of Sarawak's central region.

SCORE, which is in line with the ninth Malaysia plan to capitalise on the state's energy resources, has also engaged the establishment of energy intensive industries and is exploring the adaptations of renewable energies, which can provide a robust boost to the development of growth nodes.

(Source: www.recoda.com.my)

Case Study: Wildlife Conservation and Protection

The Government of Sarawak is intensifying wildlife conservation and protection activities as part of its commitment to sustainable development. In the last few years, it has ramped up its conservation efforts and has taken significant steps to ensure that the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) project will have as minimum an impact as possible on the state's biodiversity.

For example, a programme was put in place to save the flora and fauna affected by the construction of the Bakun Hydro Electric Dam. A total of 349 species of flora, 65 species of fauna, 27 mammals and 38 bird species were identified and relocated to higher ground. There is now a conservation programme in place in the Bakun Dam catchment area and it is anticipated that the growth in eco-tourism will provide economic opportunities for local communities.

Other programmes include the "Heart 2 Heart" orang-utan campaign which invites the public to get involved with orang-utan conservation; orang-utan and turtle adoption; and the Reef Ball project that will rehabilitate Sarawak's ocean ecosystem by placing

artificial reef modules in the sea to form new habitats. Reef balls have also proven their effectiveness in protecting turtles in Sarawak. They also protect traditional fishing areas and are used to create recreational diving sites.



about the state

- Total Land Area: 124,450 km²
- Green Cover: 121,400 km² (forests; crops)
- Population Size: 2,545,800 (2012)
- Population Density: 19 per km²

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing

contact

www.sarawak.gov.my



His Worship Donald J. Atchison
Mayor of Saskatoon

His Worship Mayor Donald J. Atchison is serving his fourth term as Mayor of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. When this term is complete he will be the longest serving Mayor in the city's history. He was first elected to City Council in 1994 and was elected Mayor in 2003.

As the mayor of Canada's fastest growing city, Mayor Atchison believes progress requires decisive action. Mayor Atchison is a former professional hockey player and businessman. He uses that experience to turn challenges into opportunities and finds creative solutions to generate the greatest benefit for all the citizens of Saskatoon.

Mayor Atchison has received a number of honours. He was named a Paul Harris Fellow by the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International; awarded the Medal of Merit by the International Association of Lions Clubs, the Consumer Choice "Man of the Year" Award and the Canadian Sport Tourism Alliance President's Award for Public Sector Supporter.

Case Study: College Quarter, University of Saskatchewan

The University of Saskatchewan has partnered the City of Saskatoon and a local developer to develop College Quarter, a 59-hectare land area owned by the University of Saskatchewan and located south of the main campus.

This development will create an 800-bed undergraduates' residence and a 260-bed graduates' residence. Due to its size and proximity to the main campus, College Quarter will be set against a vibrant community backdrop that incorporates multiple uses and users. These include new academic buildings, a hockey arena and other sports facilities, cultural destinations, shops, restaurants, cafés, bookstores, small grocery stores, offices, clinics, a hotel, recreation activities, apartments, seniors' facilities, community services, parks and open spaces, and many other uses.

A main goal of College Quarter is to create and maintain a pedestrian focus for people. A key feature in this is the College Greenway, which extends the full length of the College Quarter and links buildings, outdoor spaces and activities, and allows for a safe, sheltered and well-lit corridor towards the main campus.

College Quarter will serve as a model project for Saskatoon's future, by reflecting the values of the Integrated Growth Plan. The plan aims to match the vision and expectations expressed by citizens with the transportation, land use and servicing required to ensure that Saskatoon continues to be a great place to live.



Case Study: Affordable Housing Business Plan



In 2008, Saskatoon City Council set the goal of creating 500 new and affordable housing units per year. While housing was not a traditional role or responsibility of municipalities in Saskatchewan, the city responded to the shortage of affordable housing by pro-actively creating a five-year Housing Business Plan.

Saskatoon's first Housing Business Plan, from 2008–2012, was supported by annual capital funding of CAN\$2.5 million. Additional funding was approved by the City Council in response to specific housing projects throughout the city. The Housing Business Plan features policies, programmes and financial incentives that help respond to key housing needs in the community as well as prompts action by other agencies.

The plan set minimum targets to be met by a variety of sectors: the non-profit sector was to provide at least

200 units — 100 units from builders, 75 units from financial institutions and 25 from faith-based groups. Each sector would need to exceed their minimum target to reach the 500-unit goal.

Five years later, rather than building these affordable housing units on their own, these sectors created partnerships to meet the city's overall target. Partners included the senior levels of government that provided research, consulting, seed funding, capital grants and construction financing. The combined energies produced 2,534 new units of affordable housing.

The City of Saskatoon is now entering the next phase, with a new 10-year Housing Business Plan, aimed at creating an additional 5,000 new units of affordable housing.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 214.6 km²
- Population Size: 240,000
- Population Density: 1,116.8 per km²
- Median Age: 36.19
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 129,068
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 4.2% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Infrastructure and roads
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

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mayor@saskatoon.ca

Saudi Arabia



His Excellency Abdulrahman Al Dahmash
*Advisor for Technical Affairs,
Ministry of Municipal and
Rural Affairs*

Mr Al Dahmash gained his Master Degree on Regional and Cities Planning from Southern Californian University, USA in 1986. He is the Technical Affairs Advisor in the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (MOMRA) which is responsible for planning and supervision of all municipal and rural affairs in the Kingdom. He joined MOMRA in 1994 as Assistant Deputy Minister for Municipal Affairs, and became Acting Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs in 1998. During this period he planned, supervised, and participated in a number of projects all over the Kingdom. From 1987 to 1994, he headed the Environmental and Urban Department in Arriyadh Development Authority. He was the head of the general committee for the Election of Members of Municipal Councils in its second session, which he presided over and yielded the election of the current municipal councils in the Kingdom. He also participated in the International Visitor Leadership Programme on Municipal Administration.

Case Study: Hanifa Valley



Wadi Hanifa, or Hanifa Valley, lies on the outskirts of Riyadh City. It is the longest and most important valley near Riyadh, a natural water drainage course covering an area of over 4,000 square kilometres and a unique geographical feature in the dry region.

Until recently, many segments of the valley had been exploited in an aggressive and environmentally destructive manner. In an effort to achieve balance between the resources of the valley and the people living around it, the Arriyadh Development Authority has implemented a comprehensive development strategy, a programme that aims to restore and develop Wadi Hanifa as an environmental, recreational and tourism resource. Project works so far have included landscaping, conservation of the natural environment, development of recreational areas for the people of Riyadh, enhancement of agricultural land in the valley, and the creation of an environmentally sensitive wastewater treatment facility that provides additional water resources for the rural and urban inhabitants of the region.

Wadi Hanifa has become one of the most important parks in the capital, where its gardens, sidewalks and sitting areas attract large numbers of visitors from the city. Some of the challenges include cleaning up of more than half a million tonne of trash and construction waste that were dumped in the valley. Another difficulty was in meeting the compensation demands by affected land owners and farms in the area.

Case Study: Diplomatic Quarter



The Diplomatic Quarter, or DQ as it is popularly known, is home to foreign embassies, international organisations as well as residences and malls. With lush gardens and numerous sports facilities, it is also one of the city's greenest areas. It is especially known for its fine architecture, and is considered a model for other Islamic cities around the world.

The Riyadh Development Authority (RDA) was set up to implement projects for the Diplomatic Quarter and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when the government decided in 1975 to shift the administration to Riyadh. At the same time, foreign diplomatic missions in Jeddah were requested to move to the capital.

The RDA has managed to turn this part in western Riyadh from wilderness into a unique quarter with wonderful facilities visited by inhabitants. The DQ is considered to be a safe area for foreigners and diplomats as well as a resort for citizens who look for entertainment and tranquility.

The RDA is a bureau of specialised town planners, architects, engineers and landscape designers and is now responsible for a number of other major development projects in and around Riyadh.

SINGAPORE (CENTRAL DISTRICT) | Singapore



His Excellency Sam Tan Chin Siong
Mayor of Central Singapore District

Mr Sam Tan Chin Siong is the Mayor of Central Singapore District, and concurrently the Senior Parliamentary Secretary for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth.

Mr Tan began his career at the People's Association in 1983 and undertook various leadership positions. From 1992, he was Deputy Executive Director of the Chinese Development Assistance Council and became its Executive Director in 1997. He received the Public Service Medal (PBM) in 2002. Mr Tan also served as CEO of Business China from 2007 to 2009, and is currently its Board Member.

In 2006, Mr Tan was elected as a Member of Parliament and subsequently appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Trade and Industry, and Information, Communications and the Arts in July 2009. In November 2009, he was promoted to Senior Parliamentary Secretary for both portfolios. In May 2011, he assumed his current appointments.

Case Study: SWITCH with Maybank



The Central District has implemented some signature initiatives and programmes that aim to promote environmental conservation and build a vibrant Central District for all to live, work and play in.

One of these is SWITCH or Simple Ways I Take to Change my Habits, which is a 3P (People-Public-Private) effort to promote environmental conservation as well as help needy families manage their utilities consumption through the use of energy-saving light bulbs.

In the Financial Year (FY) 2012, volunteers from Group Representation Constituencies (GRCs), Maybank Singapore, and other organisations (e.g. Heartware Network) have distributed and installed light bulbs for approximately 2,800 households in the Central Singapore District.

SWITCH with Maybank intends to reach out to a cumulative total of 5,000 households by end of FY 2013, which is beyond the original target of 4,000 households by end FY 2014.



Case Study: Community Life Arts Programme



The Community Life Arts Programme (CLAP!) is an arts outreach programme by Central Singapore Community Development Council (CDC). Eight sessions of 90-minute long non-ticketed performances by community musicians and artistes are staged in various locations in the District yearly.

Besides making the performing arts more accessible to residents from all walks of life and providing community performers an avenue to showcase their performing and musical skills, CLAP! is also a platform for residents to bond with each other.

Each session of CLAP! works on specific theme with a strong community message and residents are engaged through interactive fringe activities.

In conjunction with the Kindness month in May, residents are treated to an array of performances and participated in specially crafted games and contests which entail the kindness message.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 714.3 km²
- Green Cover: approximately 50%
- Population Size: 5,312,400 (2012)
- Population Density: 7,437.21 per km²
- Median Age: 38.4
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 3,149,700 (2011)

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Inclusive growth
- Housing
- Public transport

contact

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**His Worship R.A.D. Janaka
Ranawaka**
*Mayor of Sri Jayawardenapura
Kotte Municipal Council*

His Worship R.A.D. Janaka Ranawaka is the current Mayor of Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council. He is qualified for the final stage as an AAT (Associated Account Technician) in Sri Lanka. Mr Ranawaka is married and blessed with two daughters and two sons.

He was first elected to the Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council (KMC) as a Municipal Councillor in 2002. He was appointed as the opposition leader of the KMC in 2004.

In the 2004 election, he was re-elected with the second highest preferential votes and appointed as Deputy Mayor. In the 2011 election, he polled the highest number of preferential votes from among the other candidates from the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. He was appointed the Mayor and has served since then. He was the youngest to be elected a Mayor.

Case Study: Developing Janatha Pola Marketplace

Janatha Pola marketplace, situated in Nugegoda suburb, was developed under a new project implemented by Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council in 2012. The main objectives were winning concessions programmes to enhance sales and meet the needs of the public, and also to increase revenue through effective tenant outreach and leasing while improving public satisfaction.

Key stakeholders involved in this project were the Self Employees' Association and the Pavement Traders' Association.

As many as 95 market stalls and 110 buggy stalls were provided in this project. Through this, the municipal council and stakeholders were able to lower the poverty rate and also encourage citizens to contribute to economic growth.

Planning and governance challenges include setting a reasonable rental fee for the stalls, balancing and aligning the stakeholders' interests, assuring the security of the marketplace, arranging for supplies and energy sources, and keeping the marketplace clean in an effective manner.

These challenges were addressed by conducting discussions with interested parties and stakeholders. Specifically, reasonable rental fees were derived through valuation reports obtained from the government valuation department; market supervisors and security officers were appointed to assure a management and safety; and tenders were called to find service providers in maintaining the cleanliness of the market. To encourage business, the Minister of Economic Development, Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, allowed stallholders to trade rent-free for the first six months.

Case Study: Introducing the Idea of a “Community Budget”

Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council successfully implemented the idea of a “community budget” in 2012. The budget is a community organisational mechanism in which citizens can voluntarily participate and express their interests in written or verbal form. This development was driven by the recognition that traditional ways in responding to societal demands were no longer sufficient.

The main goals were to ensure that the “budget” reflects the community’s top priorities, values and concerns, and also to increase self-esteem and foster mutual respect and shared responsibility of the citizens by empowering them to participate in making decisions. Another major objective was to actively plan the economy and adopt social policies that enhance people’s welfare.

Key stakeholders were the citizens. Their active engagement would be the key to responding to social needs and addressing societal challenges. It was the aim for the budget to also give local public service partners the freedom to work together to redesign services around the needs of citizens with the assurance of sustainable social impact on financial crisis.

The biggest challenge was the implementation process, i.e., creating a successful procedure to reach the people. Community development centres were developed around the municipal area: the smallest unit of a village (called *grama seva vasam*) were subdivided into community groups where information and ideas were collected from each group through assemblies.

The “community budget” has remained faithful to main development theme, that “development has to be woven around people, not people around development”.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 17.04 km²
- Green Cover: 12 km²
- Population Size: 130,000
- Population Density: 7,800 per km²
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 66,014
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 100,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Sanitation and water improvements
- Public transport networks development
- Increasing supply of housing or upgrading of housing

contact

www.sjkmc.lk (to be launched soon)
kottemc@gmail.com



His Excellency Chandra Kant Umaria
Lord Mayor of Suva

Mr Chandra Kant Umaria has a Masters Degree in Business Administration and Marketing. He represented the National Federation Party in the 1993 municipal elections and won a seat in the Suva City Council. He was Deputy Mayor from 1995 – 1996. He was later elected Lord Mayor of Suva and served from 2000 – 2003. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 2001, 'Member of the Order of Fiji' by the President for distinguished service to Local Government and the Commissioner of Oaths in the High Court in 2002. Mr Umaria retired from active service in Local Government in end 2008. In 2010, the government requested for him to be appointed as Special Administrator (Lord Mayor of Suva). In 2012, he became Chairman of the Greater Suva Area Municipal Councils Joint Committee for the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) project. He is currently the Patron of the Suva Rugby Union. Mr Umaria is passionate about local projects.

Case Study: Queen Elizabeth Drive Footpath

The Suva City Council constructed a concrete footpath on the seaward side of Queen Elizabeth Drive. This extends across the section between the Light House Restaurant and Stella Maris Primary School. The purpose of constructing the footpath was to improve the narrow strip measuring 530 metres between the road and the foreshore for the safety of pedestrians and the enjoyment of residents and visitors.

Key stakeholders in this project were the Ministry of Lands, the Department of Environment and the Ministry of Health. As funding for the project was a major challenge, these government ministries helped influence and contribute to the funding and construction of the footpath in late 2012. The finished project consisting of the seawall, footpath, seating areas, parking facilities and exercise area has significantly improved Queen Elizabeth Drive. With the new footpath, Queen Elizabeth Drive has become an attractive venue for a scenic walk or jog along the foreshore.

The estimated cost of the project was F\$500,000 (approximately US\$278,000).

Case Study: Suva Market Upgrading

One of the city's oldest icons underwent a fully integrated facelift in recent years. The Suva Market is where locals get their fresh produce, from village farmers set up hundreds of stalls, selling fish, poultry and fresh fruit. The objective of the project was to provide a healthy and safe environment for Fiji's busiest Market.

The old wing was the first section to undergo upgrading. Renovations were made to the Market Master's Office, the whole building was repainted and new tables were installed for the market vendors. The old asbestos roofing was also replaced with new roofing in the evenings, to keep poisonous substances away from the public during the daytime. A major challenge was in relocating vendors to the market's car park for about three months, so as to carry out the renovation works.

The stakeholders of this upgrading project were the Ministry of Labour, Suva City Council and the market vendors. A series of information sessions was conducted by the Ministry of Labour on the danger posed by exposure of asbestos and training was given on the method of removing and disposing asbestos. The total cost of the project was over F\$700,000 (US\$382,000).

about the city

- Total Land Area: 26.25 km²
- Population Size: 752,089
- Median Age: 25.8
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 663,820
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 22% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Public transport networks development
- Repairs and maintenance to infrastructure
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

contact

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Mr Barry Yang Zhiping
*Chairman of Suzhou Industrial
Park Administrative
Committee*

Barry Yang was born in 1964 in Suzhou, China. He graduated with a M.S. degree in Aeronautics & Astronautics from Nanjing University. He completed the doctoral programme in the Management School of Xi'an Jiaotong University; the MBA and EMBA programmes in the National University of Singapore and the Wharton Business School of the University of Pennsylvania in USA, respectively.

In his early career, he was Executive Deputy Director and Party Secretary of Suzhou No.1 Telecommunications Factory, DGM, GM and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Deputy Party Secretary of Suzhou Electronics Holding Group. In 2000, he was appointed Executive VP of China-Singapore Suzhou Industrial Park Development Co., Ltd. and Vice Chairman of Suzhou Industrial Park Administrative Committee (SIPAC). In 2008, he was appointed Deputy Party Secretary of Suzhou Industrial Park Working Committee (CPC) and Chairman of SIPAC.

Case Study: Preserving the Ancient City while Developing New Townships



Suzhou is famous for its traditional culture, classical gardens, and over 2,500 years of history. However, in the 1990s, the city was challenged by over-population, clustered functions, congested traffic, and limited space for development. To fully preserve the ancient city, Suzhou implemented a development strategy of “preserving the ancient city while developing new townships”.

On the one hand, the preservation and restoration of the ancient city follows the basic principle of retaining the original urban layout, keeping traditional features and styles, and inheriting history and culture. The old blocks were renovated, ancient houses restored, infrastructures built, enterprises relocated, waterways dredged. The layout of the ancient city focuses on trading, tourism, historic and cultural spots. The Pingjiang Historic District won the Award for Preserving Cultural Heritage Asia-Pacific by UNESCO. It has well combined the traditional features of the ancient city (black tiles, white walls, small bridges, flowing waters) with modern, fashionable elements.

On the other hand, Suzhou has been actively building its new towns with a development layout of “one core city and four townships”, namely, the comprehensive business township in the east, the high-tech eco-township in the west, the lakeside town in the south, and the high-speed rail new city in the north. Today, Suzhou has evolved into a new paradise for living and doing business with its economic prosperity, enjoyable lifestyle, and an integration of the East and the West, the modern and the traditional.



Case Study: Sludge Drying Project



Faced with increasing urban sludge, Suzhou Industrial Park launched the Sludge Drying Project (the sludge plant) in 2010.

To minimise the transportation distance, the sewage plant was located within the site of thermal power plant and next to the sewage treatment plant.

It operates this way: the sludge plant dries wet sludge by steam generated from the thermal power plant; reclaimed water produced by the sewage plant is utilised by the thermal power plant as cooling water. Dried sludge is supplied to the power plant as biomass fuel, the steam condensate generated is sent back to the thermal power plant for recycling, and the wastewater is sent to the sewage plant for treatment so as to reach the discharge standard. Meanwhile,

ash from the thermal power plant is reused as a construction material. The designed capacity of the project's first phase is 300 tons of wet sludge daily. The project is in operation, saving 12,000 tons of standard coal and 4 million tons of water annually.

Additionally, a centralised heating and cooling project was also implemented. The centralised cooling station uses waste-heat steam from the power plant as thermal energy, supplying centralised cooling to the 0.7km² core area of the Moon Harbour Business District. Steam generated from the thermal power plant is supplied to an 11km² area as centralised heating. It saves 3,300 tons of standard coal annually and reduces Freon-like greenhouse gas emissions.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 8,488 km²
- Green Cover: 394.35 km²
- Population Size: 10,518,700
- Population Density: 757 per km²
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 6,860,000

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Upgrading low-end industry to knowledge based and high value-added industry
- Public transport networks development
- Sanitation and water improvements

contact

www.suzhou.gov.cn

TASHKENT | Uzbekistan



His Excellency Shukhrat Turdikulov
Deputy Mayor of Tashkent

Shukhrat Turdikulov was born in 1965 in Uzbekistan. He graduated from Termiz city Pedagogical State Institute in 1989. He started work as a secondary school teacher (1989 – 1990), then as Head of the city youth organisation in the city of Termiz (1990 – 1992), and then as an Officer in the Departments of Public Education in the Surkhandaryo and Ferghana regions (1992 – 2007).

From 2007 to 2012, he was Deputy Governor of the Ferghana Regional Administration. Since 2012, Shukhrat Turdikulov has been the Deputy Mayor of Tashkent city. He is married with three children.

Case Study: Efficient Public Transport System

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, and the largest city in Central Asia with a population of 2.3 million. It is the major political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the region.

Modern Tashkent is a fast developing, vibrant city. Its public transport system is an example of city's best practice in urban planning, environmental protection and social development. The city has an efficient and modern system of public transport, which includes subway, buses and trams and managed by Toshshahartransxizmat, the state municipal company.



Public buses accounts for the major share of passenger traffic in the city. Since 2005,

with strong support of the Uzbekistan government, Tashkent has been gradually renewing city's fleet of 1600 buses with modern and ecologically efficient buses, which meet Euro-3 and Euro-4 standards. Today, about 1,000 Mercedes-Benz and more than 700 Isuzu locally-manufactured city buses are in service of the city. With the introduction of new comfortable buses, the number of daily running buses has decreased by 7.5 %, while passenger traffic has increased by 28.3%. Moreover, by optimising traffic routes and introducing an eco-efficient public transport system, Tashkent maintained its reputation as the cleanest city in the region.

The Uzbekistan government's leading role in upgrading and developing bus, subway and trams services in Tashkent underlines the social importance of creating an affordable and efficient public transport system to people, especially socially protected segment of the population such as retirees and students.

Case Study: Solid Waste Management Project

As Tashkent grew in its population size in the 1990s, its existing waste management system could not handle the increased volume. There was a need for improvements – upgrading and increase in the number of waste collection vehicles, transportation systems and collection points – to prevent infectious epidemics caused by poor sanitary conditions. However, it was a challenge to achieve that by way of Hashar, the Uzbek tradition of voluntary work to benefit the community. Faced with this situation, the Uzbekistan government sought the help of the World Bank.

The World Bank's Tashkent Solid Waste Management Project was thus launched in 1999. The US\$56.3 million project was financed through several sources, including the World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Uzbekistan Government.

The project has helped the city to purchase new equipment, including over 13,000 collection containers, waste collection vehicles, excavators, bulldozers, and compacting rollers. It has also financed the construction of concrete, fenced collection points, as well as transfer stations (before the waste is brought to a landfill). This is to ensure that

waste management is done in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The project also aimed to strengthen the financial sustainability of companies involved. It provided computer equipment and management software to these companies, and training for their staff. With the increase of waste collection points in the city, a market for recycled materials has also developed. This has created about 1,000 new jobs, and has in a way has made recycling of economic value to businesses.

This project has improved the cleanliness and thus quality of life in Tashkent for its residents, as well as generated economic benefits.

(Source: www.worldbank.org)

about the city

- Total Land Area: 334.8 km²
- Population Size: 2,300,000
- Population Density: 6,869.77 per km²

contact

toshkent.uz
info@toshkent.uz



His Excellency Adel Ben Hassan
Governor of Tunis

His Excellency Adel Ben Hassan has been the Governor of Tunis since 2011. He received his Bachelor's Degree in Public Law from Tunis University; and did his post-graduate studies in Public Administration at the National School of Administration. He also graduated from the National Defense Institute. He joined the Tunisian National School for Civil Servants in 1993 where he graduated in Management Control at the top of his class. He then started his administrative career as Deputy Controller of Public Services. By 2000, he had been promoted as Adviser in the Administrative Tribunal of Tunis. Mr Adel Ben Hassan has held senior positions including: First Vice-President of the Council in charge of Competition, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Handicrafts (2002); Head of the Minister's Office of Youth, Sport and Physical Education (2005); Commissioner of State at the Administrative Tribunal (2009); President of the Chamber of First Instance in the Administrative Tribunal (September 2010).

Case Study: Continuation of the Route 'X'



The objective of the project is to facilitate traffic circulation to ensure connectivity between the north and south sides of the city. It involves a 12 km stretch of road. The rate of progress of the project is at 90%, and there is a 30-month extension of this expedition. The company carrying out the work is SUMATRA.

Case Study: Arrangement of the District 'Arth El Hania'



The objective of the project is to improve the living conditions through the arrangement of the group of people living in this district.



about the city

- Total Land Area: 228 km²
- Population Size: 2,000,000
- Population Density: 6,944 per km²
- Median Age: 30



Mr Huang Wei Guo
*Vice President of Wuhan
Committee Chinese People's
Political Consultative
Conference*

Mr Huang Wei Guo was born in February 1954. He studied international financial and trade at the Wuhan University School of Economics, and graduated with a professional Master Degree in Economics. He became Vice President of Wuhan Committee Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in 2011. Prior to that, he held various senior positions including Director of Jiang'an District People's Congress Standing Committee (2005); Deputy Minister of Wuhan Municipal Organisation Department (2001 – 2005); Director of Wuhan Municipal Industrial Work Committee, Municipal Economic Commission (1998 – 2001); Chairman of the Board of state-owned asset management companies in Wuhan (1997 – 1998); Party Secretary, Light Industry Bureau of Wuhan CPC (1990 – 1997); Deputy Director of the preparatory work leading group office of Wuhan Zhuankou Car Development Zone (1988 – 1990); Deputy Secretary of the Communist Youth League of Wuhan City (1982 – 1988).

Case Study: Implementation of the Urban Management Revolution Project

In 2011, Wuhan initiated the “urban management revolution”, with the goal to create a neat, orderly and civilised city.

The project involves varies key stakeholders, government-related departments, management and maintainer of the urban environment, the general citizens, and the beneficiaries of the urban environment.

People are looking forward a better life in the city, and are eager to participate in urban management. In Wuhan, 100,000 volunteers persuaded people to obey traffic rules on the streets; millions of volunteers carried out the “Weekend Cleaning Home Action” campaign; the city's primary and secondary schools held relevant special activities.

Urban construction causes pollution and urban management conflicts. The lack of urban management professionals, contradictions of urban management, lack of funds and other conflicts are the challenges faced by the project governance. City leaders improved the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism through monthly city ranking assessment methods, and implemented intelligent free public bicycle rental system practices to mobilise the public to participate in urban management.



Case Study: Great East Lake Water Network Construction Project



The project is on the largest city lake Donghu Lake. It involves building the East-Sand Lakes water system, with the North Lake water system as the main part, combining rivers, lakes, harbours, and drainage into a huge water network. The aim is to hopefully supplement ecological protection and water restoration, to bring improvement to the water quality and constructed wetlands of the Ecological Water Network. The planning area is 436 km², and emphasise these major functions: protection of water resources and optimising the ecological environment; reserving strategic water sources and creating a good living environment; protecting the water quality of the Yangtze River, promoting the upgrading of industrial structures, and speeding up economic development patterns. It is fundamentally about changing the large natural ecological environment for the benefit of millions people in Wuhan. The majority of the public actively participated in the design and planning of

the project, and gave suggestions. Surrounding residents took part in the construction and demolition work.

The project involves sewage interception and ecological restoration of six lakes, and the surrounding road easing projects. A wholly state-owned company, Wuhan Water Resources Development and Investment Company, has been established to construct, manage and operate the Big East Lake Ecological Water Network, clean water project, and sewage pipe network. \$3 billion has been invested into the project, and more than \$88 billion of outside investment has been attracted into the area. This area has been developed into China's most unique water culture area.

about the city

- Total Land Area: 8,494 km²
- Green Cover: 1,736 km²
- Population Size: 10,020,000
- Population Density: 1,180 per km²
- Median Age: 29
- Labour Force (Total Employed): 4,980,000
- Commuters using Non-motorised Transport: 26% of population

pressing issues in next 5 years

- Climate proofing
- Public transport networks development
- Strengthening city governance vis-à-vis Federal or State

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about the world cities summit



World Cities Summit

The biennial World Cities Summit is an exclusive and premier platform for government leaders and industry experts to address liveable and sustainable city challenges, share integrated urban solutions, and forge new partnerships. Key highlights include the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize, and the annual World Cities Summit Mayors Forum.

www.worldcitiessummit.com.sg



Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize

The Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize is a biennial international award that honours outstanding achievements and contributions to the creation of liveable, vibrant and sustainable urban communities around the world. The Prize is awarded to cities and recognises their key leaders and organisations for displaying foresight, good governance and innovation in tackling the many urban challenges faced, to bring about social, economic and environmental benefits in a holistic way to their communities.

www.leekuaneyeworldcityprize.com.sg

about the organisers



Centre for Liveable Cities

Set up in 2008 by the Ministry of National Development and the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) has as its mission “to distil, create and share knowledge on liveable and sustainable cities”. CLC’s work spans three main areas – Research, Capability Development and Promotions. Through these activities, CLC hopes to provide urban leaders and practitioners with the knowledge and support needed to make our cities better.

www.clc.gov.sg



Urban Redevelopment Authority

The Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) is Singapore’s national land use planning and conservation authority. URA’s mission is “to make Singapore a great city to live, work and play in”. We strive to create a vibrant and sustainable city of distinction by planning and facilitating Singapore’s physical development in partnership with the community. The URA has successfully transformed Singapore into one of the most liveable cities in Asia through judicious land use planning and good urban design. We adopt a long term and comprehensive planning approach in formulating strategic plans such as the Concept Plan and the Master Plan, to guide the physical development of Singapore in a sustainable manner. Our plans and policies focus on achieving a balance between economic growth and a quality living environment.

www.ura.gov.sg

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Liveable And Sustainable Cities: Common Challenges, Shared Solutions

How can governments, businesses and citizens share insights and solutions to make our cities more liveable and sustainable?

The World Cities Summit is the exclusive and premier platform for government leaders and industry experts to address liveable and sustainable city challenges, share integrated urban solutions and forge new partnerships. Under the theme **Liveable and Sustainable Cities: Common Challenges, Shared Solutions**, the 4th edition of the biennial World Cities Summit will be held in Singapore from 1 to 4 June 2014, in conjunction with the Singapore International Water Week and CleanEnviro Summit Singapore.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize
- World Cities Summit Mayors Forum
- Plenaries, Forums and Site visits
- Networking events

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WORLD CITIES SUMMIT 2014

LIVEABLE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES: COMMON CHALLENGES, SHARED SOLUTIONS

1-4 JUNE 2014

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MARINA BAY SANDS,
SINGAPORE

www.worldcitiessummit.com.sg

Profile Your City at World Cities Summit 2014 City Showcase

The City Showcase is an exhibition at the World Cities Summit 2014 that gives participating city leaders the opportunity to profile your city's best practices and success stories.

Benefit from:

- Profiling your city to over 19,000 delegates from other cities, international organisations, urban solutions companies, town planning consultancies, developers and infrastructure financiers
- Exploring new partnership opportunities with other cities
- Exchanging and sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices with mayors and city leaders from around the world

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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