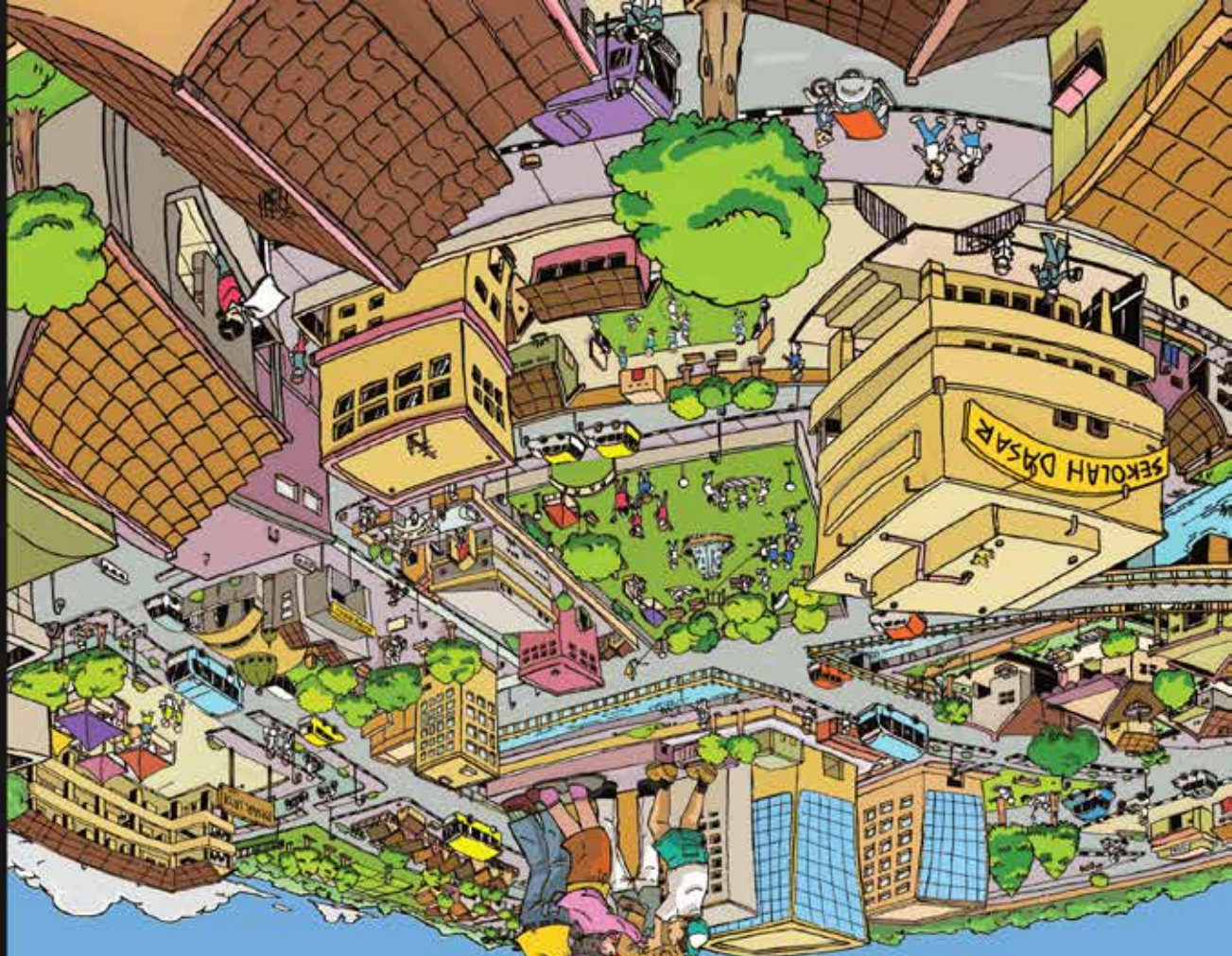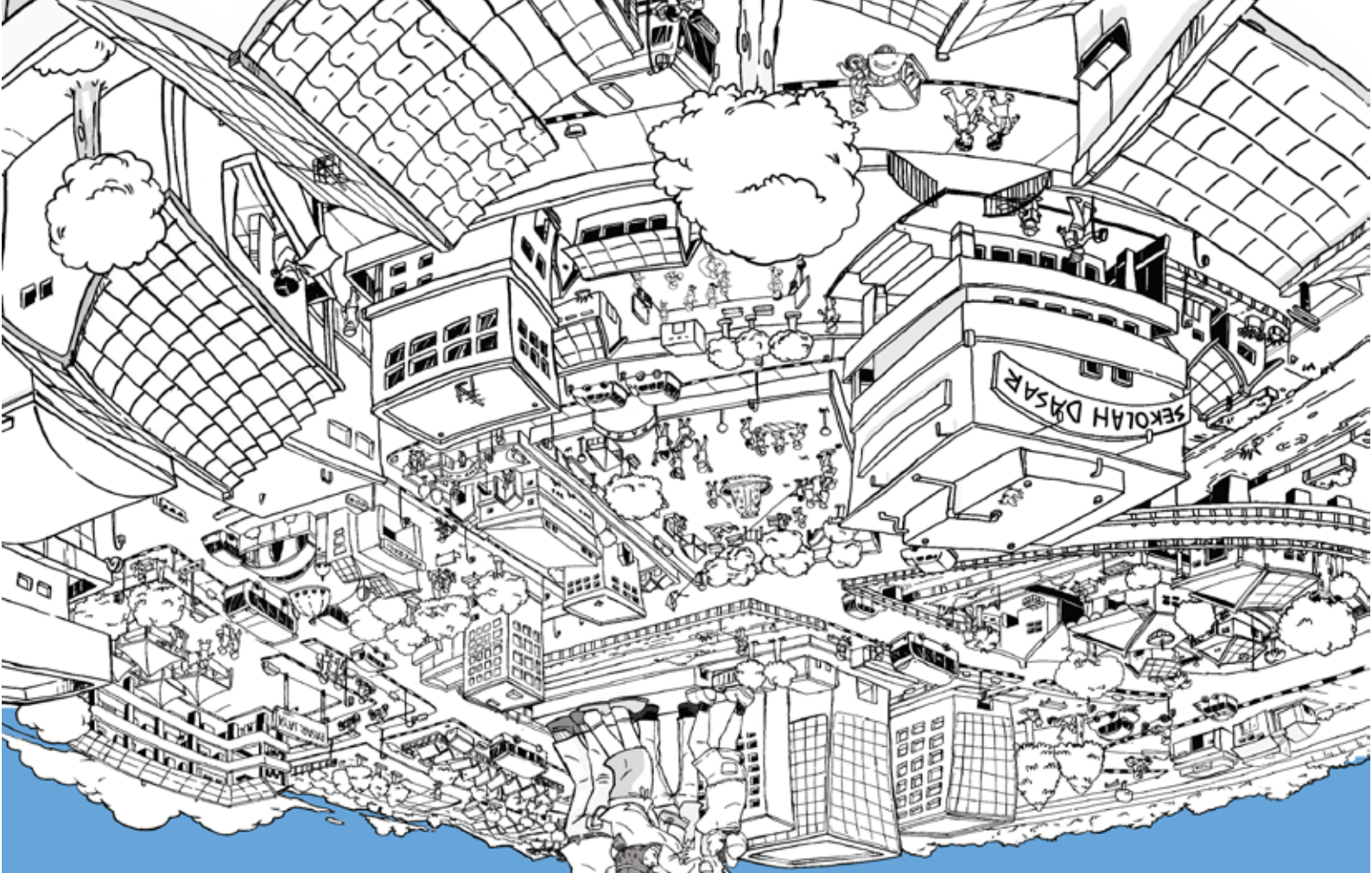2016

EVENT
REPORT

Semarang
03 December

4TH URBAN SOCIAL FORUM

Another city is possible!

SEKOLAH DASAR

4TH URBAN SOCIAL FORUM

Another city is possible!

SEMARANG 03 DECEMBER

Content

Foreword

I would like to express my appreciation to Kota Kita for trusting Semarang to host the 4th Urban Social Forum 2016.

Semarang always welcomes collaborative events that showcase the knowledge, contributions and partnership of Indonesian civil society, citizens, national, and international organizations.

Residents of Semarang have recognized a great deal of transformation in the city over the past few years. At the heart of these transformations is making the city a more resilient and livable place for citizens. The Semarang City Government has always prioritized partnership with its citizens to promote resilience and sustainability. The Urban Social Forum celebrates this idea — for cities to become truly resilient places, that can enable citizens to prosper and thrive, they need to become more inclusive and harness the potential of their diversity.

On December 3, 2016, we welcomed more than 1,000 participants from across Indonesia to take part in the Urban Social Forum at the historic SMA 1. A lot of them came from cities in South Sulawesi, Sumatra, Kalimantan and all across Java, and joined friends from around the world who share the same vision — to make our cities better, socially just, resilient, and sustainable. Together, we share this awareness of the need to take action, and we must act before it is too late.

I also believe that civil society is essential to ensure for citizen participation. This Forum has shown how much civil society organizations, community groups, volunteers and NGOs are doing. They are helping to organize communities, facilitate planning, raise awareness, give technical advice to governments, introduce innovation and technology, and influency policy.

The Urban Social Forum has given us great hope for future collaboration to build better cities. Thousands of ideas, thousand of initiatives and projects are already going on in cities. I can see that the spirit of working together to address our problems is possible, and our dream for stronger Indonesian cities in the future is also possible.

Holi Bina Wijaya
Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang

" working together for a better city! "

introduction

This Event Report records key moments of the 4th Urban Social Forum in Semarang, Indonesia, on December 3, 2016 and reaffirms the overarching vision of the annual Forum. In its fourth year, the Urban Social Forum is annual event organized by members of civil society organizations, groups, and individuals. It aims to create an inclusive, public and democratic space for people from across Indonesia to discuss and re-imagine what kind of cities we want to live in, and to create a vision for change.Under the slogan 'Another City is Possible!' the event promotes the idea of the need for new and alternative models of urban development that promote social justice, equity, sustainability, and citizen participation.

This report summarizes the 31 different panel session and workshops and offers a glimpse of the diverse and rich discussions that took place during the one-day event. It provides participants' reactions and thoughts, and shares the names and institutions of the different panelists, moderators and institutions in attendance. 1,000 participants from more than 30 cities in Indonesia attended the 4th Urban Social Forum, representing communities, civil society organizations and universities. Participants were able to meet with and learn from speakers from 220 institutions.The 4th Urban Social Forum also featured side-events that were co-organized by Yayasan Kota Kita with different organizations from other cities in Indonesia and international organizations. For the first time, the Urban Social Forum was livestreamed through video social media service service and a chatroom as a part of the World Social Forum initiative and the World Social Forum 2016 extension. It attracted participation of more than 400 remote participants. We also held a walking tour in collaboration and
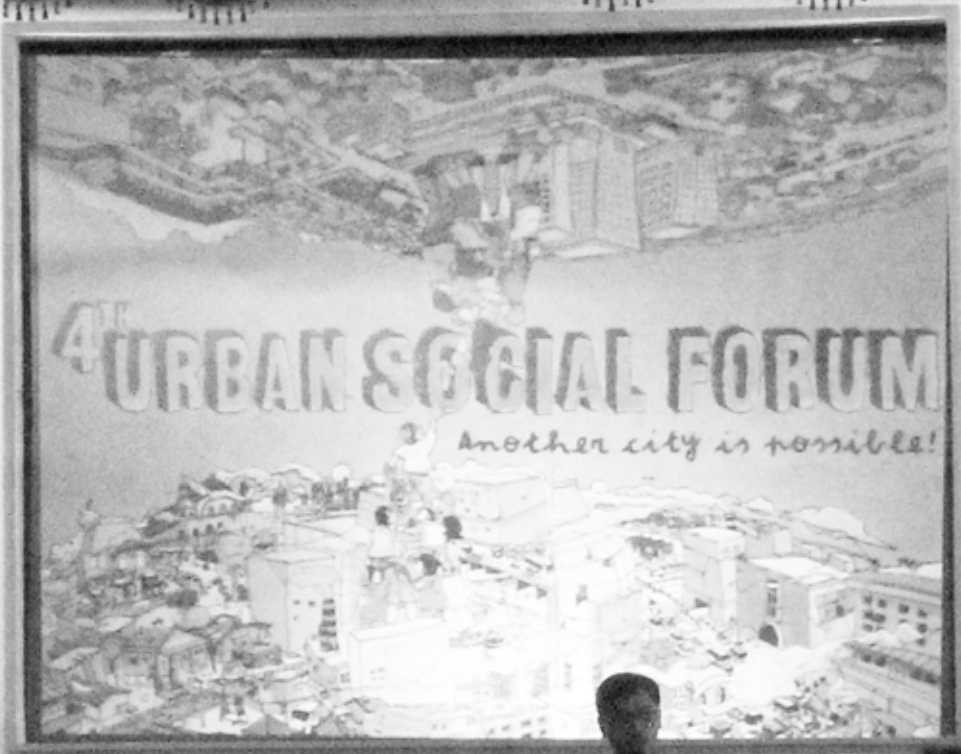
Finally, we held a workshop in collaboration with Global Platform for Right to the City called "The Right to the City: Values, Principles, Operationalisation on the ground".

Yayasan Kota Kita initiated the Urban Social Forum in 2013 and has been supported tremendously by voluntary contributions from individuals and partners from all over Indonesia ever since.The Urban Social Forum is an annual event that is now in its fourth year. The 1st and 2nd Urban Social Forums were held in Solo (2013 and 2014) while last year's event was held in Surabaya. Each year the event has grown in popularity, initially starting with only 100 participants, last year's event drew 1,100 participants from over 30 cities from throughout Indonesia and Asia. The growing relevance for the Urban Social Forum can be attributed to a growing awareness of the need for citizens and organized civil society to actively engage with current debates about improving our cities and find ways to resolve today's complex urban problems.

In 2016, there was a consistent number of participants with bigger, more diverse supports from a lot more different organizations. One of the principle aims of the 4th Urban Social Forum is to bring socially marginalized urban issues to the forefront of public discussion and in doing so support efforts to raise awareness about them. It has been extremely encouraging for the organizers to see increasing interest and supports for our platform, as we see strong representation of a young generation of social activists, the disabled community, women groups, the urban poor, human rights defender, and civil society organizations from cities beyond Java.

Ahmad Rifai
Director of Yayasan Kota Kita

" Another city is possible! "

Agenda

SMAN 1 Semarang   **Saturday, 03 December 2016**

08.00 - 09.00	**Registration**
09.00-09.05	**Opening Ceremony**
09.05 - 09.20	**Opening Remarks: Hand-in-hand, Towards Resilient and Socially Just Cities** **Urip Sihabudin,** Head of Central Java Development Planning and Agency
09.20 - 10.45	**Plenary: Partnering to Promote Inclusive and Resilient Cities** Moderator: Ahmad Rifai, Kota Kita Speakers: 1. Purnomo Dwi Sasongko (Secretary of Bappeda Semarang City) 2. Yu Sing (Akanoma Studio) 3. Risnawati Utami (Ohana - Handicap Organization)

Parallel 1

Panel 1 The Uncertain and Inevitable Urban Future of East Indonesia	**Panel 2** Defining the 'Resilient City': Social and Cultural Perspectives	**Panel 3** Disability and Inclusive Cities: the Role of Data and Evidence for Effective Public Policies	**Panel 4** Promoting non-Motorized Transportation	**Panel 5** Can Indonesian Cities Implement and Uphold The Right to the City?
Panel 6 The City's Vernacular Heritage	**Panel 7** Role of Media in Harnessing SDGs	**Panel 8** Youth Volunteerism and Activism in the Making for Better Cities	**Panel 9** A Space to Grow: Creating Child Friendly Cities	**Workshop 1** Using Social Media and Open Data as Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation

10.45-12.15

12.15-13.15	**Break**

Parallel 2

Panel 10 Tackling Climate Change Impacts Through Inclusive Approaches to Community Resilience	**Panel 11** Building Coalitions for Inclusion	**Panel 12** Exploring Infrastructural Improvements and Inclusive Economic Development Approaches to Support the Disabled	**Panel 13** Participatory Planning and Budgeting in Indonesia: Challenges and the Road Ahead	**Panel 14** Youth, Art, and Challenges with the Cities of the Future
Panel 15 Integrating Women and Children into Urban Development: Women and Child-Friendly	**Panel 16** The Impact of Land Reclamation on Cities: How to Turn the Tide	**Panel 17** If you're Sick of Driving, Try Walking	**Panel 18** Livable Housing and Habitat is a Key to Urban Development	**Panel 19** Urban Development Based on Indonesia Urbanism	**Workshop 2** Ecobrick; Introduction to Plastic Waste Management

13.15-14.45

Parallel 3

Panel 20 Promoting Creative Economic Development for Cities	**Panel 21** Finding Participatory Solutions for Urban Riverbank Settlements	**Panel 22** Heritage Preservation: Citizens in Action	**Panel 23** Compassionate Action Indonesia	**Panel 24** What is The Best Way to Utilize Public Spaces?
Panel 25 Promoting Safe and Accessible Public Spaces and Mobility for Women and	**Panel 26** Youth Citizenship in Action: the Urban Citizenship Academy	**Panel 27** Indonesia's Smart Cities: Between Ideas and Realities	**Panel 28** Art, Literature, and Technology Creating a New Narative for The City	**Panel 29** URDC Lab: Community and Student Participatory Urban Planning and Design in Solo and Semarang

14.45-16.15

16.15 – 16.30	**Break**
16.30 – 17.30	**Closing Plenary: A New Urban Era? Where Do We Go Now? A Civil Society Perspective on the New Urban Agenda**
17.30 – 18.30	**Break**
18.30 – 21.00	**Art Performances and Film Screening**

Opening Plenary

Partnering to Promote Inclusive and Resilient Cities

Moderator:
Ahmad Rifai,
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Purnomo Dwi Sasongko,
Secretary of BAPPEDA/ Development and Planning Agency, City of Semarang
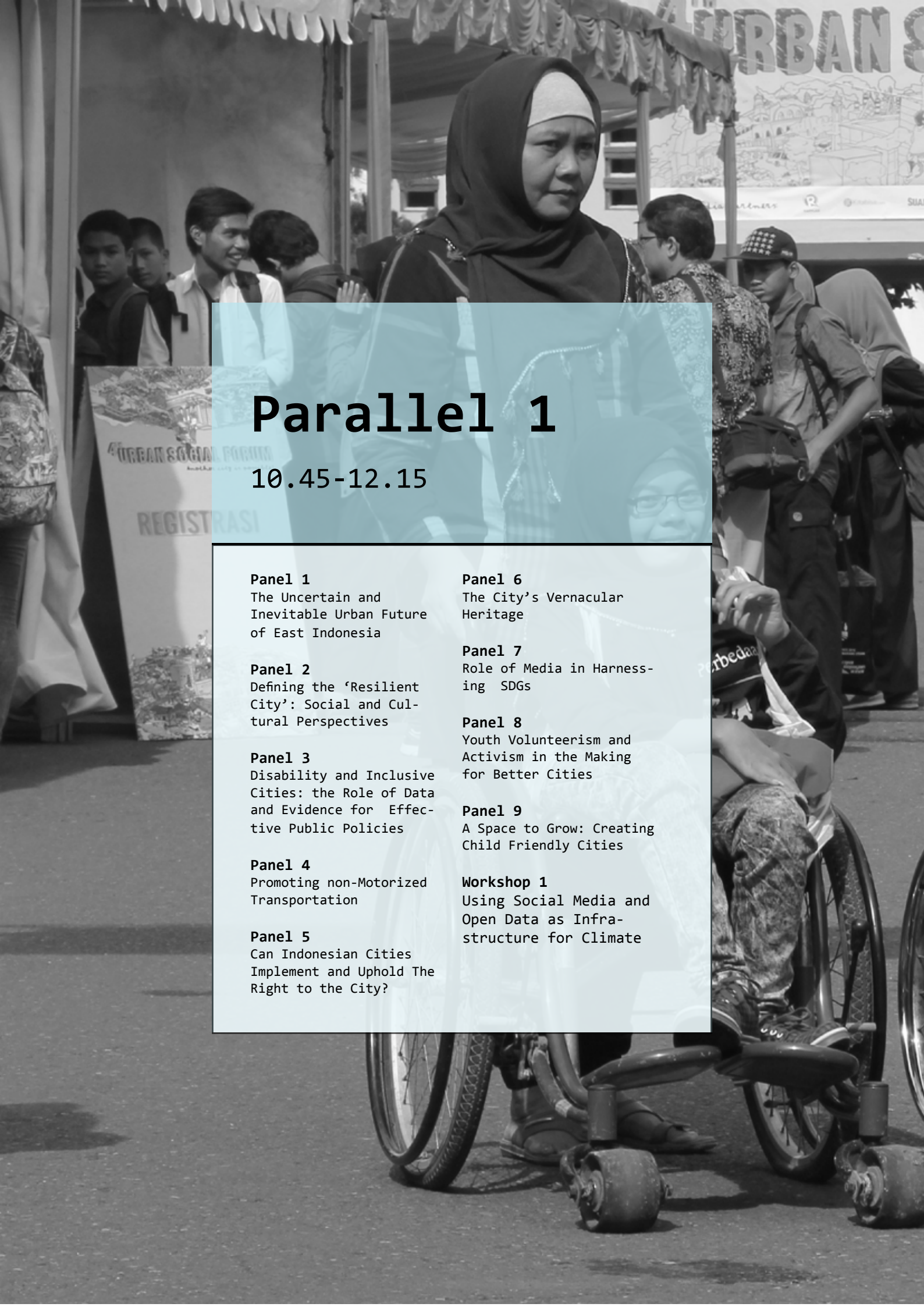
Yu Sing ,
Akanoma Studio

Risnawati Utami ,
Organisasi Handicap Nusantara - OHANA

For Indonesian cities to become truly resilient places, that can enable citizens to prosper and thrive, they need to become more inclusive and harness the potential of their diversity. Doing so will help ensure that all different communities are represented, that their problems are considered and can be responded to, especially those of the most marginalized.

Purnomo Dwi Sasongko, Secretary of the Development and Planning Agency of the city of Semarang reminded the audience of Semarang's tagline "Partnering for Better Semarang' and reaffirmed that partership means all stakeholders, especially citizens' voices have to be considered in the development of their city. Partnership extends beyond formal, scheduled occurence like annual development and planning meeting (Musrenbang), to include community initiatives and strategic inter-agency collaborations for city development. Mr. Sasongko speficially said that the approach to build resilience in Semarang, have combined infrastructure improvement and considering community participation and initiatives to build smaller scale resilience projects, both in inner city and outer Semarang.

Yu Sing, an architect and a known public thinker reminded the audience of the statistic that by March 2016, the National Statistic Agency recorded that more than 28 million people in Indonesia live in poverty. The fact urges more people to take action because of the poor willl be the most vulnerable communities during climate change- induced natural disaster. He listed four main problems that arised for rapid urbanization; housing deficit, unemployment, polution, and lack of green space in the city. To increase community resilience, Yu Sing suggested that cities should not forget about the power of 'kampung' and the social fabric that made them. Instead of evicting them and turning them into industralized blocks, he came up with proposal for 'Super Kampung'. It is a vertical housing where communities living in it have collective rights and responsbilities to take care of their needs from water management, trash management, to other basic needs. It could be done and he drew example from the best practices in Pucang Sawit Solo and Kampung Susun Ari Bandung. He highlighted that local wisdom and know-how including collective action of people in 'kampung kota' have the potential to build more sustainable and resilient environment.

Risnawati Utami, a human right activist said that Indonesian cities have the formal policies for the implementation of inclusive, non-discriminatory, and participatory development, but still lacking in following-through. She listed the recent National Law 8/2016 that views persons with disabilities as subject and citizen with rights and responsibilities under the framework of inclusivity and equality. The policy is a step forward as it is no longer views persons with disabilities as 'object of charity'. It listed universal design and reasonable accommodation as the key principles in designing, planning, and develop inclusive infrastructure in city that would support the all citizens to do activities. There is a pressing need for the implementation of those principles especially because Indonesia has also committed to the global SDGs, speficically goal 11 that aim for sustainable, safe, and resilient cities.

Parallel 1

10.45-12.15

Panel 1
The Uncertain and Inevitable Urban Future of East Indonesia

Panel 2
Defining the 'Resilient City': Social and Cultural Perspectives

Panel 3
Disability and Inclusive Cities: the Role of Data and Evidence for Effective Public Policies

Panel 4
Promoting non-Motorized Transportation

Panel 5
Can Indonesian Cities Implement and Uphold The Right to the City?

Panel 6
The City's Vernacular Heritage

Panel 7
Role of Media in Harnessing SDGs

Panel 8
Youth Volunteerism and Activism in the Making for Better Cities

Panel 9
A Space to Grow: Creating Child Friendly Cities

Workshop 1
Using Social Media and Open Data as Infrastructure for Climate

Panel 1

The Uncertain and Inevitable Urban Future of East Indonesia

Moderator:
Rukuh Setiadi,
Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang
Speakers:
Wilson M.A Therik,
Jaringan Peneliti Kawasan Timur Indonesia,

Andi Adriadi,
Balang Institut
Bantaeng Municipality

Edi Ariadi,
KUPAS Makassar,
South Sulawesi

Organized by:
Yayasan Kota Kita

Cities in East Indonesian, such as Makassar, Manado, and Kupang, are rapidly growing gateways of development that are booming centers of service, trade and growth. This panel discussed the challenges and impacts of urbanization in East Indonesia, as well as the innovation and contribution made by civil society organizations and other stakeholders in shaping the development of these cities.

Wilson M.A Therik, researcher from The Eastern Indonesia Researchers Network (JIKTI), spoke about the development in East Indonesia is dominated by increasing built of simbol ekonomi -the symbol of economy- such as hotel, mall and shopping center without highlighting development of ekonomi simbol -the economy symbol- that he meant as economic activities and commodities. He said that the Eastern Indonesia cities need to escalate its local-based industries than relying on the growth of the symbol of economy which is not helpful to promote its economic growth and employment opportunities.

Andi Adriadi from Balang Institute, NGO based on Bantaeng Municipality, was sharing his participatory mapping worked in rural areas by collaboration with farmer groups. Limited lands in the cities caused villages and rural areas as targeted areas to develop, by doing this mapping activities they hope it could help government to do a better planning in their areas.

In Makassar – South Sulawesi, Edi Ariadi from NGO Kupas shared their work together with government on providing poverty database of Makassar city. This database integrated both of field data and legal data to help government finding where the poor are, and what policy and program can be applied to overcome its poverty problems.

Panel 2

Defining the 'Resilient City': Social and Cultural Perspectives

Moderator:
Muh. Nurhadi

Speakers:
Prie G. S,
Cultural observer, columnist

Adi Ekopriyono,
Dewan Pertimbangan Pemban-
gunan Kota Semarang & Suara
Merdeka

Purnomo Dwi Sasongko,
BAPPEDA Kota Semarang

Lusia nini Purwajati,
Project Manager 100
Resilient Cities

Organized by:
Initiative for Urban
Climate Change and
Environment (IUCCE)

In 2013 the City of Semarang was chosen to join the '100 Resilient Cities' program (100RC), a alliance of cities from around the world that advances efforts to boost resilience and reduce climate change vulnerability. In 2016 Semarang launched and started to implement its City Resilience Strategy. This strategy innovates previous policies by incorporating an understanding of cultural, social, economic and psychological perspectives in how it defines resilience, and responds to climate hazards. This panel shared the ideas, knowledge, innovations used in developing its Resilience Strategy, and in doing so encourage alternative perspectives about how to ensure a Resilient City.

Ms. Purwajati explained city resilience as a colletive capacity, including individuals, institutions, business, and a working system to survive, adapt, and develop sustainably. The 100 Resilient Cities program is a global network that provided the necessary resources to help cities develop a roadmap to resilience. A key opportunity from being a part of the network is a fluid share of information, best practices, and learnings. Semarang has become a part of 100 RC since 2009 and it has employed four key resilience strategies as follow: appointed a Chief Resilience Officer as a responsible manager to guide city initiatives and collaboration for climate change resilience, facilitating knowledge exchange, and connecting cities to share about innovation and experiences in tackling climate change.

Mr. Sasongko, Semarang's Chief Resiliene Officer (CRO)said that he appreciated the multi-stakeholders nature of the works with 100 RC program, also the synergy between the pillars of RC program and Semarang City's Mid-term development plan or the RPJMD. He shared his current work with the program stated that Semarang is currently on the second phase of public advocacy, upbeat communication strategy to all stakeholders and citizens.

Mr. Ekopriyono, a civil servant and a media personality said that Semarang needs to maintain and improve its social resilience. He appreciated the multiculturalism, gotong royong, and collaboration of all sorts of people in Semarang. However, he urged Semarang to realize the pressing needs to extend extra support to the marginalized communities including the urban poor. Prie G.S, a well-known culture thinker and columnist urged that development should orient towards human improvement. In Semarang case, he suggested that development should be inclusive and participatory, also inward-looking in the sense that it would improve the lives of many Semarang citizens first.

Panel 3

Disability and Inclusive Cities: the Role of Data and Evidence for Effective Public Policies

Moderator:
Paulista Surjadi,
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Alexander Hauschild,
Inclusive policy expert

Irakli Khodeli,
Program Specialist, Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO in Jakarta

Noviana Dibyantari,
Komunitas Sahabat Difabel, Semarang

Organized by:
UNESCO, Kota Kita

A UNESCO panel on Disability and Inclusive Cities engaged the audience to tackle questions about social inclusion: 1) How can Sustainable Development Goals be linked to social inclusion at the city level? 2) What is the role of data and evidence for effective and inclusive public policies? 3) How can we address the existing gaps in data and evidence?

Noviana Dibyantari of Komunitas Sahabat Difabel, a voluntary support group for persons with disability s said that citizen participation is imperative to build inclusive city that recognizes the rights of all citizens. Mrs, Dibyantari summarized the action items that she wished more people would realize, recognize, and work together to realise into a 4Cs principle. They are Change-Chance-Chain-Compete. Her organisation works on that principles to make sure that they advocate for policy change on city level to make it more inclusive and recognize the needs of different citizens, about their accessibility to work, public infrastructure, and political rights. An inclusive city according to her, would also give chances to person with disability to do activities like everybody else. She urged for persons with disability to be more active seeking for ways to form groups, connections, and good chain of networks, to increase their quality of life and finding opportunities.

Mr. Hauschild in his presentation listed the steps to ensure that policymakers able to formulate policy that is inclusive and carefully targetted to benefit all citizens. He suggested to all policymakers to consider the different political, social, economical, and cultural contexts in where the policy would be applied at. He also reminded the participants about the importance of 'trying, testing, and improving' in drafting inclusive policies. Finally, he said that all policy makers must address intersectionality in formulating policy about inclusivity and ensuring accessibility.

Mr. Khodeli recognized that persons with disabilities make up for a significant number of population in Indonesia but their needs are still largely ignored or fail to be accommodated. As a result they continue to be at a higher risk of poverty, and suffer exclusion from education, health services, and employment opportunities. There is a lack of understanding of their needs, resulting from little data and information about them. He drew example from the recent UNESCO-Kota Kita collaboration in Solo to highlight the importance of participatory, neighborhood-level, data collection method to to strengthen the voices of persons with disabilities in local policy-making.

Panel 4

Promoting non-Motorized Transportation

Moderator:
Fuad Jamil
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Anitha Silvia ,
@pertigaanmap,
Surabaya

Udaya Laksmana Kartiyasa,
Institute of Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), Jakarta

Elanto Wijoyono
Warga Berdaya, Yogyakarta

Inanta Indra Pradana
SubCyclist, Surabaya

Organized by:
Yayasan Kota Kita

Urbanization and urban life transition require city to be efficient and effective on utilizing its space. Improving non-motorized transportation should be developed to support urban transportation system. Udaya Laksmana from ITDP presented 4 main principles to support transportation system; walk, cycle, connect and transit oriented. Indonesian cities nowaday have been trying to provide public transportation that also required its supporting system like pedestrian ways and accessibilities for cyclist to reach transportation modes such as station, bus terminal, and others public transportation access.

A movement to promote bicycle also sounded from Subcyclist Surabaya; promote bicycle as daily transportation modes instead of recreational purposes only by creating fun activities through bicycle. Inanta said that it was not easy to invite people for cycling in a mid increasing of motorized transportation. Creating fun bike activities is a starting point for the beginner trying biking around the cities, when the users exist the infrastructures will be.

Anitha Silvia from C2o Library and Collabtive Surabaya shared her experience on running the Johny Walkers and Manic Street Walker project together with their groups on @pertigaanmap. Their activity promotes walking as a way to explore the city – a rare mode of transport in Surabaya. While from Yogyakarta, Elanto Wijoyono shared his experience together with Warga Berdaya community promoting bicycle by painting the road to reclaim the road from cars, motorcycles, and other vehicles. Eventually, their movement was positively responded by government through providing bicycle lane in the city. He also mentioned that proclaiming bicycle is not only for health purposes, but also to explore social life in the city.

Panel 5

Can Indonesian Cities Implement and Uphold The Right to the City?

Moderator:
Ahmad Rifai,
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Nelson Saule Jr,
Global Platform for Right to the City

Sandyawan Sumardi,
Human right activist, Ciliwung Merdeka

Marco Kusumawijaya,
Rujak RCUS

John Taylor,
Yayasan Kota Kita

Organized by:
Global Platform for Right to the City, Kota Kita

One of the most significant outcomes of the Habitat III global summit was the acceptance of the Right to the City as a common concept by national governments throughout the world. For a long time the Right to the City has been used as an advocacy platform to promote a standard set of human rights for people who live in cities; but so far this concept is through of as Western, most successfully promoted in Latin America. But with its growing global popularity civil society organizations in Indonesia can adopt and use this concept as a way to promote inclusive, socially just, healthy, resilient cities. The panel was hosted by the Global Platform for Right to the City and included speakers from Polis Institute Brazil and prominent human right activitst and urbanist from Jakarta.

Nelson Saule Jr. from Polis Institute said that at the heart of Right to the City is the understanding that it is collective rights to realise socially just, inclusive, and democratic cities. The principles can be adopted to different contexts including Indonesia when considering the different living experiences and localities. It could be a groundbreaking principle when applied because it explicitly go against the use of spaces in city to accumulate profits and it aims to restore the use of cities as common good for the citizen.

Sandyawan Sumardi of Ciliwung Merdeka described the work by his organization and the many volunteers, as architect, community organizer, and human right activists to improve the lives of the citizens who live in riverbank in Ciliwung River who are the victims of forced eviction. They work to map the potentials of the space, the citizens, and advocate to the city government maximise the use of land there instead of evicting the area. It is an ongoing struggle and it faces a lot of resistance from the city government and mainstream developmentalist narrative that slum eviction always meant improve lives.

Marco Kusumawijaya, a publicly known urbanist said that history and the deep understanding of history play a huge role to uphold the right to the city principle. Our common understanding is governed by the capitalistic logic that is not necessarily pro-citizens. In regards to the recent cases of forced eviction in many Indonesian cities, he highlighted the importance, for civil society organizations, who work with the evicted communities to understand the complexities that contribute to one's right to land. This is a form of critical thinkings , and they need to (re-)enter mainstream conversation to counter the ongoing narratives about eviction.
John Taylor of Kota Kita highlighted the need to ensure civil society and citizen initiatives and participation to ensure for inclusive urban development,

Panel 6

The City's Vernacular Heritage

Moderator:
Aschta Tajuddin,
Kebun Binatang Surabaya

Speakers:
Anastasia Dwirahmi
Komunitas Hysteria

Nurul Kusumaningdyah
Universitas Sebelas Maret
Surakarta

Adrian Perkasa
UNAIR, Surabaya

Penyelenggara:
Urban Lab MTP
Universitas Tarumanegara
and Asia Research
Institute

In many Indonesian cities the revitalization of heritage districts are aimed at boosting tourism. But heritage zones have far more to offer - a sense of spirit, character and identity. This panel session discussed varied perspectives on urban heritage, and highlighted the efforts taken to counter the destruction of the vernacular city and the socially alienating forces of contemporary urbanization.

Anastasia Dwirahmi from Komunitas Hysteria conveyed that the city's vernacular heritage – monumental, folk, and cultural heritage, are interconnected and capable to influence the urban social development as well as the identity of the city. Further, Nurul Kusumaningdyah from Universitas Sebelas Maret, elaborated the steps that can be taken into account on urban development policy planning to conserve the vernacular city, including observation, mapping, and field classification. Taking cases from Kampung Laweyan (Solo) and Kampung Bustaman (Semarang), she emphasized the roles from stakeholders – youths, academics, private sectors, facilitators, governments, and community, to enhance the significance of local wisdom and to foster the empowered community in development.

Adrian Perkasa from Universitas Airlangga, argued that the existence of kampung, from policy maker's perspective, is often viewed as contradictory entity with development and the modernity image of a city. He further said that kampung has its own character and heritage itself is a process where democratic aspect reflected on it. However, the spectacle issues on vernacular city is more likely to put aside the essence of urban heritage from the city and its true identity, and gradually viewing the city as a commodity.
At last, the discussion concluded that the tangible and intangible aspects of city need to be considered and supported by the synergy of each stakeholders in deciding the future of the city.

Panel 7

Role of Media in Harnessing SDGs

Moderator:
Malindo Andhi Saputra Marpaung,
Pusat Studi Infrastruktur

Speakers:
Abdul Kholiq Arif,
Regent of Wonosobo 2005-2015

Corry Elyda,
The Jakarta Post

Famega Syavitri,
Media dan Digital Content Specialist

Alfa Narendra,
Academic, Universitas Negeri Semarang

Emmy Yuniarti Rusadi,
Youth and urban activist, SDG advocate

Organized by:
Pusat Studi Infrastruktur (PSI)

The Sustainable Development Goals which was officially launched in 2015 has 17 goals and 169 indicators that would orient countries aroud the world in their development plan. Unlike the previous set of goals, Millenium Development Goals that aimed for economic improvement and reducing poverty.The SDGs is more ambitious in reducing inequalities and working towards equity, sustainable, and resilience communities. The SDGs also have specific urban goals in Goal 11 that aims for sustainable, safe, and resilience cities. Media have an important role to mainstream the understanding of the goals and it could have so many opportunities to monitor the implementation and progress of SDGs in Indonesia.

Mr. Abdul Kholiq Arif, Regent of Wonosobo 2005-2015 is one of the many SDGs ambassadors in Indonesia. He is one of the leading example for government officials that practice transparency and good governance. He takes up the role alongside other professionals like Alissa Wahid, a human right and plurality defender, Muhammad Farhan, an actor, and Zoemrotin Susilo, human rights commissioner of the Republic of Indonesia. As a public persona for the advocacy for the implementation of SDGs, Mr. Arif is positive that a lot of citizens would be more aware of what constitute the global goals and how they could contribute to the fulfillment of those goals.

The panel also included stories and experiences of Indonesian journalist and digital media workers in Indonesia. Ms. Ellyda, Ms. Syafitri, and Ms. Narendra agreed that as professionals they have responsibilities to give public information about the implementation of sustainable development goals. Ms. Ellyda claimed that being a journalist means making history and one should take up the responsibility to write with heart and with citizens in mind. News article could also held policymakers accountable. The task gets more challenging because as professionals in the media industry, they also have to consider the market taste. In the era of social media, where everyone could produce news with (alternative) facts, media have the responsibilites to make sure that they report what Is going on on the ground. For example, Ms.Syafitri told the participants that anti-eviction might not be a popular stance, but a media outlet have the responsibility to also cover the resistance and struggle, another perspective from that action.

Ms.Rusadi, an avid youth and urban advocate also reminded the participants, especially the young ones to remain vocal and utilize the ease that comes from the use of social media to articulate their thinkings and advocate for sustainable and inclusive development. She said that being a citizen journalist could be one way to enrich the discourse of sustainable development and challenge any misconceptions.

Panel 8

Creative Economic Development and The Cities: Market Creation and Community Based Economy

Moderator:
Naufal Rofi
Rakapare Bandung

Speakers:
Dimitri Dwi Putra
Turun Tangan, Jakarta

Luluk Mudhawamah
Turun Tangan, Semarang

Gusti
Turun Tangan, Jakarta

Nayaka Angger
Komune Rakapare, Bandung

Achmad Assifa Januar
Komune Rakapare, Surabaya

Organized by:
Turun Tangan

Citizen participation and collective action known as gotong royong, is central to traditional community life in rural Indonesia. But more and more people are moving to cities to find this spirit missing. In this panel, Turun Tangan and Komune Rakapare shared how they have been modernizing gotong-royong to find communal solutions to urban challenges.

Dimitri from Turun Tangan Jakarta shared how Turun Tangan engaged with citizen by creating Bangun Jakarta movement, an urban farming project in limited land of Jakarta. This program is expected to encourage citizens to produce their vegetables product as well as to create communal activities in the midst of the urban community. While Luluk as a member of Turun Tangan Semarang also shared her experience in one neighborhood, Pekunden – Semarang, engaged with children by doing educational activities like trees planting, environmental improvement, and plan to create mobile library.

Komune Rakapare, a youth group movement based in Bandung was represented by Nayaka Angger. He explained how Rakapare engaged with farmer in Karawang to retook their own land from development without considering socio-economic, culture and environment sustainability. They also educate people by creating Rakapare School -Sekolah Rakapare- as a study group to share their knowledge. Besides Bandung, Komune Rakapare movement also take place in Surabaya through various advocacy activities such as assisting community to obtain clean water, credit load and other different issues around East Java.

This panel concluded that youth as a part of citizen in the cities could pro-actively engaged in different issues on the cities, in different aspects that contribute on their city such as environment, socio-culture, economic, arts and others.

Panel 9

A Space to Grow: Creating Child Friendly Cities

Moderator:
Evi Baiturrohmah
Sahabat Kapas

Speakers:
Siti Nur Dzakiyyatul Khasanah
Ketua Forum Anak Jawa Tengah 2014 – 2016

Dian Sasmita
Sahabat Kapas

Naning Puji Julianingsih
UNICEF Indonesia – Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Barat Representives

Organized by:
Sahabat Kapas

Children are unquestionably crucial in deciding the future of development, not only for a city, but also for a country. The city-friendly city concept is theoretically applied in many cities in Indonesia, however in practice it takes more than translating the policy. This panel shared different experience from each speaker who are heavily involved in children's issues.

Siti Nur Dzakiyyatul Khasanah from Former Head of Central Java Children's Forum shared that the city is so-called child-friendly where it is capable to provide a space for children in a decent condition. From her experience in the children forum, she mentioned that even though the children issues are already discussed in the participatory planning and budgeting (Musrenbang) for development in Central Java, practically the public awareness towards children rights are still far from expectation.

Dian Sasmita from Sahabat Kapas, who actively engage with children who have crime, also argued that the lack of acknowledgement from government towards children voice is still becoming the main concern. In addition, she said that children also need to be protected from any discrimination acts, considering a fact that children who are infected HIV/AIDS often get alienated from their surrounding. She underlined that children growth is a significant aspect for the implementation of child-friendly city.

Furthermore, Naning Puji from UNICEF Indonesia, heightened that the urban poor children are prone to children violence acts from their parents. There is an urge for child-friendly city to provide a space for children growth, particularly for those who live in the slum area. Children need to be considered as equally important as adults in the urban planning development.Encouraging and educating public about child-friendly city have to out-reach more people through massive socialization, for it can only be realized with the engagement from all stakeholders.

Workshop 1

Using Social Media and Open Data as Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation

Facilitator:
Christina Geros

Mahardika Fadmastuti

Nashin Mahtani

Pritta Andrani Widyanarko

Organized by:
Petabencana.id

One of the ways to tackle the challenges of climate change and natural disasters is through the strategic use of urban data - that is open, accessible, crowd-sourced from citizens in real-time. The team that brought you PetaJakarta shared their latest innovative project called Petabencana.id. The workshop discussed how people can use social media to give information that supports efforts to reduce risk from disasters such as flooding. There is a very high potential for citizens in Indonesia to use and benefit from social media, there are 79 million people living in Indonesia who is connected digitally and Petabencana.id recorded a hundred thousand active users of their application.

The workshop facilitated by the team from Petabencana.id shared how Cognicity software and social media tools can connect people with information, and in doing so help make cities safer and more resilient to climate change. Further, they shared the flow or a journey of data from a single tweet that turns into meaningful information, including their collaboration with Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) or National Disaster Risk Management Agency.

Parallel 2

13.15-14.45

Panel 10
Tackling Climate Change
Impacts Through Inclusive
Approaches to Community
Resilience

Panel 11
Building Coalitions for
Inclusion

Panel 12
Exploring Infrastructural
Improvements and Inclu-
sive Economic Development
Approaches to Support the
Disabled

Panel 13
Participatory Planning
and Budgeting in Indone-
sia: Challenges and the
Road Ahead

Panel 14
Youth, Art, and Challeng-
es with the Cities of the
Future

Panel 15
Integrating Women and
Children into Urban
Development: Women and
Child-Friendly Cities

Panel 16
The Impact of Land
Reclamation on Cities:
How to Turn the Tide

Panel 17
If you're Sick of Driving,
Try Walking

Panel 18
Livable Housing and Habitat
is a Key to Urban
Development

Panel 19
Urban Development Based on
Indonesia Urbanism

Workshop 2
Workshop: Ecobrick; Intro-
duction to Plastic Waste
Management

Panel 10

Tackling Climate Change Impacts Through Inclusive Approaches to Community Resilience

Moderator:
I Nyoman Prayoga,
Mercy Corps

Speakers:
Dani Miarso,
Dinas Kesehatan Kota
Semarang

Syaeful Badar
Perkumpulan Warga Siaga
Kota Cirebon

Maulana Mukhlis
Academic,
Universitas Lampung

Organized by:
Mercy Corps Indonesia

While climate change continues to have a massive impact upon cities around the world, much progress is being made to reduce its threat, including preventive action and building resilience. Innovative practices such as the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) learning forum, and new approaches to community involvement, are helping to bring many more stakeholders and sectors together to build resilience. While before, responding to climate change may have had a scientific or engineering approach, new methods emphasize community participation, knowledge management, and the involvement of minority groups.

Dani Miarso from Health Department of the City of Semarang said that dengue fever is one of the most threatening case of health condition that brought about by extreme climate change and, Semarang is the number one city with the biggest widespread of dengue fever. The Health Department has been working with other related departments including BMKG or Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics to predict high raining season and opening a SMS getaway reporting system to report the first outbreak of dengue fever in one Kelurahan or neighborhood. Another activities to improve resilience is community assessment and mapping and capacity building of health professionals.

Mr. Badar, a member of community organisation in Cirebon, West Java has been working with city government and other organizations to diversify the sources of clean water. He made systems to harvest rain water and wudhu prayer water leftover to increase sources for clean water, especially during dry season.

Mr. Mukhlis, an academician suggested that for community-based, city resilience initiatives to succeed, we need to consider the three main ideas: capacity building for citizens in collaborating with city government to implement climate change resilience initiatives, having climate change resilience framework inform every step of the way in the urban development agenda, finally he highlighted the importance of formalisation of climate change resilience and community inititatives into school curriculum. He reminded the importance of changing the mindset since early age that preventive action and climate change resilience initiative could start with a simple act and at an early age.

Panel 11

Building Coalitions for Inclusion

Moderator:
Yudi Supriadi

Speakers:
Merlyn Sopjan
Program Officer Pusat Kelu-
arga Berencana Indonesia

Aspon Pak Pahan
Kepala Kantor Kesatuan
Bangsa dan Politik, Kota
Palangkaraya

Mahdiani
Ikatan Waria Banjarati

Tenri A. Palallo
Kaban Pemberdayaan Perem-
puan dan Perlindungan
Anak, Makassar

Organized by:
Program Peduli
The Asia Foundation

The public viewed marginalized groups only on the surface, but in reality, our society does not even want to touch their lives. Marginalized groups get discrimination and negative stigma from the society, they are oftenly isolated from various public access such as social, educational, economic, and other services. What the public needs to understand is that marginalized groups, including transvestites, have the same right as other members of society, they also deserve to get access to various public facilities.

The discussion in this panel depicted how marginal groups, including transvestites, blend in with the community against the negative stigma that is developed in our society. Marginalized group can also be capable members of society that are reliable and productive, it's just that the potentials this marginalized groups have is covered by the negative stigma in society.

The government is concerned with the marginalized groups and they support Program Peduli. Program Peduli is a program that embodies social inclusion for groups of people who have experienced negative stigma and marginalization, which is the community of transvestites. They also provide socialization to the public about the existence of marginalized groups and raise awareness in order to resolve the discrimination against them. KESBANGPOL (Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik) in this matter, has the role of facilitators. They provide guidances for community organizations, in order to build cooperation to achieve collective goals.

Panel 12

Exploring Infrastructural Improvements and Inclusive Economic Development Approaches to Support the Disabled

Moderator:
Abi Marutama

Speakers:
Nuah Tarigan
(Gerakan Peduli Disabili-
tas dan Lepra Indonesia)

Emmy Yuniarti Rusadi
Youth urban activist,
APUFY

Arry Ananta
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund
(ASB) Office for Indonesia
& the Philippines

Organized by:
Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas
& Lepra Indonesia

People with disability are part of the community, and they are capable to be productive members of society. Nowadays, the negative stigma in society about people with disability is still growing. Disabled people are often isolated and face discrimination in access in the areas of social, economic, employment, education, and other fields.

Nuah Tarigan from Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepra Indonesia explained that there should be cooperation between society, government, and communities, so that people with disability and lepers (leprosy sufferers) could survive and over-come the discrimination. Disabled people and lepers will not be seen as marginal-ized groups if they can get out of their circle and blend in with the community while also get involved in social activities.

People with disability are still having difficulty in terms of accessing public facilities. Emmy Yuniarti from APUFY representative argues that not many people actually understand about disability, so that a lot of problems concerning this matter, such as public infrastructures which are accessible to people with disability receive less attention.

The speakers also agree that people with disability should be included in com-munity activities, so they can blend in with the community and can reduce the negative stigma in society against the disabled.

Panel 13

Participatory Planning and Budgeting in Indonesia: Challenges and the Road Ahead

Moderator:
Fuad Jamil ,
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Ahmad Rifai
Yayasan Kota Kita

Edi Ariadi
Kupas, Makassar

Suci Hidayani
Researcher, Solo
Lieuwe De Boer
Researcher, Netherlands

Yusuf M
Formasi Kebumen

Organized by:
Yayasan Kota Kita

Indonesia adopted participatory planning and budgeting in the early 2000s, making it one of Asia's first countries to do so. The practice allows communities a significant way in how their public funds are spent. This panel took stock of how this process has evolved and what it has achieved.

Lieuwe De Boer discussed that even though the participatory planning and budgeting has been being implemented for more than a decade, the opportunities for participation in neighbourhoods are still less representative due to its limited invitation to the discussion forum. Different research in Yogyakarta, undergone by Suci Handayani, illustrated that some innovations are applied to revive the practice of participatory planning and budgeting. Given the fact that the process takes too long, complicated, and its lack of realization, the local government applies the indicative budget ceiling and block grant to make the planning process closer to community while they also better independently manage the budget. Other innovation is a thematic forum established for better address the needs of marginal community – women, children, and disabled people.

Further, Edi Ariadi from Kupas Makassar explained the technology-based innovation, used in Makassar, on participatory planning and budgeting through SIPPD application. In short, it creates a more transparent system for people can together control the development in the city.

Ahmad Rifai from Kota Kita shared his research in 6 cities – Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Makassar, and Kebumen. The implementation of participatory planning and budgeting in cities generally applied based on national regulation, but its practice mostly influenced by the dynamic condition in its grassroot level where CSOs have significant roles in supporting it. He then suggested there is a need to strengthen the facilitator capacity, revitalize the NGOs, consider budget devolution, foster the use of IT and urban information, and encourage evaluation, to promote the sustainable and inclusive participatory mechanism.

Panel 14

Youth, Art, and Challenges with the Cities of the Future

Moderator:
Akhmad Ramdhon
Kampungnesia

Speakers:
Sigit Budi
Serrum Studio, Jakarta

Sigit Pius
Curator, Biennale Jogja

Bandung Ibnu Majid
Hysteria, Semarang

Kharis Junandaru
Musician, duo Silampukau

Wahyu Eko Prasetyo
Ruang Atas, Solo

Organized by:
Kampungnesia, Hysteria

Young people are often left out of the decision-making process that shapes their cities, yet they represent a pool of creativity and energy, as seen in the country's vibrant artistic movements. This panel discussed the role of Indonesian artists in shaping urban centres through art and creativity to reclaim the space for diversity and cultural experessions in the city. They agreed that art in any forms have the opportunities to initiate conversation, sparks debate about political, economical, and socio-cultural problems in the city.

Mr. Pius, a curator of Biennale Yogyakarta said that the bi-annual art event in the city has evolved into a public space that invited a lot of audiences everytime. The themes that were introduced ranging from questioning the class problems that contribute to inequality and ongoing contestation of space, also redefinition of cities for all. Mr. Budi whose work focused in the capital city of Jakarta argues that art should be able to interact with public and evokes a new consciousness about their living condition. He shared his experiences of making public art in the form of mural in Jakarta's busway waiting rooms.

Mr. Junandaru , vocalist of the nationally known folk duo, Silampukau shared his intentions with the music and lyrics of Silampukau that aims to tell the everyday stories of the everyday people of Surabaya. Aiming to be a storyteller, his duo does not only tell the beautiful, sterilized stories of their city.

Mr. Prasetyo from Solo and Mr. Majid from Semarang also shared their experiences in collaborating with multi-stakeholders, that include city government, grasrsroot community groups, students, artists in revitalizing the art scene in their respective cities. They highlighted the importance of collaboration for sustainibility and also the significance of accessible public spaces like Hysteria and Ruang Atas as a common room for exchange of ideas.

All speakers agreed that contestation of spaces and imbalance power relation in the city is perpetual and art could be the most effective form to confront this.

Panel 15

Integrating Women and Children into Urban Development: Women and Child-Friendly Cities

Moderator:
Inge Christianti,
Pusat Studi HAM UBAYA

Speakers:
Dian Noeswantari
Pusat Studi HAM UBAYA

Tuani Lidiawati
Pusat Studi Lingkungan
UBAYA

Elieser Tarigan
Pusat Studi Energi
Terbarukan UBAYA

Organized by:
University of Surabaya

Women in Indonesia still often play a marginal role in the decision making that shapes cities, and as a result, their needs, and often the needs of children, go ignored. This panel viewed at examples from an array of field, including urban agriculture and renewable energy, to consider how cities can become more sensitive and accommodating of women and children.

Dian Noeswantari mentioned that Indonesia has ratified all the international convention on women and children which then referred as the foundation for law in each government level. However, safety, discrimination, and domestic violence issues are still concerning women and children. She further explained that the urban development need to consider accessibility for women and children, awareness towards their rights, their participation in development, and public control on development.

Following up the discussion, Tuani Lidiawati highlighted the role of women to encourage the healthy city, started from their family. Promoting and applying the urban farming can be an alternative for overcoming the limited land in urban area as well as creating the greenery corner in each house. In bigger picture, by doing so, women can participate in accomplishing the sustainable farming.

Elieser Tarigan discussed that the energy is mostly used in cities, while producing around 70% of air pollution. The dependence of city towards un-renewable energy cannot just be ignored since the stock is limited, moreover it causes environmental pollution, global warming, or climate change. He explained that there are two pillars of sustainable energy. Firstly, using the alternative renewable energy. Secondly, using the energy efficiency in daily activity, started from educating the energy-saving lifestyle to children. In this way, children are encouraged to participate in the practice of sustainable development.

Panel 16

The Impact of Land Reclamation on Cities: How to Turn the Tide

Moderator:
Rita Padawangi
National University of
Singapore

Speakers:
Tigor Hutapea,
LBH Jakarta, Kesatuan Ne-
layan Tradisional
Indonesia

Gilang
Forum Rakyat Bali Tolak
Reklamasi

Organized by:
Disaster Governance Asia
& Asia Research Institute

Indonesia's waterfront cities are being dramatically transformed by man-made land reclamation projects that dump earth along the coast to extend land surface areas. These projects often fail to consider the threat they pose to traditional coastal communities and fragile ecosystems. Panelists identified the different ways that civil society groups are responding to land reclamation controversies, specifically in Bali and Jakarta, and explore solutions.

Panel 17

If you're Sick of Driving, Try Walking

Facilitator:
Udaya Laksmana
Kartiyasa
ITDP

Organized by:
The Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), Indonesia

ITDP welcomed audience from small cities, medium, and even big cities to participate into the discussions. This panel designed without panelist, but instead all the participants have to share their ideas and experiences through walking. This panel discussion begins by answering some questions; why are you sick of driving? Are walking can be a solution? What are challenges that you face when walking? Walking remains a challenge in a storming increased of motorized especially in Indonesian big cities. Narrow pedestrian ways, no separator between sidewalks and roads, air pollutions, unrespect from motorized are certain problems they faced when walking.

Besides discussing problems, participants also discussed the solution to face many problems on transportation issues. Required infrastructure improvements for pedestrian ways and people to find walking is a part of transportation modes, includes pointing that walking is not only for those who cannot afford private car, but also as a solution of congestion. In some cases, social law enforcement contributes to educate motorists, such as the action to block the big motorcycle in Yogyakarta and kid who confront motorcyclist on the sidewalk. High respect among road users and respect the rights of pedestrians on the road are necessary to create a safe and comfortable walking situation.

Panel 18

Livable Housing and Habitat is a Key to Urban Development

Moderator:
MD Nestri Kiswari

Speakers:
Herbet Berimbing,
Habitat For Humanity
Indonesia(HFHI)

Gunawan Tanawidjaja,
Academic, Universitas
Kristen Petra, Surabaya

Sri Rejeki,
Academic, Universitas
Katolik Soegijapranata

Organized by:
Habitat For Humanity
Indonesia (HFHI)

Housing and settlements are considered as basic human needs. It is a part of human rights, in order to meet various needs such as social, security, love, and self-actualization that can be started from home and the settlement itself. According to Herbet Berimbing from Habitat for Humanity Indonesia, housing is a major requirement that is needed by all humans. Herbet also explained that Habitat for Humanity moves to build decent housing and settlements as a primary need. Those housing and settlements should be developed to accommodate a lot of function, such as health, education, and love.

A decent house means that the design should also pay attention to accessibility for people with disability. According to Gunawan Tanawidjaja, the inclusive housing design for disabled people should be designed properly and precisely with considerations to facilitate the users. In addition to the well designed houses, it should also be affordable.

Looking at the rapid urbanization rate, the role of government in providing decent yet affordable housing and settlements is very important. The massive numbers of low and middle income groups is one of the considerations for them to be placed on vertical housing. But in reality, the construction of housing for low and middle income groups is done by expanding horizontally and vertically, maximizing the utilization of the space for activity.

Panel 19

Urban Development Based on Indonesia Urbanism

Speakers:
Djoko Subekti

Hendro Sangkoyo

Jo Santoso

Andi Siswanto

Organized by:
Kelompok Inisiatif Urban-
isme Indonesia, Urban Lab
Universitas Tarumanagara

The pace of urbanization which happens rapidly should be anticipated with a variety of policy and spatial planning as well as focused economic and socio-ecological development. Moreover, cities in Indonesia should also be equipped with the ability to compete globally.

Hendro Sangkoyo describes the damage of socio-ecological side of this matter. He argued that urbanization is a part of the extraction process of financial cooperation between man and nature. There has to be a rival to the rationality of the materials, energy, space, and time, as well as protocol creation for the recovery of socio-ecological crisis.

Andy Siswanto who discussed the damage from the side of urban economy, argued that there are problems in our local economic practices in Indonesia, one of them is the instability of city center that is not capable to survive. It is because the city center often lost the competition against the city economic center in many places, so the revitalization of the local economic is needed.

Meanwhile, Djoko Subekti and Jo Santoso agreed that when planners and architects create spatial planning, they should not ignore the existing concepts. There are different space management principles for each region. Moreover, spatial planners should also understand about social values that exist in the community, so that the differences between the concept plans and the existing conditions can be minimized.

Workshop 2

Urban Green Space: Where is the Green in the City?

Facilitator:

Ani Himawati,
Global Ecobrick Alliance

Russel Maier,
Global Ecobrick Alliance

Organized by:
Global Ecobrick Alliance

Ani Himawati introduced vision ecobrick as one solution handling the plastic waste. Ecobrick is a plastic bottle stuffed solid with non-biological waste to create a reusable building block, made by packing solid a drinking bottle with one type of non-recyclable non-biodegradable (i.e. plastic, cellophanes, styrofoam, etc) as solution to recycle plastic waste. Ani Himawati said that ecobricks are an exciting way that we can take action today to stop pollution and to start envisioning a healthier way of living with our environment. Plastic waste can also pollute the environment, made from petro-chemicals that are not environmental friendly. Russel added when these chemicals leach into the land, water and air, they are absorbed by plants and animals.

In this workshop, Russel and Ani also train the participants to create ecobricks by utilizing drinking bottles, plastics waste, glue, and bamboo to make it solid. This movement can be a solution dealing with plastic waste, through recycle the waste, we also contribute to save our planet, to sustain the environmental.

Parallel 3

13.15-14.45

Panel 20
Promoting Creative Economic Development for Cities

Panel 21
Finding Participatory Solutions for Urban Riverbank Settlements

Panel 22
Heritage Preservation: Citizens in Action

Panel 23
Compassionate Action Indonesia

Panel 24
What is The Best Way to Utilize Public Spaces?

Panel 25
Promoting Safe and Accessible Public Spaces and Mobility for Women and Children

Panel 26
Youth Citizenship in Action: the Urban Citizenship Academy

Panel 27
Indonesia's Smart Cities: Between Ideas and Realities

Panel 28
Art, Literature, and Technology Creating a New Narative for The City

Panel 29
URDC Lab: Community and Student Participatory Urban Planning and Design in Solo and Semarang

Panel 20

Promoting Creative Economic Development for Cities

Moderator:
Artiningsih,
P5 UNDIP

Solichah
GIZ

Bening Dwiono
Expert Staff, Local Economic Development, Central Java, BAPPEDA Jateng

Massa
Forum Pengembangan Ekonomi dan Sumber Daya Jawa Tengah

Organized by:
Center for Participatory Planning and Development - Universitas Diponegoro (P5 Undip)

City administrations are taking the initiative to find ways to promote innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship as ways to stimulate economic growth and serve rapidly evolving needs. This panel discussed how partnerships between the private sector, local government, universities and research institutions, as well as young people, can help a city's economy thrive.

Bening Dwiono from BAPPEDA Jawa Tengah encouraged to develop integrated and sustainable agriculture initiatives and practices in cities in Indonesia. Promoting the asset base capacity development with appreciative inquiry becomes significant. Applied through 'Indonesia Berkebun' program, he said that it is an alternative to educate people in utilizing unused land and optimize the use of rooftop by planting spirulina.

Roy Wibisono, a Semarang-based ceramic entrepeneur conveyed that creative industry as local economic development needs to be supported for its benefit in providing employment for locals. Taking an example from ceramic industry case, he further shared that SMEs (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) are on the state of lacking in the availability of particular resources, including information and technology, raw material and fuel, and human resources. He suggested to assist locals in improving their management skill in a way the creative industry can become more sustainable.

Massa from Creative Economic Forum of the City of Semarang then explained that Micro Business Simulation provides and develops a cirtical awareness on SMEs. It is already applied in Municipality of Kendal, Central Java and affiliated with Local Bank through planning; managing supplier, consumer and employee; managing product, technology, investment, registration, licensing, and promotion.
Ms.Solichah from GIZ mentioned that the development of creative city needs both of hard infrastructure (i.e. technology, public facility, etc.) and soft infrastructure (i.e. skill, dynamic thinking, transparency, etc.). Supported by the participatory planning, the inclusive city is aimed for addressing people's need. She suggested that the good implementation strategy and comprehensive monitoring evaluation system are other factors need to take into account.
At last, the discussion suggested that the collaborative efforts from all elements are significant in promoting creative economic innovation and local economic development for cities.

Panel 21

Finding Participatory Solutions for Urban Riverbank Settlements

Moderator:
Rita Padawangi
National University of Singapore

Speakers:
Fransiska Damarratri,
Usie Fauzia (ASF-ID) Bandung

Brahmastyo Puji, Amira Paramitha, Kamil Muhammad,
ASF-ID, Jakarta

Gatot Subroto
Paguyuban Warga Strenkali Surabaya

Yuli Kusworo,
ARKOM, Yogyakarta

Sri Suryani,
Human Right Activist, Ciliwung Merdeka

Organized by:
Disaster Governance Asia & Asia Research Institute

In recent years urban riverbank settlements, in cities like Jakarta, Bandung have become an increasingly controversial issue in Indonesian cities. The combined forces of climate change impacts like flooding, the rising value of land in the inner city, and inadequate drainage infrastructure, conspire to justify their eviction in order to promote wider river channels. While the government has been quick to offer large-scale housing and as a reasonable alternative, and defend the need to alleviate flood risk, there is little consideration for the communities forced to leave, nor agreement as to what is best for the poor. So far there is no consensus as to the most appropriate policy response that reconciles the range of social, economic and physical vulnerabilities at stake.

This panel brought together activists, NGOs, academics, and residents outlining the current problems in Bandung, Jakarta, Surabaya, Solo, and Yogyakarta and propose a set of solutions, put forward by and for the people, to best address those issues. The panelists agreed that the role of citizens and riverbank communtiies is imperative to improve the conditions of people living in the settlements. Academic institutions and civil society organizations must also take the conscious decision to familiarise their students and focus their activities in the riverbank settlements to build emphaty and harness solidarity. Collaboration and participation is the first steps toward inclusive urban development.

This panel has provided a space of reflection and activism during the last four Urban Social Forums to promote alternatives to current practices of eviction and relocation of urban riverbank settlements.

Panel 22

Heritage Preservation: Citizens in Action

Moderator:
Artiningsih,
P5 UNDIP

Speakers:
Reza Adhitama
Kampoeng Bogor

Muhammad Yogi Fajri
Lopen Semarang

Bagus Priyana
Kota Toea Magelang

Elanto Wijoyono
Pegiat Warga Berdaya
Yogyakarta

Baskoro Pop
Rembang Heritage Society

Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan
Rumah Kartini

Organized by:
Indonesian Heritage
Inventory

The conservation of architectural heritage in Indonesia's "old districts" can revitalize local economies and restore a sense of identity to cities. But it is not a task for the government or technical experts alone – it requires the active involvement of citizens. This panel shared examples of how citizen participation has become a social and political movement for change.

Elanto Wijoyono from Pegiat Warga Berdaya discussed how his observation in Yogyakarta underlined that development is interrelated with social complexity, thus it takes varied consideration to preserve urban heritage. Reza Adhitama from Kampoeng Bogor discussed how locals view the heritage preservation as an issue they have no knowledge about and more likely dominated by architects. He encouraged that the heritage preservation is not only about romanticizing the aesthetic side, but also the vernacular side, the substance from the heritage and its practical needs for its surrounding.

Emphasizing the need of collaboration, Muhammad Yogi Fajri from Lopen Semarang said that the preservation takes everyone's effort, not only the community's tasks. He later shared his community's activity to socialize and raise youth awareness in preserving the history of Semarang through documentation – online archiving, verification, and publishing.

The lack of youth awareness in preserving history also realized by Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan from Rumah Kartini. Reassuring the historical value in Jepara, his community works on several activities include (i) collecting, documenting, and educating the history, art and culture of Jepara to locals and out reach more people; (ii) bringing, introducing, and promoting creative industries up to international scale.

Bagus Priyana from Kota Toea Magelang conveyed that locals have significant role in preserving history. Unfortunately, the enthusiasm of Magelang people in learning history seemed at first not well-responded by government. His community then initiated the historical tourism movement and archived the cultural documents. They also approached and advocated government, which later followed up by the making of local government policy on heritage preservation. Further, taking an example of developing a community named Kesengsem Lasem, Baskoro Pop from Rembang Heritage Society also encouraged the community-based tourism movement on heritage preservation.

Panel 23

Compassionate Action Indonesia

<u>**Moderator:**</u>
Rizky Handoyo
Insight Out, Jakarta

<u>**Speakers:**</u>
Ali bin Zed
Compassionate
Indonesia

Soni Abunawas
Compassionate
Sumedang

Organized by:
Compassionate Initiative
& Peace Generation

Cities can implement innovative programs and policies to address the challenges of urban living, but often there is an important element that is overlooked –- compassion. Ali bin Zed from Compassionate Indonesia spoke how this movement initiated by Karen Armstrong, and how this initiative followed by 6 cities in Indonesia; Banyuwangi, Bandung, Sragen, Bojonegoro, Sumedang dan Purwakarta. Those cities have embraced and signed out a Charter for Compassion to promote peace and compassionate trying to implement it in their cities policies and regulations.

Soni Abunawas from Compassionate Sumedang shared his experience how compassionate actions started in Sumedang derived by the school, called International Green School. Through this initiative they also taught student to be more aware in their environment, inculcated the values that affection is not only between human and human but also between human and their natures.

Ali also said that it was a challenging for Compassionate Action Indonesia to bring out the movement to be duplicated in other cities in order to create humanize city and humanize citizens. In the future they have a mission to escalate many cities in Indonesia to initiate this movement and sign out a Charter for Compassion to spread the compassion around Indonesian cities.

Panel 24

What is The Best Way to Utilize Public Spaces?

Moderator:
Niken Prawestiti
Ayo Ke Taman

Speakers:
Niken Prawestiti
Ayo Ke Taman

Bobby A.M Norman
Komunitas Joglo Nusantara

Miftahul Rozak
Forum Solo Hijau

Organized by:
Ayo Ke Taman

Open space in cities becomes matter for its added value to economic, social, and environment. However, it is gradually facing challenges from negative images attached to open space (i.e. dirty, dark, vandalism, sexual harrasement, drug deals, criminality, etc.) which devaluing the existence of open spaces. This panel explored how speakers take action to bringing back the potential of open space in different cities.

Niken Prawestiti from AyoKeTaman conveyed that open spaces is capable to create happiness. Thus, her community aspired to restore the idea of open space as a common place in which make cities becoming better, attractive, and lively. Started from 2011, they promote awareness of open space through #AyoKeTaman movement in Jakarta. They also initiated online platform (ayoketaman.com) -- using crowdsourcing to marking and making the most of public space.

Bobby A.M Norman from Komunitas Joglo Nusantara shared his community's experience in rejuvenating Situ Pengasinan Depok. They improved the aesthetic space by constructing park without changing the vernacular activity. Situ Pengasinan was then developed as a common space to engage people; to discuss, create and share ideas, action, narration, and collaboration. Their community also initiated Saung Nusantara, a space for local youth meeting, in which reviving the existence of youth in Depok.

Miftahul Rozaq from Forum Solo Hijau also mentioned that green space can be maximized as a place to gather, interact, discuss, and inspire ideas. Conveying his concern, his community engaged to campaign Solo Kota Hijau – to educate and utilize the green space in Solo. He realized that collaboration and consistency from all elements

Panel 25

Promoting Safe and Accessible Public Spaces and Mobility for Women and Children

Moderator:
Fuad Jamil
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Titis Efrindu
Bike to School, Solo

Hasanatun Nisa Thamrin
Yayasan Kota Kita

Nana Produngge
Bike to Work, Semarang

Organized by:
Bike to School Solo and Yayasan Kota Kita

Public spaces and social infrastructures, such as roads, parks and public transportation, can help women access opportunities. But women often face challenges using them -- they can be subjected to harassment on public transportation and feel unsafe at night. This panel discussed the many challenges women face in cities, and how civil society mobilization and policy making can make public spaces women friendly.

This panel begins through sharing experienced from Nana Produngge, Bike to Work Semarang, about her experienced during biking. Nana bikes every day to go and back from work, lots of challenges she faced; crowded roads, no separation between cyclists and motorists, hot weather, geographic conditions are some challenges for cyclists especially women.

Nisa Thamrin from Kota Kita shared the research study of Pedalista; a movement to promote bicycle as alternative transportation designed for women; housewife, factory workers, girl students, etc. In their research by interviewing some women group, many obstacles and challenges during biking are identified. Increasing of motorized, lack of security mainly in desolate areas, disturbances, mugging cases, reckless driver were found as unsafe mobility for women. High numbers of minor using motorcycles were also contributing on high number of accidents.

Titis who also initiated bike to school movement in Solo city shared his experienced together with bicycle communities and governments promote sustainable transportation by promote the use of bicycle. In their activities, bike communities, governments, NGOs collaborated and took actions together to promote safety riding for the minors group as well as adults. Promoting bicycle as one of transportation mode for students to go and back from the school can be impacted on decreasing use of motorized by minors and reducing possibility accident cases on the road. Provision of infrastructures and cycling facilities is a need to increase the safety for its user.

Panel 26

Youth Citizenship in Action: the Urban Citizenship Academy

Moderator:
Yunia Nursita
Yayasan Kota Kita

Speakers:
Zulyani Evi
Pahlawan Hijau Solo

Arina Marta & Rini Ratna
Ruang Bermain untuk Anak Wonokusumo Surabaya

Zainal Arifin
Subcyclist Surabaya

Bisma Setiady
Pemanfaatan Ruang Sisa Kampung Code Jogjakarta

Organized by:
Yayasan Kota Kita

Passionate young activists are transforming their cities across Indonesia, whether it is by cleaning up a river, promoting cycling to school or improving road safety. Kota Kita hosted this panel, in which young activist groups that have taken part in the Urban Citizenship Academy will present their advocacy campaigns and activities.

From Solo, Zulyani Evi from Rumah Hebat Indonesia initiated program to educate children including taught them to be more aware of their environment. Many educational activities have been carried out; greentrip program, green art, as well as environment campaign for the kids in order to build their awareness to protect their environment.

Arina and Rini from Surabaya shared their experience to create a friendly open playing ground for children. This project conducted in Wonokromo, as an industrial neighborhood area in Surabaya. The mobility of heavy vehicles were quite high, lack of public space for children to play making them playing on the street that was really harmful for them. Arina said, to create a friendly playground for the children should be also including them in the process such as to specify where the safe place for playing, how the design was, and others.

Bisma, a student from Yogyakarta, together with his Urban Citizenship Academy group created a project to utilized remaining open space in Kampung Code, Yogyakarta. They initiated to utilize the remaining space by creating its design, approaching community so that it can be utilized optimally. Their initiatives showed us that youth in urban areas can provide solutions and concrete actions and contribute as citizens in their own cities.

Panel 27

Indonesia's Smart Cities: Between Ideas and Realities

Moderator:
M. Sena Luphdika
Meridian.id

Speakers:
Mekaputra Yudahandika
smartschool.id

Nicolas Novian Rus-lim
Tim Indeks Kota Cerdas Indonesia

Prasetyo Andi Wicak-sono
Kepala Teknologi Jakarta Smart City

Pandu Kartika Putra
Code for Bandung, Jakarta

Ahmad Yusron
Dishubkominfo, Makassar

Organized by:
Meridian.id

The idea of Smart City is becoming increasingly popular in Indonesia, what does it mean exactly? It can involve connecting citizens with services through social media, or using technology to bring about change, for example. This panel discussed to more clearly define the Smart City and looked for ways it could become a force of change rather than an illusory buzzword.

Nicholas from Tim Indeks Kota Cerdas Indonesia, highlighted that applying apps or technology is not the only factor that constitutes the smart city. To make the smart city is possible to be implemented, the economic, social, and environmental aspects in cities must be integrated with the interrelated enablers, including (1) ICT (Information Communication Techonology), (2) people, how they adapt with the rapid dissemination of information, and (3) the governance (tata kelola), how cities get, proceed, and provide the information. When the smart city is practiced, it is expected to solve the urban problems faster and effectively, and reduce the social cohession, while still maintain the city's character.

Agreed with Nicholas, Prastyo Andy Wicaksono from Jakarta Smart City, mentioned that the techonology is not the solution, but a tool to know, understand, and control the use of resources in the city to provide effective solution, and encourage the sustainable development. In Jakarta, the smart city is applied to make the city more efficient and informational which enable the collaborative efforts so the government can provide better public service and more transparent, listen more to people's voice, and promote public participation. Together with government, people can contribute to make a better city.

Ahmad Yusron from the the Telecommunication agency of the city of Makassar, discussed that the idea of smart city and its reality sometimes go in the contraty condition for lack of understanding in translating the smart city concept into practice. The readiness of people and their interaction are also important in its implemetation. He shared his experience in Makassar where the local wisdom is encouraged to be applied thorugh the smart city program. For instance, there is Tangkasarong App, an application that facilitates the community, waste-bank unit, and waste-bank center in managing the information of waste and crafts product, which featured in local language to better understood by locals.

Mekaputra Yudahandika from smartschool.id, mentioned that students need to be prepared as future generation by embracing the smart city concept in schools.

Panel 28

Art, Literature, and Technology Creating a New Narative for The City

Moderator:
Paulista Surjadi,
Kota Kita

Speakers:
Anwar Jimpe Rachman
Urban and Art researcher,
Tanah Indie, Makassar

Wahyu Gunawan,
c2o Library&Collabtive,
Surabaya

Bobi
Kedai Buku Jenny,
Makassar

Organized by:
Tanah Indie, Kota Kita

Activists and artists from Makassar are discovering the rich and complex narratives of their own local communities; their works are helping to spur reflection and action about urban-rural linkages and other contemporary urban paradoxes. This panel discussed initiatives that promote the role of art, literature, and information technology as ways to communicate narratives about city life, and build understanding about the places where we live. The panel also included the Surabaya experience as told by Wahyu Gunawan of c2o Library and Collabtive, a public library and discussion space that promotes collaboration, networks, and share of ideas.

Mr.Rachman of Tanah Indie, a Makassar-based collective and a writer-editor affiliated to Ininawa Publishing in Makassar said that these days, knowledge production and distribution is getting incredibly faster. Book titles are competing with digital news that have almost no break in production 24-hours a day for a whole year. In this regard, he suggested that community library and open space to be more active and creative in promoting literacy to urban citizens. Tanah Indie is open for colleborative works and discussions and he urged for the sustainability of this kind of place, also in support for more accssible community library. This vision is shared by Bobi and his work at Kedai Buku Jenny. He highlighted the importance of such spaces to nurture local talents and to accommodate discussions and creative expressions about urban and social ideas, while contributing to the role of literature to advance discussions about urban activism.

Mr. Rachman added that since 2012, he has expanded the work of his collective and al opening a citizen journalism website called makassarnolkm.com. The digital site encourages more people to write and document their experiences, while discussing relevant social and cultural, political, and economic topic discussions.

Mr. Gunawan from c2o Library in Surabaya also shared the different ways the library contribute to the knowledge production and distribution about the city to Surabaya citizens. Beside opening the library as a publid discussion space, c2o has a regular activity which they called Manic Street Walkers or a walking tour that encourages people in Surabaya to discover their kampung kota. It also has a regular activity of bi-annual design forum and multimedia production.

Panel 29

URDC Lab: Community and Student Participatory Urban Planning and Design in Solo and Semarang

Moderator:
Wisnu
Universitas Sebelas Maret

Speakers:
Beni
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta

Purna Cipta
Hysteria Semarang

Representative from Mudiba Kampung Badran,
Yogyakarta

Jouke Galema
Rotterdam University

Organized by:
URDC Lab, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta

This panel hosted by Urban-Rural Design and Conversation of the Universitas Sebelas Maret discussed the different initiatives and collaborations to improve citizen participation in the making of their cities. The student groups described their experiences when working with communities to improve the living condition through participatory design processes and consultation in different kampungs in Solo, including Sangkrah and Kali Rahman.

Mr.Cipta from Komunitas Hysteria also shared his experience working in a community resilience program in Kampung Kemijen in Semarang through cultural and art activities. The representative from youth community group of Kampung Badran, Yogyakarta also shared their initiatives to turn their kampung into a child-friendly zone, utilizing unused spaces within the area and turn them into playing field. The design process was done in collaboration with the citizens of Kampung Badran. The youth group of Kampung Badran also actively improve the identity of their home which at the past known for its high criminal rate and empower local citizens to express themselves through art. Their monthly art and discussion stage is revitalizing the living condition of Kampung Badran and it could be realized through collaboration, including with private company, other organizations, and city government.

Global Platform for the Right to the City: Training, Implementation, Operationalization

The day after the 4th Urban Social Forum, on December 4, 2016 Yayasan Kota Kita and its partners hosted the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C), an international advocacy movement, and Indonesian civil society organizations met for a training on the implementation and operationalization of the Right to the City on the ground. The meeting gave participants the opportunity to learn about the principles, goals and actions of the Right to the City globally. The training also explored the feasibility of using 'Right to the City' as an umbrella platform to unify the different urban-focused activisms in Indonesia. Nelson Saule Jr. from Polis Institute, Brazil and Ahmad Rifai from Kota Kita facilitated the training.

The first session of the training was facilitated by Nelson Saule where he asked the participants to define Right to the City and how they would relate to the different compherension and experiences of one's city. He reaffirmed the need to find different perspectives based on each localities for how the Right to the City can be implemented, in different geographical situations, sociocultural, and political contexts and jurisdictions.Nelson explained that the principle concept of Right to the City is that all inhabitants have their "rights to occupy, to use and to produce just, inclusive and sustainable cities" and in that light must be seen as a collective rights rather than an indivual human right.

Using the framework of 'cities as common good', the second session of the training challenged the participants to think of the different ways they would want cities in Indonesia to be. The participants, reflecting on the recent Indonesian cities experience, listed these ideals as the immediate goals of their activisms: cities without forced eviction, democratic and participatory cities, physically and socially healthy cities, children- and women-friendly cities, a city with sustainable food production and consumption (food security), a city with sustainable livelihood (without outsourcing policy),

The third and the last session of the training was facilitated by Ahmad Rifai to further discuss the operationalisation of R2C in Indonesian cities. There were two questions raised in the session:
1. Please identify existing practices, actions, and initiatives toward the implementation of Right to the City in Indonesia that you ?
2. What to prepare to strengthening the idea of operationalisation of R2C in Indonesian cities.

The two questions got the participants talked about their current works and paved ways to connect and integrate works of each organizations in different cities. The final discussion asked participants for their proposal to trengthen the implementation of Right to the City in Indonesian cities and listed the following ideas:
1. For the implementation of Right to the City to succeed, CSOs must identify the possible legal basis of R2C implementation in Indonesian cities.
2. To further identify different initiatives and actions in Indonesian cities that are most relevant to be seen in the light of joint actions to uphold the R2C.
3. To mainstream the R2C, CSOs need to conduct more formal meetings in the future, inviting wider stakeholders such as KOMNAS HAM (Human Rights Commision) and other human rights-related organizations.

The Global Platform for the Right to the City

The Global Platform for the Right to the City

The Global Platform for the Right to the City

The Global Platform for the Right to the City

4th Urban Social Forum in Figures

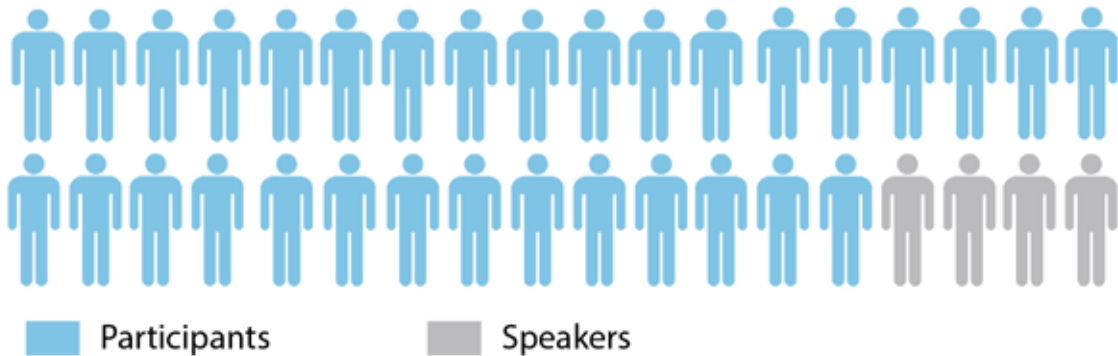## Total participants and speakers representing 09 countries

United Kingdom
Netherland
France
United States
Mexico
Cambodia
Singapore
Indonesia
Brazil

Total participants and speakeres representing 34 cities in Indonesia

Gorontalo
Ternate
Pontianak
Palu
Padang
Makassar
Bantaeng
Banten
Jakarta
Lampung
Bogor
Jepara
Surabaya
Garut
Pati
Kudus
Nalingge
Semarang
Magelang
Bandung
Bali

4ᵗʰ Urban Social Forum in Figures

PARTICIPANTS

- Participants
- Speakers
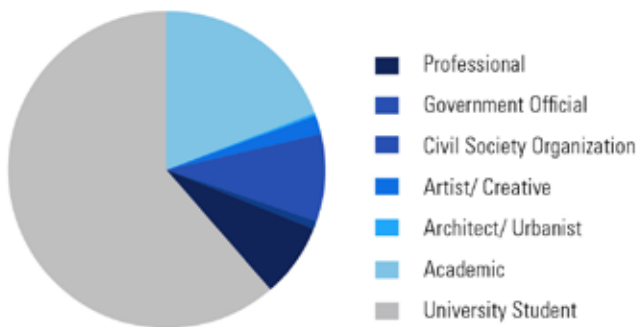
1,294 Total pre-event online registrations as per Dec 03

1,011 Total participants on Dec 03

121 Total speakers

31 Total panels

Profession of participants

- Professional
- Government Official
- Civil Society Organization
- Artist/ Creative
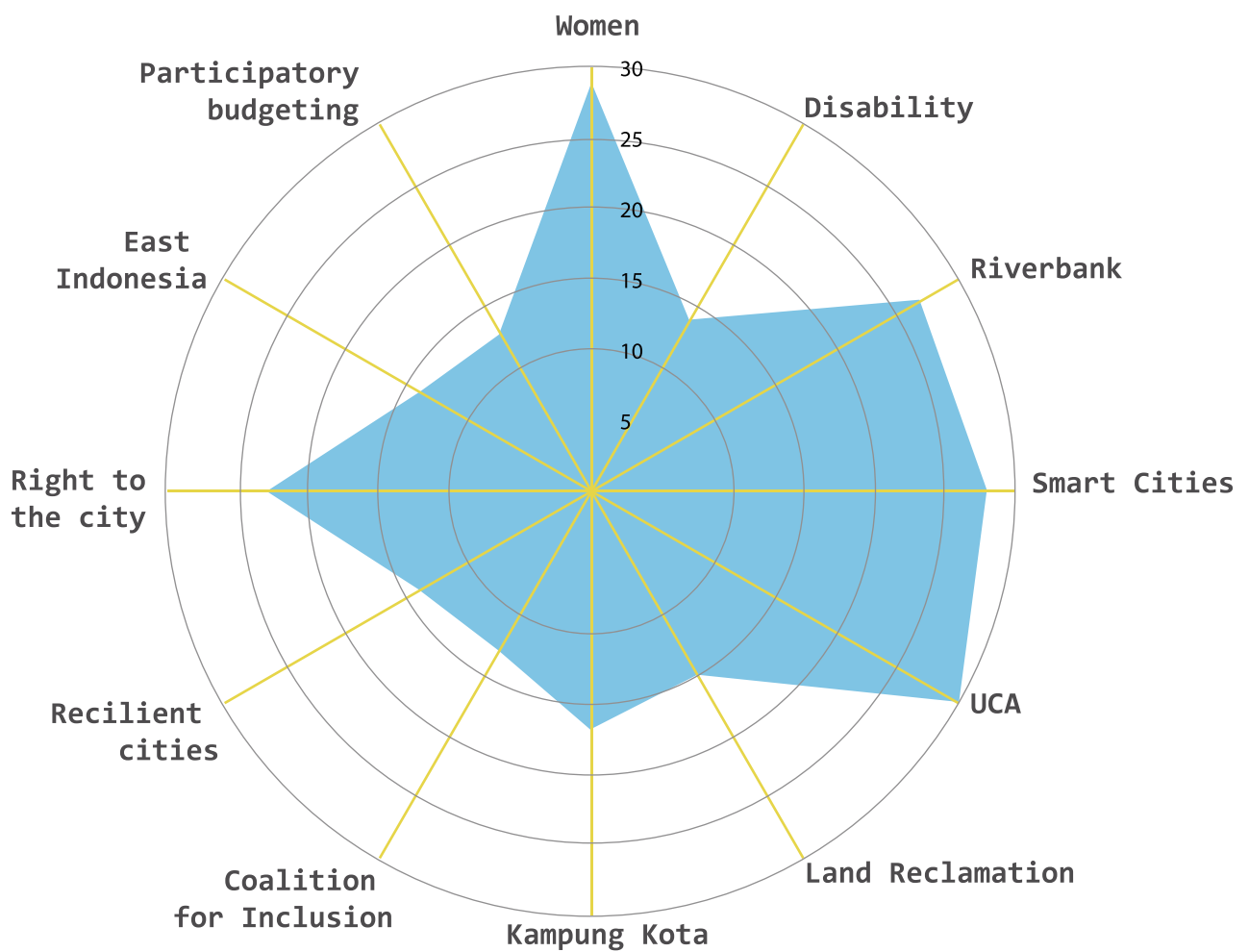- Architect/ Urbanist
- Academic
- University Student

Total participants and speakers representing

226 institutions based in Indonesia and global institutions

The 4th Urban Social Forum is a part of the World Social Forum initiative and the World Social Forum 2016 extension. Remote participants from around the world were able to join the Forum through live streaming service on You-tube and live chatroom on Skype. The statistics are as follow:
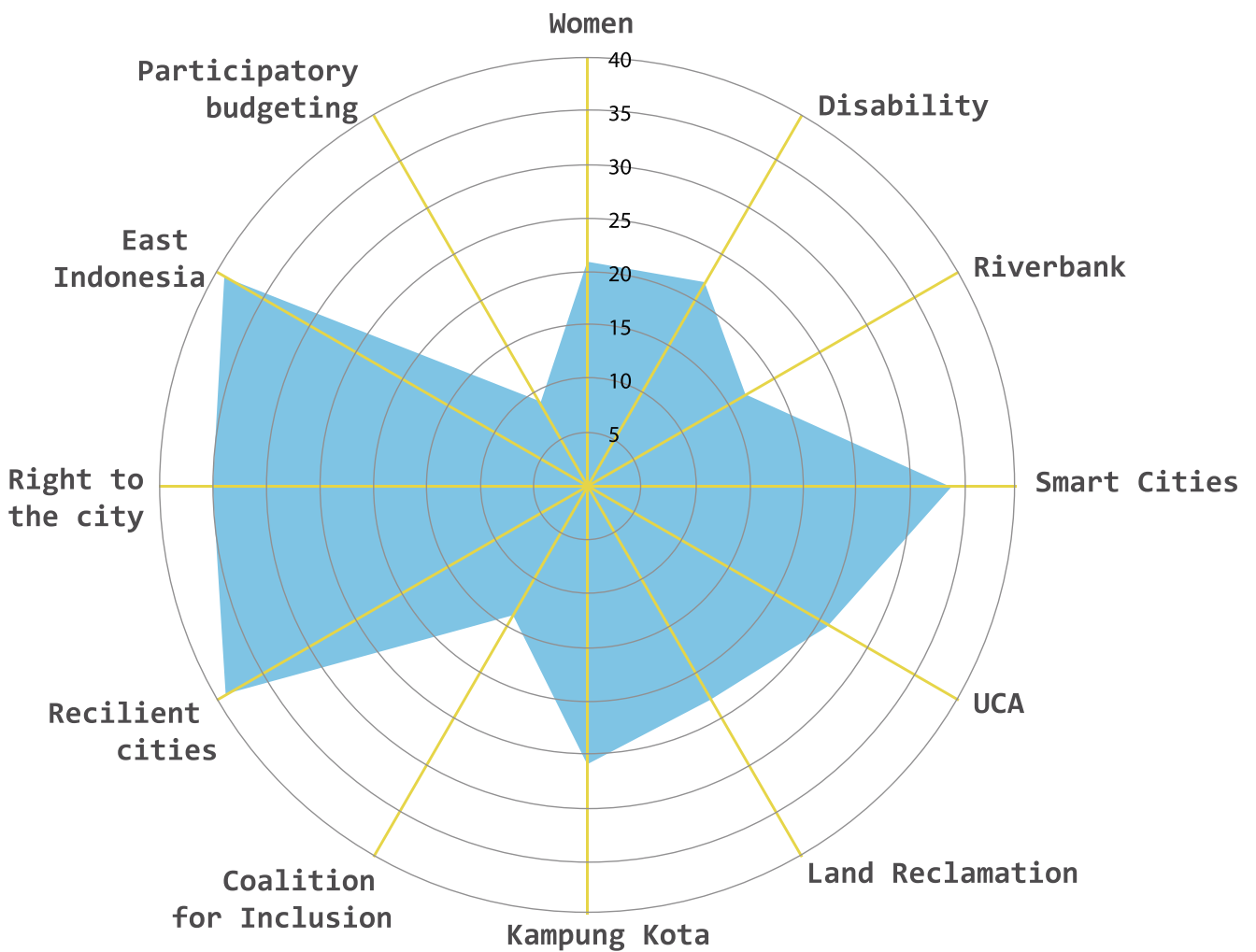
Skype

- Women
- Disability
- Riverbank
- Smart Cities
- UCA
- Land Reclamation
- Kampung Kota
- Coalition for Inclusion
- Recilient cities
- Right to the city
- East Indonesia
- Participatory budgeting

The chatroom remains active and will be updated with conversations from events within WSF extension from around the world. To participate you can join via: bit.ly/wsfindonesiaskype

Youtube (views)

Speakers

Abi Marutama
Achmad Assifa Januar
Achmad Yusran
Adi Ekopriyono
Adil Albatati
Adrian Perkasa
Akhmad Ramdhon
Alexander Hauschild
Alfa Narendra
Ali bin Zed
Andi Adriadi
Andy Siswanto
Ani Himawati
Anitha Silvia
Anwar 'Jimpe' Rachman
Arina Marta & Rini Ratna
Arry Ananta
Arti Ningsih
Aspon Pakpahan
Bagus Priyana
Bandung Ibnu Majid
Baskoro Pop
Bening Dwiono
Bisma Setiady
Bobby A.M Norman
Brahmastyo Puji
Christina Geros
Corry Elyda
Dani Miarso
Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan
Denia sindi
Dian Noeswantari
Dimitri Dwi Putra
Djoko Subekti
Edi Ariadi Murdiono
Edy Ariadi
Elanto Wijoyono
Elcid Li

Elisier Tarigan
Emmy Yuniarti Rusadi
Evi Baiturohmah
Famega Syavitri
Fransiska Damarratri
Fuad Jamil
Gatot Subroto
Greg Sindana
Gunawan Tanuwidjaja
Gusti Raganata
Hasanatun Nisa Thamrin
Hendrar Prihadi
Hendro Sangkoyo
Herbet Barimbing
I Nyoman Prayoga
Ibrahim
Inanta Indra Pradana
Inge Christanti
Irakli Khodeli

Jo Santoso
John Taylor
Kamil Muhammad
Kharis Junandaru
Kholik Arif
Lieuwe De Boer
Luluk Mudhawamah
L. Nini Purwajati
M Sena Luphdika
Mahardika Fadmastuti
Mahdiani
Malindo Marpaung
Marco Kusumawijaya
Martin Hadiwinata

Mas Lutfi
Massa
Maulana Mukhlis
MD Nestri Kiswari
Mekaputra Yudahandika
Merlyn Sopjan

Miftahul Rozak
Muh. Nurhadi

Rakapare Surabaya
Dishubkominfo Kota Makassar
DP2K Semarang dan Suara Merdeka
c2o Library and Collabtive
Universitas Airlangga
Kampungnesia
Inclusive Policy Expert
Akademisi UNNES
Compassionate Indonesia
Balang Institute, Bantaeng

Global Ecobrick Alliance
@pertigaanmap
Tanahindie
Ruang Bermain untuk Anak Wonokusumo
ASB Indonesia and the Philippines
P5 UNDIP
Kesbangpol Palangkaraya
Kota Toea Magelang
Hysteria
Rembang Heritage Society
Tenaga Ahli FEDEP
Pemanfaatan Ruang Sisa Kampung Code
Joglo Nusantara
Amira Paramitha
 PetaBencana.id
The Jakarta Post
Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang
Rumah Kartini
Komunitas Sahabat Difabel
Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia, UBAYA
TurunTangan Jakarta

YKPM
KUPAS, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan
Pegiat Warga berdaya, Yogyakarta
Institute of Resource Governance and
Social Change/IRGSC, Kupang
Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan, UBAYA
ASEC, Perwakilan APUFY
Sahabat Kapas
Media dan Digital Content Specialist

Kota Kita
Paguyuban Warga Strenkali Surabaya
Ketjil Bergerak
Pengajar Universitas Kristen Petra

Kota Kita
Walikota Semarang

Habitat for Humanity Indonesia
Mercy Corps Indonesia
Tanahindie
SubCyclist, Surabaya
Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia, UBAYA
Programme Specialist, Social & Human
Sciences/SHS, UNESCO
Aktivis Urban
Kota Kita
ASF-ID
Silampukau
Former Bupati Wonosobo, Duta SDGs)
Researcher
TurunTangan Semarang
100 Resilient Cities
Meridian.id
PetaBencana.id
IWB Banjarati
Pusat Studi Infrastruktur
Rujak RCUS
KNTI (Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional
Indonesia)

Universitas Lampung

smartschool.id
Program Officer Pusat Keluarga Berencana
Indonesia/PKBI
Solo Hijau
Initiative for Urban Climate Change and

Muhaimin Zulhair A
Muhammad Yogi Fajri
Nadia Hamid
Nana Podungge
Naning Puji Julianingsih
Nashin Mahtani
Naufal Rofi
Nayaka Angger
Nelson Saule Jr
Nicolas Novian Ruslim
Niken Prawestiti
Nina Asterina
Noviana Dibyantari
Nuah Tarigan

Nurul Kusumaningdyah
Nyoman Prayoga
Paulista Surjadi
Prasetyo Andi Wicaksono
Prie G.S.
Pritta Andrani Widyanarko
Punto Wijayanto
Purnomo Dwi Sasongko

Reza Adhitama
Risnawati Utami
Rita Padawangi
Rizky Handoyo
Rizqa Hidayani
Roy Wibisono
Rukuh Setiadi
Russell Maier
Sandyawan Sumardi
Sigit Budi
Sigit Pius
Siti Nur Dzakiyyatul Khasanah
Solichah
Soni Abunawas
Sri Rejeki
Suci Handayani
Syaeful Badar
Tigor Hutapea
Titis Efrindu
Tuani Lidiawati Simangunsong
Udaya Laksmana Kartiyasa

Usie Fauzia
Vani Rome Alfa Chmita
Wahyu Eko Prasetyo
Wahyu Gunawan
Gilang Pratama
Wilson M.A.Therik

Yoga Adiwinarta

Yu Sing
Yudi Supriyadi
Yuli Kusworo
Yunia Nursita Sari
Yusuf Murtiyono
Zainal Arifin
Zulyani Evi
Zulkhair Burhan

Kevin Aditya
Juni Thamrin
Adriani Zulivan

Dian Sasmita

Purna Cipta

Anastasia Dwi Rahmi

Amira Paramitha

Erpan Nur Saputro

R.R Almira Husna

Lily

Erman Rahman

Tenri

Wahyu Triana

Adian Agil Waskito

Environment/IUCCE
Tanahindie
Lopen Semarang
Rappler Indonesia
B2W Semarang
UNICEF Ind – Perwakilan Jawa dan NTB
PetaBencana.id
Rakapare Bandung
Rakapare Bandung
Global Platform for Right to the City
Tim Indeks Kota Cerdas Indonesia
AyoKeTaman
Kota Kita
Komunitas Sahabat Difabel
Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepra
Indonesia
UNS Surakarta

Kota Kita
Kepala Teknologi Jakarta Smart City
Budayawan
PetaBencana.id
Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia/BPPI
Bappeda Kota Semarang / Chief Resilience
Officer 100RC Semarang
Kampoeng Bogor
Organisasi Handicap Nusantara- Ohana
National University of Singapore
Insight Out, Jakarta
Kota Kita
Pelaku Usaha Ekonomi Kreatif
Dept. PWK UNDIP
Global Ecobrick Alliance
Pekerja Kemanusiaan, Ciliwung Merdeka
Serrum
Biennale Jogja
Ketua Forum Anak Jawa Tengah 2014 – 2016
Praktisi Perbankan
Compassionate Sumedang
Pengajar Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata
Researcher
Perkumpulan Warga Siaga Kota Cirebon
Praktisi Hukum
Pemerhati Transportasi
Pusat Studi Lingkungan UBAYA
Institute for Transportation Development
Policy/ITDP
ASF-ID, Bandung

Ruang Atas
c2o Library and Collabtive
ForBALI (Bali Tolak Reklamasi)
Jaringan Peneliti Kawasan Timur Indonesia
(JIKTI) / UKSW- Salatiga
Institute for Transportation and Development
Policy
Akanoma
PKBI Pusat
ARKOM Yogyakarta
Kota Kita
FORMASI Kebumen
Subcyclist Surabaya
Pahlawan Hijau Solo

Pusat Studi Infrastruktur

Indonesia Heritage Inventory-Pantau
Pustaka Indonesia
Sahabat KAPAS
Komunitas Hysteria
Komunitas Hysteria
Jakarta

The Asia Foundation
Komunitas Badran Yogyakarta
Sineroom
Sineroom

Institutions

1. 100 Resilient Cities, Semarang
2. 100 Resilient Cities, Singapura
3. Akademi Komunitas Negeri Blitar
4. Akademi Pelayaran Niaga Indonesia (AK-PELNI) Semarang
5. Akanoma, Bandung
6. Architecture Sans Frontières Indonesia (ASF-ID) Bandung
7. Architecture Sans Frontières Indonesia (ASF-ID) Jakarta
8. Arsitek Komunitas (ARKOM) Yogyakarta
9. ASB Indonesia and the Philippines, Yogyakarta
10. ASEC Yogyakarta
11. Asia Research Institute (ARI)
12. ASRI
13. Aurora Studio
14. AyoKeTaman, Jakarta
15. Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia (BPPI)
16. Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Makassar
17. Balang Institute, Bantaeng, Sulawesi Selatan
18. Bali Tolak Reklamasi (ForBALI)
19. Bappeda Kota Semarang
20. Bersukaria Tour Semarang
21. Biennale Jogja, Yogyakarta
22. Bike to Work (B2W) Semarang
23. Budayawan, Semarang
24. c2o Library and Collabtive, Surabaya
25. Caritas Indonesia
26. Ciliwung Merdeka, Jakarta
27. Compassionate Indonesia, Jakarta
28. Compassionate Sumedang
29. CV. Piramida Kreasi Mandiri, Semarang
30. Departemen Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota UNDIP Semarang
31. Dewan Pertimbangan dan Pembangunan Kota (DP2K) Semarang
32. Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kota Semarang
33. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang
34. Disaster Governance Asia (DGA)
35. Dishubkominfo Kota Makassar
36. Duta SDGs, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
37. Eat&Run Comic, Salatiga
38. Ecobricks.org, Bali
39. ERTIM
40. Event Semarang
41. Eventsmg.id

42. FORMASI Kebumen
43. Forum Anak Jawa Tengah
44. Forum for Economic Development and Employment Promotion (FEDEP), Semarang
45. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Indonesia Office (FES) Indonesia
46. Gema Demokrasi
47. Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepra Indonesia, Jakarta
48. Gestuara, Semarang
49. Global Ecobrick Alliance, Bali
50. Global Platform for Right to the City, Brazil
51. Gump n Hell/Brickwell Project, Semarang
52. Habitat for Humanity Indonesia, Jakarta
53. HiLO Green Community Semarang
54. Himpunan Mahasiswa Planologi 'Pangripta Loka' ITB Bandung
55. Himpunan Mahasiswa Teknik Perencanaa Wilayah & Kota (Univ. Gadjah Mada), Yogyakarta
56. Homeschooling ABhome Bogor
57. Hysteria, Semarang
58. Ikatan Waria Banua Banjarmasin Transgender Solidariti (IWB Banjarati)
59. IKIP PGRI Madiun
60. Ilmu Politik Unnes, Semarang
61. Impala Space, Semarang
62. IMPDA.SPA
63. Indonesia Youth Meeting Movement (IYMM)
64. Indonesian Youth Dream, Yogyakarta
65. Initiative for Urban Climate Change and Environment (IUCCE) Semarang
66. INKS Surabaya
67. Insight Out, Jakarta
68. Institut Pertanian Bogor
69. Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta
70. Institut Teknologi Bandung
71. Institut Teknologi dan Sains Bandung
72. Institut Teknologi Nasional Malang
73. Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) Surabaya
74. Institute for Marketing and Planning for Urban Developments (IMPULSE) Yogyakarta
75. Institute for Transportation Development Policy (ITDP) Jakarta
76. International Youth Cultural Conference (IYCC)
77. Jakarta Smart City, Jakarta
78. Jaringan Peneliti Kawasan Timur Indonesia (JIKTI)
79. Joglo Nusantara, Jakarta
80. Kampoeng Bogor
81. Kampung Code Jogjakarta
82. Kampungnesia, Solo

83. Kampus Update.com
84. Kementerian Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS)
85. Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR), Jakarta
86. Kementrian Keuangan RI, Jakarta
87. Kesbangpol Palangkaraya
88. Koalisi untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sipil (KUPAS), Makassar
89. Komune Rakapare Bandung
90. Komune Rakapare Surabaya
91. Komunitas Asa Edu Project, Semarang
92. Komunitas Nol Sampah, Surabaya
93. Komunitas Payung, Semarang
94. Komunitas Sahabat Difabel Semarang
95. Komunitas Sejarah Lopen Semarang
96. Kota Kita, Solo
97. Kota Toea Magelang
98. Kresek, Kudus
99. Kudus Bergerak
100. Legal Aid Semarang
101. Magister Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota UNDIP, Semarang
102. Magister Teknik Perencanaan Wilayah & Kota Universitas Tarumanegara, Jakarta
103. Mercy Corps Indonesia, Jakarta
104. Meridian.id, Bandung
105. National University of Singapore (NUS)
106. Ombudsman RI Perwakilan Gorontalo
107. Organisasi Handicap Nusantara- Ohana, Yogyakarta
108. Paguyuban Warga Strenkali Surabaya
109. Pahlawan Hijau Solo
110. Peka Kota
111. Pemuda Tata Ruang, Yogyakarta
112. Pengembangan Masyarakat - Universitas Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta
113. Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota ITB, Bandung
114. Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota UGM, Yogyakarta
115. Perkumpulan Inisiatif, Bandung
116. Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI) Pusat
117. Perkumpulan Warga Siaga Kota Cirebon
118. PetaBencana.id, Jakarta
119. Politeknik Elektronika Negeri Surabaya
120. Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Kupang
121. Politeknik Negeri Semarang
122. Politeknik Perkapalan Negeri Surabaya
123. Praksis Bandung
124. Program Peduli The Asia Foundation
125. PT Arun Prakasa, Jakarta
126. PT. Jakarta Konsultindo
127. PT. Lafirza Global Indonesia, Jakarta

Institutions

128. Pusat Kajian Politik Universitas Indonesia (Puskapol) UI, Jakarta
129. Pusat Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI), Jakarta
130. Pusat Pelayanan Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif (P5) Undip, Semarang
131. Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan, UBAYA, Surabaya
132. Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia, UBAYA, Surabaya
133. Pusat Studi Infrastruktur, Jakarta
134. Pusat Studi Lingkungan UBAYA, Surabaya
135. Puskesmas Pucanggading, Semarang
136. Radar Semarang
137. Rappler Indonesia
138. Rembang Heritage Society, Rembang
139. Researcher, Nedherland Belanda
140. Ruang Atas
141. Ruang Magazine, Jakarta
142. Rujak RCUS, Jakarta
143. Rumah Hebat Indonesia, Surakarta
144. Rumah Kartini, Jepara
145. Rumping Bangjo, Semarang
146. Sahabat Kapas, Solo
147. Satunama, Yogyakarta
148. SD IT Permata Bunda Demak
149. Sekolah Alam Ar Ridho, Semarang
150. Sekolah Alam Insan Mulia, Surabaya
151. Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan (STKIP) Garut
152. Sentraland Semarang
153. Serrum Studio, Jakarta
154. Serupa, Semarang
155. Silampukau, Surabaya
156. Sineroom, Semarang
157. SKALE Creative Space, Surabaya
158. smartschool.id, Jakarta
159. SMP Alam Ar Ridho, Semarang
160. Social & Human Sciences/SHS, UNESCO, Jakarta
161. Solo Hijau
162. Suara Merdeka, Semarang
163. SubCyclist, Surabaya
164. Tanahindie, Makassar
165. The Climate Reality Project, Jakarta
166. The Jakarta Post, Jakarta
167. Tim Indeks Kota Cerdas Indonesia, Jakarta
168. Tirto.id
169. Trax FM
170. TurunTangan Jakarta
171. TurunTangan Semarang
172. UGM-KitaWargaKota, Yogyakarta
173. UNICEF Indonesia – Perwakilan Jawa dan NTB, Semarang
174. Unika Soegijapranata, Semarang
175. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang
176. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya
177. Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR) Surabaya
178. Universitas Andalas (UNAND), Padang
179. Universitas Brawijaya (UNIBRAW), Malang
180. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang
181. Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS), Semarang
182. Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP), Semarang
183. Universitas Esa Unggul, Jakarta
184. Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta
185. Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS) Makassar
186. Universitas Indonesia (UI), Jakarta
187. Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII), Yogyakarta
188. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin Makassar
189. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Ampel, Surabaya
190. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta
191. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Walisongo Semarang
192. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang
193. Universitas Katolik (UNIKA) Soegijapranata, Semarang
194. Universitas Kristen Petra, Surabaya
195. Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (UKSW) Salatiga
196. Universitas Lampung
197. Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta
198. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang
199. Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang (UNIMUS) Semarang
200. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS)
201. Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda
202. Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama (UNU), Surakarta
203. Universitas Negeri Jakarta
204. Universitas Negeri Makassar
205. Universitas Negeri Malang
206. Universitas Negeri Semarang (Unnes)
207. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
208. Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) Surakarta
209. Universitas Semarang (USM)
210. Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA)
211. Universitas Tarumanegara (UNTAR) Jakarta
212. Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta (UTY)
213. University College London (UCL)
214. UPN "Veteran" Surabaya Jawa Timur
215. Urban Citizenship Academy (UCA)
216. Urban Lab MTP Univ. Tarumanegara
217. Urban Studies - Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta
218. Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI), Jakarta
219. Warga Berdaya, Yogyakarta
220. World Social Forum
221. Yayasan Berkat Bagi Bangsa
222. Yayasan Kajian Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (YKPM) Makassar
223. Yogyakarta Legal Aid (LBH Yogyakarta)
224. Yourban

Organizers & Partners

KOTAKITA
A CITY FOR ALL

Media:

4TH URBAN SOCIAL FORUM

Another city is possible!

Semarang

www.urbansocialforum.or.id