Executive summary:

Current population in Indonesia is about 247 million people (4th world largest). Indonesia has approximately 137 million urban dwellers that make up 53.7 percent of the total population, and the proportion of urbanization is likely to increase up to 85% of the population or more than 350 million people by 2050 (World Bank, 2016). Rapid urbanization and weak city infrastructure to meet population needs, has become one of the reasons for the increasing slum areas in the city. In 2014, the Government of Indonesia identified 38,000 ha of slums area characterized by substandard housing, inadequate access to basic urban
infrastructure and services (water, sanitation, roads etc.), poor health standards, vulnerability to disaster risks and, and in most of larger cities, overcrowding. Slums are common in smaller scope in the city of Yogyakarta, with around 264.89 ha from the total of 3,250 ha categorized as slum areas. 90% of them are located in riverside. There are three main rivers that flow through Yogyakarta i.e Winongo River on the west side, Code River and Gajah Wong River in the eastern part of the city. The condition exacerbates disaster risks faced by society, particularly riverside communities.

Eliminating slum areas is one of the Government’s targets under the Medium-Term National Development Plan 2015-2019. To achieve this target, Indonesia has launched a national platform for slum upgrading widely known as KOTAKU (Kota Tanpa Kumuh/ City without Slum). Through this program, local government of Yogyakarta targets to reduce slum areas by 80 hectares annually. Slum area development is problematic not only in terms of physical development, but also in poor policy execution, including overlapping local and central government policies, weak governance, un-operational financing and funding schemes, and lack of integrated work with stakeholders. Government has already introduced policies and mechanism for participatory planning and implementation, but they are lacking in terms of participatory monitoring and evaluation process. These issues require a particular approach since Yogyakarta, as a Special Region, requires a unique way of governance compared to other provinces in Indonesia. The special entities of Yogyakarta are not only seen from the socio-cultural aspect, where the Sultan as the leader of Javanese Sultanate automatically becomes governor of the province, but also in terms of land ownership regulated by the Special Bill of Yogyakarta. Determination of the status of land, where the Sultan's land (commonly refer to Sultan Ground) cannot be claimed by resident property rights, including those located in riverside, adding to the issues that exist in the riverside slum settlement.

On the other hand, the existence of global frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, to name a few, signed by Indonesia are considered as tools for implementing national development. The follow-up then is to translate the global frameworks to the local level. Thus, community resilience practitioners, CSOs, academics and the private sector contributions to urban development call for thorough documentation to support government led planning that would include community needs taking into consideration socio-cultural and ethical aspects.
Under the theme "Urban Planning and Slum Upgrading of Riverside Community", Urban Thinkers Campus became a space for stakeholders from Government (Central, Regional, and local), community, academia, CSOs, and business sector to meet and dialogue to achieve synergy and address the slum settlement problems, such as improving the riverside area without neglecting the local, cultural and social wisdom of the community. The Urban Thinkers Campus activities documented problems in the three main river areas in Yogyakarta and built stakeholder commitments to build inclusive and sustainable riverside settlements. The UTC resulted in the declaration toward ethical and equitable city development.

Introduction to the Campus:

The Urban Thinkers Campus organized by Huairou Commission together with YAKKUM Emergency Unit was held on 22 August 2017 and contained an Exhibition and the Seminar spaces. A total of 131 people participated in this Urban Thinkers Campus. The exhibition was open to public. It featured photo displays of riverside problems and community initiatives, visual displays of student ideas for development in the form of riverside planning architectural scale models and educational games, community resilience practices, such as waste banks, aquaponics and water purification installations, and showcased organic farming solutions for urban areas. Meanwhile, diverse stakeholders, including the Government, community and grassroots groups, academics, civil society institutions, and business sector were invited to the Seminar, which was divided into three sessions, followed by stakeholder roundtables. The seminar adapted the Urban Thinkers Campus model developed by UN Habitat’s World Urban Campaign by incorporating the principles of the City We Need 2.0, especially the following six principles: The City We Need is socially inclusive and engaging (1), fosters cohesive territorial development (5), is regenerative and resilient (6), is well-planned, walkable and transit-friendly (8), is safe, healthy and promotes well-being (9), and principle 10 The City We Need learns and innovates.

There were two parts of Urban Thinkers sessions, where the panelists from the government and civil society institutions and the community provided
perspectives on important issues related to riverside slum settlements. This ranged from the New Urban Agenda implementation plan at the national level, riverside development plan, correlation between watershed development and the local municipalities and districts development, the role of the CSOs and the importance of enhancing civil society capacity in the decentralized development context, and the community response to government programs. In Urban Lab session, three panelists from disability forum, academia, and the DRR forum presented models and practices for zero-slum riverside area.

These presentations were further discussed by the participants in roundtable sessions. During the session, participants were divided into three groups according to three main rivers in Yogyakarta. Discussion results were presented to the Vice Chairman of Yogyakarta Regional House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/DPRD). The results have also been shared with the wider public gathered at exhibition stage.

Summary of all session:

Urban Thinkers Campus seminar sessions had four parts: Urban Thinkers Sessions 1&2, Urban Lab and roundtables. The seminar was arrended by 106 participants from the government sector (central, regional, and local level), CSOs, academia, riverside community forums, older persons groups, women groups, disability forums, humanitarian activists, and students.

1. Urban Thinkers Session 1 focused on the National and Local Government Commitments to Implementing the New Agenda and Building Settlements in riverside. National commitment to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda was presented by Rina Agustin from Directorate General of Cipta Karya of the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works and Housing as well as the Head of the National Secretariat of Habitat, which is a National platform that focuses on the realization of the New Urban Agenda and SDGs framework. Currently, the government is in the process of introducing the New Urban Agenda into the implementation of the national urban agenda. The strategic plan has the following policy and capacity components:
• At the policy level

- Finalizing policy review and strategy of integrating national urban development with SDGs and NUA

- Formulating and determining urban indicators and baseline based on Sustainable City Index.

- Preparing Government Regulation Draft (*Rencana Peraturan Pemerintah/RPP*) as legal umbrella for implementing urban infrastructure services.

• Capacity building toward urban development for ministries and government agencies and regional government as well as preparing a knowledge center to improve institutional capacity and human resources.

KOTAKU is one of the programs launched by the Central Government that includes in target 100-0-100 (100 percent household access to clean water supply; zero slums; and 100 percent household access to safe sanitation). The government aims to realize a habitable, safe and comfortable city based on City Development Standard (*SPP*) indicators by 2025. One of the gaps remains that the policy used very broad gender responsive terminology and hasn’t specifically included the voices of disability, elderly, and children in the urban development process.

Silvi Maynina from Regional Planning and Development Agency of Yogyakarta City explained challenges surrounding local government commitments to develop urban riverside area. Based on her presentation, the local government has launched several programs for riverside communities such as (1) KOTAKU (City without Slums), (2) Communal Installation of Wastewater Treatment, etc.

Strategies for riverside settlement arrangement are:

• Settlement arrangement using M3K concept that retreats settlements from the riverbank (*mundur*), builds vertical settlements (*munggah*) that face towards the river (*madhep kali*)
· Community-based Neighborhood Development as a means of participatory development process.

· Stimulant Grant for Self-help Housing Development to facilitate initiatives of housing development at the household level.

Gaps:

· Limited land to build rental flats especially for those communities living in a high-density riverside area.

· In certain areas there has been no understanding between the community and local government over developing riverside area where horizontal settlements are no longer viable.

· The Special Bill of Yogyakarta affecting the land status determination.

· Spatial management authority between local government and provincial (in this case Greater Basin Territory Center of Serayu-Opak).

Some notes from Dicky Maulana of Greater Basin Territory Center of Serayu-Opak (BBWSSO):

· Supervising river basin management and determining boundary condition through Ministerial Decree of Public Works and Public Housing No. 28 Year 2015.

· Improving understanding about the difference between embankment (*tanggul*) and retaining wall (*talud/turap*). Setting up a river boundary line is only applied from the embankment.

· Appreciation of the communities living in riverside areas for doing river bank area preservation activities through education, riverfront settlement arrangement, and community-based waste water management.
The gaps pertain to the lack of capacity to provide the necessary technical analysis for sound decision making and planning.

2. Urban Thinkers Session 2 focused on the contributions of civil society organizations and women’s groups in building community resilience across the riverside areas. Rafi Palinrungi from the Ford Foundation emphasized that urban development is not merely physical, more importantly it has a community capacity building dimension. Resilient communities will survive both economically and socially wherever they live. Resilience building is part of the role of the CSOs. This view was also shared by Bakti Setiawan who stated that in the era of decentralization, the capacity of local civil society is a decisive in national and a global context. Sri Haryani, as a representative of a women’s group living on the riverside area, emphasized that it is important to see community women’s groups as partners and agents of change rather than just as recipients of government aid and programs. Women’s groups can participate in the process of data validity where they have knowledge of the local situation and data collection capacity, which is a tool to strengthen good governance. Haryani shared her experiences when conducting a survey in riverside community. The findings are (1) only 2 out of 150 respondents chose rental flats instead of settlement arrangement using M3K concept. Most of them refused relocation and agreed to M3K. (2) Disaster risk reduction hasn’t become a priority in urban development. For example, the government chose to build public spaces in an area where a talud/turap (retaining wall) is more needed due to frequent flooding.

3. Urban Labs featured three speakers. Setia Purwanta represented disability forum, and argued that vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, children, and the elderly are often ignored in development planning. The current development framework has focused on physical development, but not on the ethical side of it. Ethical development determines the success or failure of sustainable urban development. Paulus Bawole from academia concurred that the sustainability of development will only be achieved if the stakeholders worked together on same development goals for the sake of society. Meanwhile, Nandra from Yogyakarta from the DRR Forum shared the scientific findings on issues faced by the community due to high-risk and unethical development. Collaboration between the community and other stakeholders (forums and academia) is important to strengthen community input and criticism of the government program as an effort to monitor the development.
4. Roundtable sessions engaged 34 participants representing 10 partner groups: Local and Subnational Authorities, Research and Academia, Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots Organizations, Women, Parliamentarians, Business and Industries, Foundations, Older persons, and Persons with Disabilities. Each group discussed the expectations for a better riverside area and strategy as well as multi-stakeholders commitments to attain them. In the end, the results were presented by each group to the Vice Chairman of Yogyakarta Province Regional House of Representatives, Arif Noor Hartanto, who also shared how legislative policy and specialty of Yogyakarta will determine inclusive riverside area development.

Based on the roundtables, the participant’s expectations toward riverside slum areas are as below:

- Infrastructure development sensitive to disaster risk
- Planning consolidation between local government (city/district) and provincial government.
- Green, habitable, and sustainable riverside areas.
- Pro-poor policies and inclusion of disabled, women, elderly, and children.

And their commitments:

- Riverside community agreed to participate in settlement arrangement through M3K.
- River forum will facilitate community to meet and discuss riverside area problems with relevant stakeholders
- Riverside community capacity building to become the lead actor of river conservation.
At the Exhibition Stage, the women groups shared their practice of simple water purification method, followed by the civil society organization, SHEEP Indonesia, who showcased water purification installation that cleared raw water into drinkable water. The exhibition with its music performances was open to the public and allowed visitors to participate in the effort to build a sustainable riverside area through the donation of 200 banyan trees (*beringin*) and vegetable seeds for urban farming. Donations given to the riverside community forum enabled tree planting activities at Jamboree River on 27 August 2017.

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**Key outcomes:**

The key outcome is the declaration that contains multi-stakeholder recommendations on working together and synergizing to an integrated urban development from planning to monitoring and evaluation processes with the emphasis on a community led approach to equitable economic, ethical and inclusive development.

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**Conclusion & way forward**

The Urban Thinkers Campus’ participants have come to a three joint conclusions to guide their way forward:

1. The importance of eliminating sectoral egos or importance of synergy between activities of different government dimensions. River areas are under the authority of the Regional Government (through Central Region of River), but the riverside area planning becomes the authority of the District/City (Local authority). If the riverside land is considered Sultan Ground then it goes under the jurisdiction of the Sultan. Therefore, the synergy between regional
government and local government should continue to be pursued in the interest of the community.

2. Local Government is the leading actor in the riverside area planning, including the slums. Consolidation among various elements is not merely consolidation among stakeholders, NGOs, communities, academics, and local government—but also planning consolidation between local, district/city, and regional government.

3. Broader scope of the community should be included in the development processes, such as Development Planning Forums. Women Grassroots leaders and river communities have demonstrated their leadership and contributions in participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the urban programs. Government and civil society must build partnerships with the grassroots to ensure no one is left behind in building a sustainable city.

On the basis of the UTC outcomes, what are your recommendations to National Governments and other Stakeholders, including local and sub national governments, in order to effectively contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda?

Our recommendation are as declared below:

DECLARATION : TOWARD AN ETHICAL AND EQUITABLE CITY

The increasing growth rate of citizens in Yogyakarta City is related to the city's ability to accommodate all interests of its citizens including government, civil society, and private sectors. This growth, including the flow of industrialization and services, investment, and education, is unavoidable. Consequently, the city’s political, economic and social resources are contested. Yogyakarta's traditions and culture attract tourists, migrants and investors, which influences the balance and fairness of the allocation of the city's resources.

The urban development process cannot be separated from four things: inclusive urban and settlement policies, transparent and accountable governance, participatory and integrated planning and design, and an innovative and zero-
risk financing instrument framework. However, there are good practices that have been adopted by various actors:

1. The Government has designed the management of Yogyakarta city space through the regulation and policy in the Regional Regulation Spatial Planning Plans No. 20 Year 2010, KOTAKU (City Without Slums) Program, Community-based Neighborhood Development Program (PLPBK), Green Space Program, 101 Program, Settlement arrangement using M3K concept which is retreating settlements from the riverbank (mundur), building vertical settlements (munggah), and facing towards the river (madhep kali).

2. The emerging of various communities in urban areas who have strong initiative and innovative spirit to build the resilience of the city.

3. Initiative and spirit of grassroots communities to innovate with limited resources.

4. To deal with the threat of disaster, policies, institutions, the availability of infrastructure for disaster management and efforts to strengthen resilience of the city has become more prevalent.

Aside from those good practices, there are several challenges to the urban development of Yogyakarta City:

1. Unbalanced control of water resources between the poor urban communities and hotels, apartments, malls that are growing rapidly in the city of Yogyakarta.

2. The integration of initiation and innovation developed by the community has not been integrated into city-level planning and development.

3. Urban land constraints’ effects on strategic land protection as environmental carrying capacity such as green open spaces, catchment areas, and cultural preservation areas.
4. Policy and space management are not yet accessible for all parties including people with disability, elderly, and children.

5. Readiness of Yogyakarta city to manage the implications of the growth rate like boarding house and street vendors.

6. There are everyday disasters faced by the community in urban areas such as floods that can occur any time and impact their livelihood.

Regarding those challenges, we, the Urban Thinkers Campus participants, recommend the following points:

1. Integrated urban development planning from upstream to downstream, with emphasis on equitable economic development, for ethical urban development and adoption of inclusive, and right-based principles.

2. City leaders should be "rawuh" (be present) and engage with the vulnerable groups to determine an equitable urban development policy.

3. Encouraging partnerships and collaborations for regional-based development by involving multi-stakeholders.

4. Management and spatial arrangement for the informal sector along with the rapid growth of city development including tourism sector.

5. Translating the principle of global commitment of the New Urban Agenda into the region with concrete and inclusive regional action plans.

6. Supporting the initiatives and innovations that have done by grassroots community in managing settlements.

7. Empowering civil society in building strategy and collaboration with the government for ethical and equitable city development.
8. Empowering the synergy of national and regional development programs to avoid overlapping initiatives or programs.

9. Management of a more efficient, independent and accountable budget for the implementation of an equitable urban development program.


11. The need for integrated settlement concept analysis from social, economic and cultural sides as one alternative of innovation.

12. Observing the threats, risks, capacities, and vulnerabilities of developing the concept of inclusive settlements.

13. The need for an integrative dialogue to convey the concept of equitable development between the parties, namely: civil society, legislative, executive.

Yogyakarta, 22 August 2017

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**Monitoring & Reporting**

*How do you intend to monitor the achievements and progress in the implementation of your action plan approved at your Campus (success indicators and other measures of achievement should be proposed)?*

We will organize local to local dialogues where grassroots community, river community group forums, related CSOs, and the government can share progress in realizing their Urban Thinkers Campus commitments. Besides that, monitoring will also be done by the three river community group forums

Success indicators:
- Field visits by relevant stakeholders to map riverside area issues, followed by action plans and implementation.

- Participatory dialogue between grassroots women and other stakeholders.

- Peer learning exchanges among communities living in the riverside area.

- Number of grassroots women become members of the river forum.

- Regular monitoring by river community forums

Explain how you intend to share the results of your action plan with the WUC community and other partners in order to jointly implement the New Urban Agenda?

SHORT TERM

We will share the action plan results through Huairou Commission and relevant national partners such as the NUA forum, National Habitat Secretariat, Kemitraan Habitat, etc.

LONG TERM

We will organize multi-stakeholder dialogue to share progress of the implementation of New Urban Agenda from national to local level.

List of Speakers

1. Ir. Rina Agustin Indriani, MURP (Indonesia Ministry of Public Works and Housing & Head of National Secretariat of Habitat)
2. Silvi Maynina, M.T, M.Sc (Regional Planning and Development Agency of Yogyakarta City)
3. Dicky Maulana, S.T., M.Eng (Greater Basin Territory Center of Serayu-Opak)
4. Prof. Ir. Bakti Setiawan, M.A., Ph.D. (Urban and Regional Planning Gadjah Mada University)
5. Sri Haryani (Women group of WANDA)
7. Dr.-Ing., Ir. Paulus Bawole, MIP (Architecture of Duta Wacana University)
8. Drs. Setia Adi Purwanta, M.Pd (Driya Manunggal)
10. Arif Noor Hartanto, S.IP.

List of Participants

List of Partner Group

1. Local and Subnational Authorities,
2. Research and Academia,
3. Civil Society Organizations,
4. Grassroot Organizations,
5. Women,
6. Parliamentarians,
7. Business and Industries,
8. Foundations,
9. Older persons,
10. Persons with Disabilities
11. Media
List of organizations represented

1. Indonesia Ministry of Public Works and Housing
3. Greater Basin Territory Center of Serayu-Opak
4. Community and Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency of Yogyakarta City
5. Social Agency of Yogyakarta City
6. Health Agency of Yogyakarta City
7. City Without Slum Project Facilitators of Yogyakarta Province
8. City Without Slum Project Facilitators of Yogyakarta City
9. Regional Planning and Development Agency of Yogyakarta City
10. DPS DIY
11. Regional Disaster Management Agency of Yogyakarta City
12. Public Works and Housing Agency of Yogyakarta City
13. Yogyakarta Regional House of Representatives
14. Forsidas Gajah Wong
15. Pemerti Code
16. FK Winongo Asri
17. Faculty of Architecture and Design – Duta Wacana Christian University
18. LPPM Duta Wacana Christian University
19. Faculty of Social and Politic Studies – Atma Jaya University
20. Gadjah Mada University
21. Combine Resource Institution
22. Satu Nama Foundation
23. Arkom Jogja
24. Dompet Dhuafa
25. SAPDA
26. SIGAB
27. YAKKUM Rehabilitation Center
28. Kota Kita
29. SHEEP Indonesia
30. UCP Roda untuk Kemanusiaan
31. IDEA
32. HRC
33. FORD Foundation
34. Dria Manunggal
35. PT. Indmira
36. PT. Jogja Rekayasa Engineering
37. Yogyakarta DRR Forum
38. YAKKUM Emergency Unit
39. Pujiono Center
40. Perhimpunan Aksara
41. Tribun Jogja
42. Tirto.id
43. Women group of Kalijawi
44. Intergenerational group of Sapen
45. Women group of Wanda
46. Women group of Wantrabat
47. Women group of Pelita Gambiran
48. Women group of Bawang Manunggal
49. Women group of Sumber Rezeki Temanggung
50. Women group of Makmur Jaya Temanggung
51. Women group of Sumber Rezeki Temanggung
52. Women group of Kuncen

List of countries represented

- Indonesia

UTC photos
UTC social media

Weblink to key tweets, Facebook and/or Instagram posts
https://twitter.com/YEUJogja/status/899835201978679297
https://www.facebook.com/267075566747590/photos/?tab=album&amp;album_id=1
277631632358640
https://twitter.com/YEUJogja/status/899913247171551232
https://twitter.com/YEUJogja/status/899860983883063296
https://twitter.com/YEUJogja/status/899892240134266881

Media coverage:
http://www.ukdw.ac.id/id/post/view/516-urban-thinker-campus-bahas-bantaran-sungai