

2017

ENUNJU
KOTA ID
INKLUS



5th
**URBAN
SOCIAL
FORUM**

Another city is possible



EVENT REPORT PARTISIPASI

Kolaborasi



5th
URBAN
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FORUM
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SOCIAL
FORUM**
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BANDUNG



MASJID RAYA BANDUNG
PROF. DR. LARASATI

Introduction

This Event Report records key moments of the 5th Urban Social Forum and reaffirms the overarching vision of the annual Forum. In its **fifth** year, the Urban Social Forum is an 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 26 **discussion panels** and workshops and offers a glimpse of the diverse and rich discussions that took place during the one-day event. It provides summaries of each discussion, and shares the names and institutions of the different panelists, moderators and institutions in attendance. 800 participants from cities in Indonesia attended the 5th Urban Social Forum, representing communities, civil society organizations and universities. Participants were able to meet with and learn from speakers from more than 100 institutions.

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 fifth year. The 1st and 2nd Urban Social Forums were held in Solo (2013 and 2014) while the USF 3 and 4 in 2015 and 2016 was held in Surabaya and Semarang consecutively.. Each year the event has grown in popularity, initially starting with only 100 participants, the Urban Social Forum has consistently drawn an average of 1,000 participants from cities 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 2017, there was a consistent number of participants with bigger, more diverse supports from different organizations representing different growing issues in realizing inclusive, socially just, and sustainable Indonesian cities. One of the aims of the Urban Social Forum is to bring the often marginalized urban issues to the forefront of public discussion and in doing so supports efforts to raise awareness about them. It has been encouraging for the organizers to see increasing interests and supports for our collective platform, as we see representation of a young generation of social activists, women groups, the urban poor, human rights defender, and civil society organizations from cities beyond Java.



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AGENDA

SMA Negeri 3 Kota Bandung
Saturday, 16th December

07.30 - 09.00

Registration

09.00 - 09.30

Opening

09.30 - 11.00

PLENARY PANEL

Another City is Possible!

Whose City is It? Collective Actions and Collaborations in Cities

11.05 - 12.45

PARRALEL SESSION 1

PANEL 01

Pedestrian First:
Let's make people walk again!

PANEL 04

Alternative Education for
Empowered Citizens in
Tackling Urban Challenges

PANEL 07

Urban Waste Management Solutions:
Innovation and Infrastructure

PANEL 02

Urban Social Aspirations and
Transformations with Citizen Urbanism

PANEL 05

Participatory Budgeting in Indonesia:
Finding a Place for It in Urban Development

PANEL 08

Social Ecology and City Resilience

PANEL 03

Right to the City
as Citizens' Collective Rights

PANEL 06

Urban Disempowered City Residents'
"Multi-track Strategy" in Fighting for
Their Rights

PANEL 09

Innovations for the Urban Poor:
Boosting Urban Resilience Through
IT-based Solutions"

13.45 - 15.25

PARRALEL SESSION 2

PANEL 10

"Creative Kampong" and
Community-based Economic Development

PANEL 13

Building an Anti-Corruption Culture Among
Urban Citizens: A Story of Change from the
"Saya Perempuan Antikorupsi!" Movement

PANEL 11

Ensuring road safety:
planning, innovation and implementation

PANEL 14

"No one left behind":
Bringing Disability-Inclusive Cities
Into the Mainstream

PANEL 12

Who Does This Land Belong To?

PANEL 15

Artwashing: Dissecting Artistic Works
in Indonesian Cities

15.35 - 17.15

PARRALEL SESSION 3

PANEL 16

Strategic discussion New Urban Agenda
and Pre-WUF 9 Kuala Lumpur:
Implementation on the Ground
and Voices of Civil Society

PANEL 19

Healthy City

PANEL 22

Social justice according
to urban poor community

PANEL 17

Youths, Social Movements, and
Creating New Narrative for the City

PANEL 20

Addressing Housing Crisis
(#MakeTheShift)

PANEL 18

Knowledge Management for
Community Empowerment

PANEL 21

Urban Resilience in Kampung Kota:
Looking from the Perspectives of Children

13.45 - 16.45

WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP 01

Urban Data Visualization and
Co-design as Solution

WORKSHOP 02

PetaBencana: Social Media
and Open Data for Humanity

WORKSHOP 03

How to Design a Walkable City?

17.15 - 18.00

CLOSING PLENO

Plenary Panel

Another City is Possible! Whose City is it? Collective Actions and Collaborations in Cities

Moderator:

Ahmad Rifai,
Kota Kita

Speakers:

**Somsook
Boonyabanacha,**
Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

Gugun Muhammad
Urban Poor Consortium

Hera Diani M
agdalene.co

Savic Ali
Director, NU Online

Who owns our city?

Does everyone have the same rights and opportunities, or does the city belong only to a few?

These are the questions at the center of the Forum's plenary panel moderated by Kota Kita's Co-Founder and Director, Ahmad Rifai. In answering the question of ownership, environmental activist Gugun Muhammad cited the example of Jakarta, where a total of 35,000 hectares of land – "half of Jakarta," he claims – is owned by private developers.

And then there is the problem of zoning in city planning that fails to take into consideration the urban poor with much of the area that should be used for housing being allocated for businesses. Cities are practically controlled by private sector, leaving the poor to fend for themselves, he said.

"We often hear about 'land crisis', as if we're running out of space to live in, but that's not actually the case. The problem is not that we've run out of land, it is that there is a huge gap in land ownership."

At the same time, the government and the media continue to perpetuate the perception that urban kampongs or slums are a bad and unlivable place. In defining the 'standard of living', the mainstream definition always compares using the same standards of living and behavior of those more well off to slum residents. Anything smaller, more chaotic, and less formal is considered unsuitable for living. This very much reflects a class bias.

Also speaking at the panel discussion was Managing Editor of Magdalene Hera Diani, who highlighted the gender aspect of urban living. Bandung-born Hera talked about her school days. One of the bad memories she had from those days was the daily sexual harassment experienced by female students like her when commuting. "We would experience being catcalled and even physically harassed. When an angkot (public minivan) was full, the conductor would usually stand at the door with one hand holding on to van. Well, when the van drove past us school girls on the street, the conductor would use his free hand to grab our boobs," she said.

Unfortunately, little has changed since then, Hera said. Sexual harassment on the street is still a daily phenomenon experienced by most women today and public space is still not a safe place for women. She offered few reasons behind this condition, "our social norms still objectify women, our public transport facilities are insufficient, and pedestrian are not equipped with supporting tools, as small as sufficient amount of functioning lights for night travel." "But we also still lack a reporting system for when sexual harassment happens. The authorities are still ignorant of this issue, so they would do nothing because sexual harassment is considered normal," she added.

In addition, the existing infrastructures do not make it easy for women to live, especially those with special needs. She pointed at the all too common steep staircases on pedestrian bridges that make it really tough for pregnant women who use public transportation. Limited facilities for persons with disability also limit their mobility, while there is little protection for minority and marginalized groups like LGBT people.

“City planners don’t take into account the vulnerability and special needs of these groups when they plan the city,” she said.

In addition to gender and class division, Indonesian cities are increasingly divided by political, ideological and religious differences. Panelist Savic Ali of Gusdurian, a network of activists championing pluralism, raised his concern over increased attempts by certain groups of people representing political or religious ideologies, mainly hardline Islamic groups, to control public spaces. This is an alarming phenomenon, as it further polarizes people, shutting all possibilities of people to connect. “When people use religion to create fences and borders, when our freedom is being threatened by extremists, we need to start talking. Though we live in ‘post-truth’ era when people no longer care about the objective fact if it differs from their personal beliefs, we need to connect,” he added.

Residents of cities like Jakarta desperately need public spaces, and the lack of which often drives people to privately-owned public space such as shopping malls.

Also sharing her perspective during the panel is Somsook Boonyabancha from Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR) who talked about eviction issue in the city. “One thing that we need to keep in mind is that our cities should not be for sale! The success of a city shouldn’t be measured based on its GDP, but, rather, on the quality of lives of the people living in it,” she said.

Gugun encourages people to actively participate in the decision making of city planning. He cited the case of Anak Kali Ciliwung community on the bank of the Ciliwung River in Jakarta. Following notification that they would be evicted, they negotiated with the government.

Hera suggested some urgent solutions, including installing more street lights, fixing damaged sidewalks, and putting in place a better security system as well as a reporting mechanism to minimize crimes targeting women in public space. “In short, policy makers should totally involve women in decision making,” she added.

PARRALEL SESSION 1

11.05 - 12.45 WIB

PANEL 01

Pedestrian First:
Let's make people walk again!

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Innovations for the Urban Poor:
Boosting Urban Resilience Through
IT-based Solutions"



Panel 1

Pedestrian First: Let's make people walk again!

Speakers:

Deliani Siregar,
ITDP Indonesia

Farid Mardhiyanto,
@jktgoodguide

Chyntia Kartika,
I Was Here Network

Organized by:
ITDP Indonesia

One of the efforts undertaken by cities to develop an environmentally-friendly transportation system is providing adequate pedestrian facilities. Walking is a basic right; its position as a main mode of transportation and its potential as a connecting vehicle between different transportations is clear. It is unfortunate that not enough attention is given to the improvement of pedestrian facilities. World Health Organization (WHO) data shows pedestrian-related accidents stand at 30% from the 3,675 cases of accidents in the year 2013.

Deliani from ITDP said that in Jakarta there is one pedestrian die every 6 days. There are some challenges faced by pedestrians, both of problem between pedestrians vs facilities and pedestrians vs other road users.

Farid, founder of Jakarta Good Guide, argued that walking with group was more interesting and got many experiences. Started in 2014, Jakarta Good Guide has a mission to make Jakarta a tourist friendly city by creating experiences exploring Jakarta by walking. By walking, people freely can enjoy the place that could not found when using motor vehicles.

I was Here Networks promotes walking by write the story based on walking experiences. Chyntia, community and social media manager of I was Here Networks said that, people will have many experiences during walking. Writing a story based on their perspective also intended to invite many people to start walking, because every place has their own story and has a uniqueness as they are. It is necessary to raise awareness on the matter among related stakeholders including improve the regulations, facilities and social campaigns to support pedestrians.



Panel 2

Urban Social Aspirations and Transformations with Citizen Urbanism

Speakers:

Muhammad Zul Qisthi,
Rujak Centre for Urban Studies
(RCUS) Jakarta

Dadan Wirahadikusuma,
Gres Institute, Bandung

Nico Permadi,
Sinau Art

Tia Subekti,
Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

Organized by:

Rujak Centre for Urban Studies
(RCUS)

As these cities turn their focus towards boosting infrastructure development, and as they compete in the race to becoming the most advanced, areas affected by these development remain largely neglected or undermined for not meeting the standards of a “modern city”.

The Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS) and its partner organizations are offering a different approach to these issues by seeking to understand the assets and wealth of a city, studying them through the co-production of common knowledge, and using them as a solution to creating change. In this panel, speakers discussed ways of identifying and understanding the distinct assets of different neighborhoods in the cities and formulating potential in this asset-based movement.

Dadan from Gres Institute has been working with the residents of Gedebage, a lively vibrant neighborhood in Bandung. The volume of activities there has caused a problem with density, sanitation, and of the overall hygiene. To find the root problems and solutions that every residents can agreed upon, Gres Institute facilitates a neighborhood participatory community mapping, discussions, and consultations. It resulted in a plan for joint action to fix the most urgent problems of flooding and waste management.

Nico of Sinau Art collective in Cirebon, West Java offers a creative way to educate citizens about clean environment. He said that collective awareness for public cleanliness and hygiene should start from a change of mindset, so he has been doing campaign through art performances, dance workshops, and collective action to clean the rivers.

Ms. Subekti, an academic from Universitas Brawijaya said that collectivism might not be urban citizens' biggest forte, unlike village residents whose living space arrangement are also very supportive to build social cohesion. Urban citizens are highly individualized and perpetuated by digital technology, urban life has gone through social transformation where people just do not interact and meet in real life. It threatens the social cohesion and the readiness of citizens to tackle problems and challenges collectively. Facilitating citizen participation and encourage collaboration could restore the social fabric in the city, improving the mechanism of trust, reciprocity, and social interaction. The collaboration that the collectives have been doing is ultimately improving citizenship and community capacity in co-creating the city after their own hearts.

Panel 3

Right to the City as Citizens' Collective Rights

Moderator:

Ahmad Rifai,
Kota Kita

Speakers:

Hirson Kharisma,
Human rights activist

Fransiska Damarratri,
ASF-ID

Gatot Subroto,
Paguyuban Warga Strenkali
Surabaya

Organized by:

Kota Kita

Talks of the Right to the City have been experiencing some degree of prominence in a few cities in Indonesia, though it is yet to enter the mainstream and is yet to be considered within the context of policies in the same way other cities around the world, such as in Latin America, are beginning to do. However, it is important to note that the fight for the right to the city has been going strong in Indonesia with movements that are initiated by residents as well as civil communities that actively offer ideologies that are strong, insightful and tangible in each of its activities.

Ahmad Rifai set the tone of the discussion by offering theoretical understanding of right to the city and its components. He set it apart from the liberal understanding of individualized human rights and emphasized on 'the collective rights to make and remake cities after their own desire'. It operates with a new contract of citizenship, a kind of citizenship that is active, many times demanding, for social justice to prevail. It is a resistance model to the neoliberal development mindset that emphasizes on use value of a space- for the enjoyment of certain groups of privileged citizens compared to the exchange value of space- that should be utilized for the welfare and betterment of all citizens, especially the most marginalized. Right to the city comprises of other rights including social function of space, quality public space, sustainability of urban-rural linkage, inclusive economies, inclusive citizenship, and space for political participation, and non-discriminative principles.

Hirson Kharisma, a human rights activist, said that many citizens are yet to be familiarized with the concept of right to the city. However, he agreed that there are healthy amount of community actions and citizen-led initiatives in the city that operate to create a space of resistance and struggles. He referenced initiatives like street library, open discussion to improve process of co-production of knowledge with citizens. These initiatives operate with a main goal to improve citizen participation and resistance towards massive, market-driven development agenda that neglects the humanist and inclusive agenda.

Gatot Subroto is a resident and a member of riverbank citizen advocacy group, Paguyuban Warga Strenkali Surabaya said that to implement right to the city, we should advocate for inclusive policy support, especially to improve the lives of the already marginalized groups in the city, like urban poor, persons with disabilities, and youth and children. The marginalized groups are especially vulnerable to violations that take away their rights to 'live, use, occupy, and govern the cities', including forced eviction, accessibility to jobs, education, and public health services, and political participation. He urged for holistic change for the implementation of more humane and inclusive development to happen at all levels, he referenced few citizen-led initiatives in his community but said that it usually happens ad-hoc and lacking of resources to be sustained without enough resources and knowledge, also support from policy and regulations.

Ms. Damarrati is an architect with Architecture Sans Frontieres, Indonesia, a community-driven architect that actively seeks out for citizen collaboration in the process of planning and development. She reminded that a lively, humane, and healthy space is a rights of all citizens. If the common narrative suggests that only people of certain privileges are allowed access to space, that is because the very act of planning, designing, and developing a city is a political process with competing power relations. She said that the problem with the market-driven cities are they are, those with more power, in terms of authority, resources, and knowledge, would exercise their definition of ideal development. Many times it leaves the marginalized communities behind.

Panel 4

Alternative Education for Empowered Citizens in Tackling Urban Challenges

Speakers:

Usie Fauzia Anniza,
Praksis

Taufik Rofi Eriyana,
Resident of RW 5 Kelurahan
Cibangkong, Kota Bandung

Okie Fauzi Rachman,
Praksis

The capacity of human resources is something that is often overlooked by actors of change in the process of tackling urban challenges. PRAKSIS is an organization based in Bandung, where it addresses this issue by actively providing education and capacity building workshops. Are these initiatives enough? With the right collaboration, this program surely stands a chance at making a greater impact.

In 2016, PRAKSIS facilitated community to understand participatory through Kelas Informal Partisipasi (KIP) by giving theories and practical knowledge about participatory planning. Ussie, from PRAKSIS said that participatory planning is an alternative education to enrich knowledge of community as well as facilitating them to come out with solutions.

Taufik, from RW 5 Kel. Cibangkong said that problems in community caused by lack of human resource capacity and quality, and that's also impact to their welfare. So that, create an alternative education to improve capacity and quality of community is a need by doing some activities that can deliver a new knowledge and skill to the people.



Panel 5

Participatory Budgeting in Indonesia: Finding a Place for it in Urban Development

Speakers:**Donny, Perkumpulan**

Inisiatif Bandung

Roy Rohidin,

Pattiro

Fuad Jamil,

Kota Kita

Organized by:Kota Kita

Indonesia has seen a positive trend in participatory planning and budgeting amidst concerns over its reliability due to its limitations in responding to a political landscape that demands fast-paced, problem-driven public services. Despite doubts cast by politicians, the government, and development practitioners on the value of participatory budgeting, Indonesia passed its Village Law in 2014, opening up access to participatory budgeting for over 74,000 villages in Indonesia — potentially making it the biggest practitioner of the participatory budgeting system in the world. This panel seeks to discuss efforts to secure and improve existing participatory spaces through the lived experiences of practitioners.

Roy Rohidin highlighted that the formulation of local policy on participatory budgeting and planning in many cities and villages reflecting a good step in addressing the practice. He shared the challenges of the practice include the knowledge and capacity of stakeholders, the compatible model, and the monitoring process. To accomplish the real and tangible impact through the participatory budgeting, the community engagement and institutionalisation becomes significance. Donny Setiawan argued that the participatory budgeting as an extension of fiscal decentralisation might face corruption, economic disparities, low participation and accountability due to human resource capacity and regional expansion issues.

Over the discussion, the dialogue talked on how community barely recognize their needs to be accommodated in the participatory budgeting forum. Fuad Jamil then shared that the expectation given to community sometimes goes beyond what it is supposed to, particularly on matters which require technical expertise. So, he suggested to take the local ways informally in tackling the issues, for an example, the community in Central Java arrange the “*arisan bapak-bapak*” -- rotating savings for men, as a room to share information which later can be addressed in the participatory budgeting forum. Fuad Jamil also mentioned that strengthening the facilitators' capacity, encouraging the local ability and the use of technology, providing the accessibility to urban data and information, and improving the evaluation on participatory budgeting and planning output and outcome, could contribute to the urban development in cities in Indonesia.

Panel 6

Urban Disempowered Citizens “Multi-track Strategy” on Fighting Their Rights

Speakers:

**Ainun Murwani,
Atik Rochayati,**

Paguyuban Kalijawi, Yogyakarta

Puspitaningtyas,

Arkom Jatim

Arkom Makassar

Niti Anggara,

Arkom Solo

Organized by:

ARKOM

Arkom Makassar presented that Makassar City currently have 1.4 million inhabitant. From those number, 130.000 household living in poverty. Furthermore, there are 123 housing areas that are identified as slum area. Some challenges are faced by the city marginalized groups including forced eviction, lack of basic infrastructure, and ineffective government programs. Some of marginalized kampungs are accompanied by Arkom Makassar to seize back their right. Those kampungs including Kampung Pisang, Sengkabatu, Buloa, Mangarabombang, and Karabba.

Arkom Jatim shared their experiences in Surabaya City. In the city, they had activities on several area including Kampung Pinggir Rel (Kapiler) in Sidotopo, Kampung Lawas in Peneleh, and Ex-Dolly Red Light District in Putat Jaya. Some of these activities were community mapping and discussion events. Arkom Jatim hold principle of “Co-create” in their activities, where citizen involvement and inclusivity is the key for optimal solution on urban challenges.

Arkom Solo shared their experiences in Surakarta. Few of their projects in there were Rumah Renteng project on 2014 to 2016 period and Kali Pepe River Bank Kampung Mapping on 2017 to 2019 period. In the later project, they did a workshop that were attended by 44 Kampung activists all around Indonesia and involved mayor of Surakarta. Arkom Solo argued that community mapping and planning are an advocacy tools that is dialogical.

Paguyuban Kalijawi presented their origin which was a women group that were initiated back in 15 April 2015. They were women from Kali Gajah Wong and Kali Winongo river bank settlement. They discussed, found solutions, and collectively save money to tackle issues of land, sanitation, economy, health and waste in their settlements. One of main principles of their movement is collective action make marginalized communities stronger.

Panel 7

Urban Waste Management Solutions; Innovation and Infrastructure

Speakers:

Ria Ismaria,

Walikota Kawasan Bebas
Sampah (KBS) Kota Bandung

David Sutasurya,

Direktur Yayasan Pengembangan
Biosains Bioteknologi

Gungun Saptari Hidayat,

Direktur Umum PD Kebersihan
Kota Bandung/Sekjen IKASMA 3
Bandung

Tini Martini Tapran,

Fasilitator Kawasan Bebas
Sampah (KBS) Kota Bandung

Organized by:

Bandung Juara Bebas Sampah,
IKASMA 3

Gungun Saptari described about waste management system in Bandung City. Now, Bandung City generating approximately 1600 ton waste each day which need an open land as wide as a football field for landfill with 1 meter height. Bandung City trying to decrease amount of waste entering TPA (Final Waste Disposal) with waste prevention, limitation, reuse, and recycle approach. Challenges still exist on institutional, regulation, operational, and public involvement aspect of waste management.

David Sutasurya explained about design aspect on waste management. High population density and land scarcity are one of urban area attribute, Furthermore, every spaces in city are not a blank spaces. There are always exist a variation in design and very contextual. Designers need to calculate these factors. Bandung tried to beautify temporary waste disposal sites but it seems not very effective.

Tini Tapran presented about organic waste processing innovations in household level. Currently, Bandung City stacking at least 800 ton waste a day. If each households self-process their part, there will be 45.5% cut in Bandung daily waste heap. Some innovative technology that could be used in household level are home-scale biopore, Takakura, Felita, home-scale Biodigester, and pipe composting.

Ria Ismara shared her knowledge about innovation of temporary waste disposal site (TPS) in Bandung City. Bandung are visioning to become truly free waste city. One of actions to achieve the vision is by upgrading the conventional TPS. Upgraded TPSs will not only be functioned as waste stacking sites, but they also act as biodigester and sorting site. These TPS are not only clean, but also will not disrupt city aesthetic.

Panel 8

Social Ecology and City Resilience

Speakers:

Henny Warsilah,

Resilient City and Social Resilience

Wahyoe Hantoro,

Geology Expert, Pantura

Fajar Lubis,

Geotechnology Expert, Resilience
Expert -Yogya, Padang

Organized by:

Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan
Indonesia (LIPI)

Henny Warsilah described that 60% urban areas in Indonesia were on coastal areas. Generally, those areas have relatively poor citizen and very vulnerable to natural disaster. Regarding this, LIPI doing research on Semarang and Jakarta, some of Indonesian largest urban areas that were situated in coastal areas. Some of the research attributes are population density, adaptive capacity, social problems, areas morphology, and land use changes rate. One of concepts that could act as solver for the problems in Resilient City concept. The concept have several important variables such as Buffer of Capacity, Self Organization, and Capacity of Learning.

Wahyu Hantoero explained about vulnerability and resilience concept in Bandung basin area. The area are spanned from borders between Bandung City, Semudang, and Garut regency. The area has significant geothermal energy potential. Beside that, the area has high population density complemented with high disaster vulnerability. Some of the disasters are earthquake, landslide, flood, and volcanic eruption. Wahyu shared a paradigm where water has strategic role. The paradigm treat water as not only energy and food resources, but also a disaster factors.

Herryal argued that Indonesian current development practices are not sustainable. The practices prioritizing economic aspect but underestimating social aspect. Herryal introduced Integrated Citizens Resiliency model as a solution. The model bring together social and cultural capital, disaster management systems, and spatial management system to decrease vulnerable factors and increase resilience attributes.



Panel 9

Innovations for the Urban Poor: Boosting Urban Resilience through IT-based Solutions

Moderator:

Nonie Kaban,
KOPERNIK

Speakers:

Yoesrianto Tahir,
Otsuka

Gigih Septianto,
WeCare.id

Alfan Rodhi Kasdar,
AtmaGo

Organized by:
KOPERNIK

Yoesrianto Tahir presented Tuberculosis (TB) patients management that was developed by Otsuka. Indonesia is one of the countries that has high prevalence of TB. Otsuka researched TB since 1980 and already generate many innovations to fight the TB. In Indonesia, Otsuka introducing mHealth, a platform for TB patient management. Now, mHealth ini Indonesia already finalized as "Sembuh TB" android app that can be downloaded from Google Play.

Gigih Septianto presented Wecare.id, a crowd funding platform for patients that could not afford his/her monetary needs for medical services. Nowadays, there are many Indonesian citizen that currently not covered in medical insurance. Fortunately, there are also many Indonesian citizens that wanted to help. Wecare.id connects those patients with people that want to donate. Wwecare.id already has cooperation with 49 hospitals all around Indonesia.

Alfan Kasdar presented AtmaGo, a platform for citizens informations and cooperations. AtmaGo users can post an event or condition around them such as disaster or infrastructure failures. Then, concerned users could arrange collective actions to tackle the problems or make a petition to local government. AtmaGo might increase social cohesion between citizens and connects untapped resources nodes. Furthermore, early warning feature are useful in emergency disaster condition.



PARRALEL SESSION 2

13.45 - 15.25 WIB

PANEL 10

**“Creative Kampong” and
Community-based Economic
Development**

PANEL 11

**Ensuring road safety:
planning, innovation & implementation**

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Among Urban Citizens: A Story of
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**“No one left behind”:
Bringing Disability-Inclusive Cities
Into the Mainstream**

PANEL 15

**Artwashing: Dissecting Artistic Works
in Indonesian Cities**

Panel 10

“Creative Kampong” and Community-Based Economic Development

Moderator:

Nina Asterina,
Kota Kita

Speakers:

Indra Hadi Wijaya,
Universitas Diponegoro

Idaman Andarasmoko,
Pengarah di Jaringan Kota
Kabupaten Kreatif Indonesia

Iqbal M. Akbar,
Creative Village Indonesia

Organized by:
Kota Kita

Kampung has become an phenomenon in its own right in the discourse of urban development. While its past associations have been stereotypically negative — backwardness, poverty, and poor infrastructure — the definition of the word has very

much shifted in recent years, with kampung being viewed today as a “social capital”.

Iqbal M. Akbar, from Creative Village Indonesia -- a community of young enthusiast to empower community with participatory, sustainable, and entrepreneurship approach -- brought his perspective in developing the creative villages in rural area. He shared that there are 3 aspects to consider, such as community aspiration, community capability, and market demand to implement the community intervention. By adding the value to the local asset, they encourage one village one product approach in Situ Bagendit, Garut. As a result, the community produce crafts from water hyacinth.

Indra Hadi also emphasized how the local assets shape the image of kampung in Semarang, for example, kampung Bustaman -- producing culinary from goat meat and kampung Bandarharjo -- producing the smoked herring. By doing so, it is significance to encourage the business initiation and social entrepreneurship to the community. Meanwhile, Idaman Andarasmoko mentioned that creative kampung is about how kampung have new ideas to solve their own problem. This discussion highlights that creative kampung and its sustainable efforts must run together with the community as the main actors and conceptors.



Panel 11

Ensuring Road Safety: Planning, Innovation and Implementation

Speakers:

Retno Wihanesta,

World Resources Institute

Aine Kusumawati,

Institut Teknologi Bandung

Windu Mulyana,

Save The Children

Titis Efrindu,

Kota Kita

Stephanus Theodorus

Suhendra,

Enjoy Balikpapan

Organized by:

Kota Kita

Collaboration amongst different stakeholders in the city is a notable aspect in ensuring safety riding. While it is important that the government provide adequate, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, policies also need to be put in place to ensure safety for all. Support from the experts and academics are also essential in helping the government create safety-conscious transportation plans, as are the role of the communities and civil society organizations in helping raise awareness on the ethics of sharing the streets and safety riding to wider audiences.

Aine from ITB explained that safety aspect should be integrated in a system that include road, speed, road users and the vehicles. The road safety system should be supported with safety road design which develop based on the needs of vulnerable group. Retno from WRI said that the challenge to redesign the public space depend on three aspects; budget, government bureaucracy and collaboration between related stakeholders.

Windu from Save the Children promoted bicycle as transportation for children since cyclist is the least group affected by accident in the road. Bicycle is not only can use by minors, but also adult, elderly people, and everyone can use it. Bicycle is not only giving positive impact to the users but also for the environment and universe.



Panel 12

Who does this land belong to?

Speakers:

Bintang Putra,
Orang House Studio

Haris dan Wiwin,
Paguyuban Pringgomukti

Eko Widyono
Kristoprus,
ASF-ID

Handika Febrin,
Ahli Agraria Indonesia

Organized by:
ARKOM

Haris, Wiwin, and Eko Widyono agreed that government hardly sided with communities and marginalized inhabitant in land use policy. On Pringgomukti case, marginalized community were relocated to low quality land on mountainous area but their former homes are now used by commercial hotel. Government should have solutions in this kind of cases and should stand with poors. Few of solutions that could be embraced are involving communities in land use decision making processes and going back to local wisdom on how land should be distributed. Furthermore, government should remember constitutional right of every Indonesian citizen to have home and good environment.

Handika Febrin presented many facts about injustices that were happen in Indonesian land policy. Now, 0.2% Indonesian control 74% of Indonesia land. In Jakarta itself, there are already too much forced eviction cases that were caused by rich community interests. Furthermore, land use plan politic in Jakarta is unfavorable for poor and marginalized people. It take side for few people with capital.

Bintang Putra explained that now, capital centralization is happening in Indonesian large cities such as Jakarta. Management of city become exclusive and not transparent. It could lead to economic bubble that could become economic crisis in the city. In the end, it will negatively affect social and psychological condition of all city inhabitants.

Kristoporus presenteto imd ASF-ID activities on improving living space for communities. ASF-ID worked together with "Anak Ciliwung" communities, UI CAN students, and UPC students to make exemplary project for home in river bank. ASF-ID also worked with Parahyangan University to do community mapping in Nangkasuni Kampung in Bandung city. ASF-ID also built citizen hall in Jengger Dampit village, Kalimalang.

Panel 13

Building an Anti-corruption Culture among Urban Citizens: A Story of Change from the “Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi!” Movement

Moderator:

Ramah Handoko,

Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi
(KPK)

Speakers:

Dahyal S,

Kepala Desa / Pengurus Lorong
Lambusu Makassar

Ela Persi,

SPAK Madura

Umi Masrulloh,

SPAK Disabilitas dan Inklusi

AKP Dwi Astuti,

SPAK Polwan Yogyakarta

Harijah Damis

Organized by:

Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi
(SPAK!)

Think of all the problems in urban areas. Inundation, road congestion, high costs of education and healthcare, inadequate public services, and poor public infrastructures may just be some of them. Consider for a second the root of all these problems. Many would no doubt point their finger at corruption. In the 2015 Corruption Perception Index, Indonesia moved down just a single point from number 36 to number 37, leaving anti-corruption movements largely stagnant. Corruption remained an elitist issue.

Plenty of efforts have been taken to eradicate corruption, including an institutional reformation through various system improvements. But over a decade into said institutional reformation, corruption remains prevalent, because without the help of individuals who believe in and practice anti-corruption values, corrupt individuals will continue to be able to cheat the system.

In this panel, a movement Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi SPAK! invite women and public in general to against corruption in all sectors. From Makassar, Dahyal and SPAK Makassar promote anti corruption campaign by doing active campaign in neighborhood called Lorong Lambusu. In Madura, the anti-corruption campaign focused on public election. In this campaign they not only invited the leader candidates to be honest, but also community and government should created a honest vibes of election.

While Umi Masrullah from SAPDA, an advocacy center for women, children and disable people, promoted friendly public services and city for disabled people, and marginal group in the city. AKP Dwi Astuti, a police woman from West Java promoting anti corruption campaign in police corps as well as in pre school and primary school to educate and prevent children for doing corruption since childhood age. Anti corruption campaign also promoted in judicature board to better improve the services in it, and spread the values of anti corruption in judicial system.

Through this movement hopefully can reduce and move down the corruption index of Indonesia and make all sectors free from corruptions.

Panel 14

“No one left behind”: Building Initiatives for Disability-Inclusive Cities

Moderator:

Paulista Bunga Surjadi,
Kota Kita

Speakers:

Abi Marutama,
Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan
Lepra Indonesia (Indonesian
DPO)

Didi Ruswandi,
Department of Transportation,
Kota Bandung

Gita & Pravitasari,
TuneMap

Organized by:
Kota Kita

The year 2016 saw Indonesia pass its Disability Law (No. 8/2016) in references to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The passing of this policy received a wave of positive responses for providing a legal umbrella that ensures inclusion of PwDs and accessibility to participate fully in the everyday lives. With this law, PwDs are no longer treated as mere objects or beneficiaries of aid, but are rather recognized a citizen with full rights and basic needs such as mobility, education, good livelihoods, and civic and political participation. On the ground, there have been many progressive initiatives, from local government, Disabled People Organization (DPOs), and citizens, that works to promote inclusion of PwDs.

Abi Marutama, a disability rights advocate, said that applying universal design, be it in city planning, product development, to event and space management, would help to improve inclusion for PwDs, while at the same time promoting convenience and liveability for everyone. Accessibility is the basic human rights principles that need to be fulfilled by state. Improving mobility and physical accessibility on city level will help PwDs to obtain access to other aspects of live- social cultural, economical, and political access. Yet, many people have not realized that and think of accessibility and universal design as an expensive, unreachable concept. He attributed such condition to the lack of collaboration and dialogues between stakeholders, thus urged participants to create a bigger space for interactions and joint actions.

Didi Ruswandi of the Department of Transportation, City of Bandung presented about the city vision to be more inclusive and made for people, as opposed to city that emphasizes on infrastructure improvement for fast moving vehicles. Mr. Ruswandi said that the implementation of universal design for accessibility is his main priority because the investment to do so, would help to realize a long-term goal for sustainable, inclusive, healthy and green city. He is currently leading a joint action, with CSOs and communities, for the promotion of non-motorized transportation, i.e. by foot or walking, bicycle, and more usage of public transportation system. At the same time, the city government is improving the infrastructure provision and readiness, increasing number of bus corridors, fixing accessibility function for pedestrian and signages, also trying out the carpooling mechanism.

Gita and Savitri are co-founders of TuneMap, an Android-based application that helps citizens map the condition of pedestrian and the city in general to help visually impaired citizens navigate better. It aims to locate the ‘danger’ spots to urge for immediate improvement, to help citizens plan their route to walk in the city, and to create a help buddy system for citizen volunteers who would want to give support to visually-impaired citizens who wish to travel in the city.

All in all, the panel really showed how the power of collaboration, relevant policy and tool innovation, and awareness campaign could help to mainstream the concept of inclusive city that recognizes the well-being of all citizens.

Panel 15

'Artwashing' Dissecting Artistic Works in Indonesian Cities

Speakers:

Elisa Sutanudjaja,

Rujak Center for Urban Studies,
Jakarta

Adin,

Hysteria, Semarang

Budi Rajab,

Antropologi Universitas Padjajaran,
Bandung

Jun Kitazawa,

Artist

Organized by:

Rujak Center for Urban Studies
(RCUS)

Over the last two years, cities and kampungs in Indonesia are often seen adorning itself with paintings, murals, and other forms of art. These cities compete to show off their creativity, to be acknowledged and to claim the title "creative city" both on a national and on an international level. In this panel, speakers discussed artistic activities in cities through a critical lens and sought answers to the questions: How can we apply an artistic approach in making changes in the city? What are the ethics and moral ground for artists prior to creating their artwork? And how can we meaningfully work together with citizens in making art?

Elisa from RCUS said that artists and creative minds do not necessarily influence the direction of urban development, but she reminded participants that one can learn a lot about the conditions and challenges in a city based on the climate and situation of the art scene there. What do artists thrive for, what is it that they are creating would be able to show the condition of struggles and resistance.

Adin, a founder and director of art collective based in Semarang, Gerobak Hysteria said that art in the communities should be implemented upon participatory research and collaboration with the local residents. At its most ideal, art and place making should help citizens to improve their lives and for it to have a social mission to restore

dignity of a certain neighborhood. Referring to his collective's work with collaborative art in Kampung Tematik (thematic urban kampung) in Semarang, he said that it was designed and implemented as an act of resistance to the stigma often attached to kampung-being chaotic, unruly, and poor.

Sindy Asta is a founder of a community called A Day To Walk in Malang, East Java that invites people to walk and be a flaneur in the city to truly make sense of the space that they inhabit. She said that her biggest mission with the initiative is for people to build their sense of empathy with the lives going on around them. In doing so, she helped to stimulate the art and culture ecosystem in the city, encouraging artists and local residents to create something and improve their neighborhoods, also maximising use of space by doing artistic performances in public space, i.e. market.

Jun Kitazawa is a Japanese artist doing residency in Indonesian cities of Jakarta and Semarang. His work span from neighborhood artistic project in Kampong Akuarium (a community suffered from forced eviction), to Kampong Bustaman in Semarang where he facilitated art literacy to children in the communities. In doing collaborative art, especially as a guest artist that comes with different backgrounds and culture, he emphasized the need to understand and listen, also empathizing with residents. He said that if you look close enough, one would find more similarities than differences in how people carry their life.

All speakers agreed that collaborative art in cities is an ongoing process and artists and creatives should always engage in a process of listening and championing citizens' participatory action instead of following their ego and ideals to fit into the community space.



Sikap orang terhadap kita adalah cerminan sikap kita padanya TM Rina S.

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ASU...

PARRALEL SESSION 3

15.35 - 17.15 WIB

PANEL 16

Strategic discussion New Urban Agenda
and Pre-WUF 9 Kuala Lumpur:
Implementation on the Ground
and Voices of Civil Society

PANEL 17

Youths, Social Movements, and
Creating New Narrative for the City

PANEL 18

Knowledge Management for
Community Empowerment

PANEL 19

Healthy City

PANEL 20

Addressing Housing Crisis
(#MakeTheShift)

PANEL 21

Urban Resilience in Kampung Kota:
Looking from the Perspectives of Children

PANEL 22

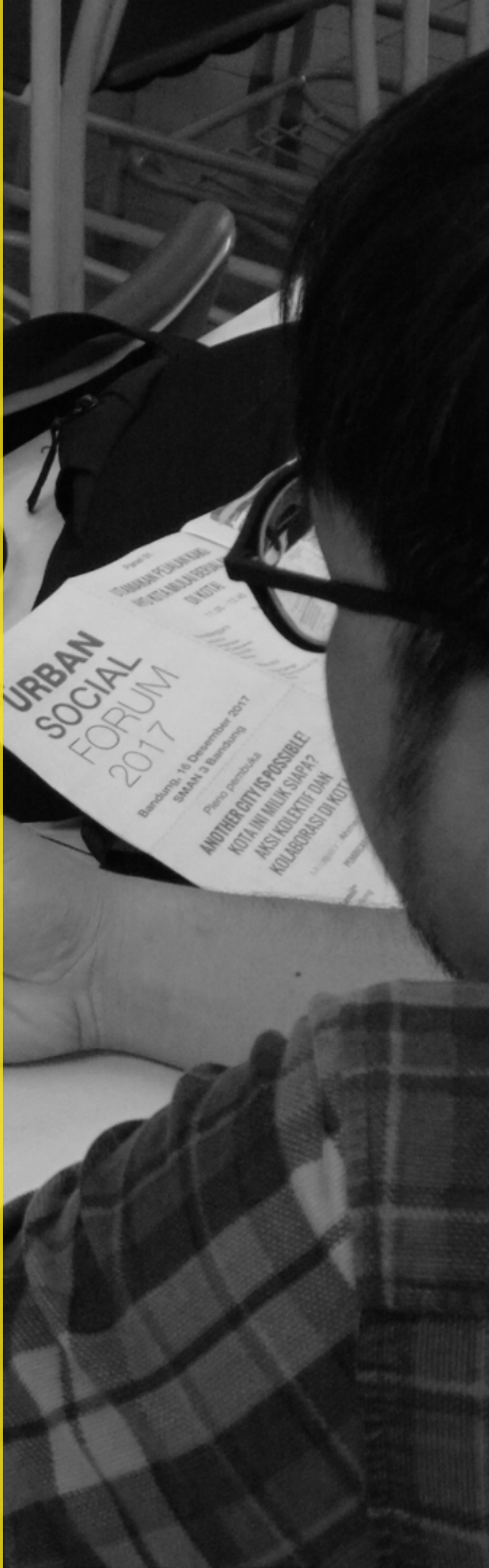
Social justice according
to urban poor community

URBAN
SOCIAL
FORUM
2017

Bandung, 16 Desember 2017
SMAN 3 Bandung
Penerbit: pambuku

ANOTHER CITY IS POSSIBLE!
KOTA INI MILIK SIAPA?
AKSI KOLEKTIF DAN
KOLABORASI DI KOTA

Handwritten notes in a notebook, including the words "Kampung Kota" and "Resilience".



Panel 16

New Urban Agenda and Pre-WUF 9 Kuala Lumpur: Implementation on the Ground and Voices of Civil Society

Moderator:
Ahmad Rifai,
Kota Kita

Speakers:
Wicaksono Sarosa,
Kemitraan Habitat, Indonesia

John Taylor,
UNDP, Bangladesh

Gyonggu Shin,
Gwangju International Center,
South Korea

James Ryan Raj,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
RIPESS

Organized by:
Kota Kita

The New Urban Agenda is a global statute agreed upon during the third United Nations Conference for Housing and Sustainable Development held in Quito, Ecuador. The document seeks to make sure that each signing country 'leaves no one behind' in the development of its cities, and that their cities are obliged to adopt principles of inclusivity, participation, justice and sustainability in its development. This ambitious document conveys practical points needed to attain the urban agenda for the next 20 years and to achieve the eleventh Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on cities and residential areas that are safe, resilient and sustainable.

The session comprised of civil society organization members, urban thinkers and practitioners, representative of international development organization, and academic from Asian countries including South Korea, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

All discussants agreed that, while its non-binding nature, the New Urban Agenda has a potential to orient the direction of urban development in Asia to a more sustainable, inclusive, and socially just cities. The global goal has a potential to facilitate a paradigm shift, a sustained dialogue, and a space of collaboration, only if it is familiarized to all citizens and localized for operationalization on the ground. All stakeholders including national government level, to city-level officials, civil society, academic, youth, and citizens are active participants and should be able to collaborate in the realization of sustainable urban development.



Panel 17

Youth, Social Movements, and New Narrative for the City

Moderator:

Alvaryan Maulana,
Kolektif Agora

Speakers:

Evi Mariani,
Urban Activist, Journalist

Siti Maymunah,
GM Nur Lintang, Kampung Kota
Merekam, Jakarta

Muhaimin Zul,
Tanah Indie Makassar

Organized by:

Kolektif Agora & Nekropolis

Urban activists and youth organizations are currently in the midst of exploring the richness and complexity of narratives on urban life and development in Indonesia. Their works and collaborations with both communities and locals contribute to the creation of action plans that are based on an understanding of the relationship between a city and its citizens, something that has remained largely overlooked in mainstream media. Luckily, with the arrival of alternative spaces for discussions, these activists are able to network with one another to share this new narrative on cities. Engaging with young activists and communities, this panel asked the audience to discuss and view the city, its potentials and its issues with a critical eye.

Evi Mariani, a senior journalist and activist, lately involved in a documentation project called *kampungkota.net* aiming to provide citizen narratives about live in Jakarta's urban kampong, said that documentation of realities on the ground is a powerful tool for advocacy.

She said that by telling stories of the people by the people who are living the realities, one can learn a lot more about the history of a place, also to help combat the negative stigma. Through a closer look to the history, way of living, and real life stories, outsiders or audience can learn about the way the residents of these kampongs organize themselves, building initiatives and creative ideas, and how they have been leading a very much dignified life as citizens.

Siti Maymunah of Kampung Kota Merekam shared the same sentiment and highlighted the importance of having alternative views on the life in kampung kota. She said that the residents are the rightful owners of the stories and should be encouraged and empowered, also facilitated to be able to put forward their own stories.

GM Nur Lintang, an activist from Kampung Kota Merekam, again, highlighted the need to complement efforts to document narratives from the ground with organizing, networking, facilitation, and capacity building on literacy for residents to be the storytellers themselves, because in doing so it will empower them and restore their sense of dignity.

Muhaimin Zul, an activist and member of a Makassar-based independent library and literary collective, Tanah Indie said that beyond the efforts for digital documentation and representation, urban citizens need a public space to share, discuss, and exchange knowledge and ideas. He shared stories from Tanah Indie's experiences in opening the door to their halaman (front yard) for people from all sorts of life to talk, discuss ideas and even going for trainings. Indeed, independent library has become a growingly important institution in a city as it allows for more fluid and dynamic exchange of knowledge and foster spirit of closer collaboration.

Literacy is the first, most important step in the process of citizenship. It sharpens our consciousness as it translates the everyday struggles and experiences into a powerful narratives about humanized, social city that is made from its citizen participation.

You can watch the video documentation of the talk here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tq3L3uLLC3o>.

Panel 18

Knowledge Management for Community Empowerment

Moderator:**Imung Yuniardi,**

Combine Resource Institution

Speakers:**Hajad Guna Roasmadi,**

Speaker Kampung, Lombok Timur

Maman Hidayat,

Warga kelurahan Cibangkong, Bandung

Hizrah Muchtar,

PRAKSIS

Elanto Wijoyono,

Combine Resource Institution

Organized by:Combine Resource Institution

The empowerment of a community can be measured by its ability to gain access to information resources. With independently managed information, residents of a certain region — whether living in the city or in more remote areas — will be able to determine the things needed to build their own lives. They will also be able to determine how much available resources can be managed in order to sustain their life. Unmet needs can be fulfilled by enriching themselves with information about other communities, which can be accessed through a network of communication and information. By their own capability, communities in Indonesia have had many valuable and useful experiences in managing information and knowledge for the preservation of local resources.

This panel captured difference efforts of communities to empower themselves through communication strategies. In Lombok, Hajad talked about his experienced created a media platform such as TV and blog informing social conditions of villages, potency, local product and as well as educate the villagers to use social media to get more information that can enrich their knowledge.

Maman Hidayat from Bandung shared his experiences working in collaboration with Cibangkong community to identify their needs and then they created a media by providing radio community. This radio created and managed by communities for current and how that media can sustain in the future. Community and planner should work together to come out with any kinds of planning to empower the community and improve their neighborhood conditions.

Elanto from CRI argued that between government and community should have a balance and mutual relationship on managing informations. Government provides information and community have to manage that information properly. In process to connect the information provided by government a facilitator can also help and bridging community to better understand the government data.

Panel 19

Healthy City

Moderator:

Aloysia Vira Herawati,
Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA)

Speakers:

**Tuani Lidiawati
Simangunsong,**
Pusat Studi Lingkungan,
Universitas Surabaya

Elieser Tarigan,
Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan,
Universitas Surabaya

Fitri Dwi Kartikasari,
Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan,
Universitas Surabaya

Inge Christanti,
Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia,
Universitas Surabaya

Organized by:

Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA)

Tuani Lidiawati shares her ideas about zero waste city concept. She argued that nowadays, waste management systems in urban area are increasingly challenging. The sector, she said, is one of success indicator of city government. Success of this sector are depending on another sectors such as social, economy, politics, technology, and environment. In the end, most important part of it is waste management in household level.

Elieser Taraguan explained about importance of clean energy. Now, human dependence on fossil energies birth a lot of problems such as global warming. Urban area itself contribute approximately 70% of air pollution. One alternative that could mitigate the problems is integrating solar energy with housing complex. Beside cheaper, this alternative will decrease nearly 30.8 ton of pollution.

Fitri Kartikasari argued that decreasing fossil energy dependence could be started since household level. Good house architecture could decrease fossil energy use by utilizing sunlight optimally. LED-based lamp in every houses in city could also decrease energy use significantly. Beside that, plugging out unused electronic devices could cut electricity consumption greatly.

Inge Christanti explained about Right to The City concept. Right to the City could create an equal city for every citizen which based on sustainability, democracy, equality, and social justice principles.



Panel 20

Addressing Housing Crisis

Moderator:

Usie Fauzia,
PRAKSIS

Speakers:

Elisa Sutanudjaja,
RCUS

Yu Sing,
Studio Akanoma

Bisma Setiyadi,
Lembaga Gerak Pemberdayaan

**Moh. Jehansyah
Siregar,**
Kelompok Keahlian Perumahan
dan Permukiman ITB

Cities in Indonesia face a crisis in providing affordable housing and in giving citizens alternatives for proper and affordable living spaces. This panel discussed the importance of housing availability and houses as part of a larger social agenda in the steps towards attaining equal, inclusive, and sustainable Indonesian cities.

Elisa of Rujak shared her concern that the housing agenda in Indonesia has not been seen as a human rights and welfare agenda. Instead it has been put forward, mostly by private developers, for economic attainment of business institutions and groups. She stated the facts that 35,000 Ha of land in Jakarta belongs to the private developers. Further, her research revealed that 71% of the Indonesian housing needs is fulfilled through citizen-initiated, self-managed initiatives (swadaya).

Yu Sing, an architect from Studio Akanoma said that kampung kota (urban kampongs), a term of reference for the type of urban housing complex that is organically formed as opposed to a housing complex developed by a company for sale, has a very huge potential to alter the way people see and fix the housing crisis in Indonesian cities. Kampung kota is a very common feature of Indonesian cities and naturally, it captures Indonesians' fondness for collectivism and communal living. Therefore, government

should have lead the ways of revitalizing the lives at kampung kota, instead of following the current stigma that perpetuates the brand of kampung kota being poor, unhealthy, chaotic, and 'illegal'. He referred to the case of normalisation of Ciliwung River in Jakarta that led to eviction of approximately 13,871 households, whereas the city government only managed to provide shelters in form of Rusunawa (low-cost apartment building) for one third of the victims of eviction. He urged government to think of creative ways to improve lives in these settlements, improving people's welfare, while maintaining their lives right in their homes. He listed ideas like vertical housing and mechanism of collaboration between government and citizens.

Bisma Setiyadi who works for Lembaga Gerak Pemberdayaan, a foundation based in Central Java that works to facilitate participatory housing development with citizens in the poorer households. He stated that housing is a basic human rights and that is exactly the foundation's main mission with its program Rumah Sehat Layak Huni (Healthy and Decent Housing). The foundation works on an approximately 10 million Rupiah (around 800 USD) budget for a house improvement; it prioritizes the connection between housing projects as way to improve health, social and economic condition, and access to education. Mr.Setiyadi also shared his experience with participatory house development, highlighting the roles of facilitator that works with the future homeowners, technicians, and government officials. He mentioned three important conditions for participation to succeed and sustained, planning, contextual, and always be flexible.

Panel 21

Urban Resilience in Kampung Kota: Looking from the Perspectives of Children

Speakers:

Nigel,
URDC Laboratory

Rowdy,
URDC Laboratory

Lia Sparingga,
URDC Laboratory

**Amel, Almira, Wisnu,
Abhizar,**
URDC Laboratory

Organized by:

URDC Laboratory,
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo

The city of Solo has a mission to realize a Child-friendly City. The city's efforts in creating resilience city, in terms of disaster, are in line with that vision, particularly since children in development fall into vulnerable population category. The government in this case has intervened through the infrastructure development, considered to assure the city from flooding. On the other hand, non-structural mitigation, such as strengthening the community resilience, must be implemented. In the context of responding to the issues of urban resilience and child-friendly kampung, URDC attempts to develop the design toolkits that can facilitate the transfer of cross-generational disaster knowledge. This panel shared the experience of URDC Labo working with communities in the kampongs in Solo.

Nigel and Rowdy shared their experiences in Kampong Sewu -- frequently flooded area as it located among the major river in Solo, i.e. Kali Pepe, Kali Anyar, and Sungai Bengawan Solo. Their research finding show that the waste problem is one of the major causing of the flooding. The alternative solutions for the city resilience are include recycling, waste management in the river area, biopori absorption hole, and temporary water reservoirs.

Lia Sparingga viewed the resilience city from her concern towards a child-friendly city issues. She mentioned that a city has to become a safe place for children to grow. A public space has high influence to a psychological state of the children. She encouraged to pay attention to the forgotten street children within the framework of RPTRA (Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak) by doing the participatory design for them and promote the campaign to raise people's awareness of the children right in the city. Meanwhile other speakers from URDC Labo shared their experience in Kampong Sangkrah and Kampong Gandekan, Solo where they found out that the children love to play around in the neighbourhood but they have lack of spaces. Their team plan to build the playground for them.

Panel 22

Knowledge Management for Community Empowerment

Speakers:

Representatives of Jejaring Rakyat Miskin Kota

- Bandar Lampung
- Jakarta
- Surabaya
- Sidoarjo
- Makassar
- Kendari

Organized by:

Urban Poor Consortium (UPC)

Representatives of the urban poor communities from around Indonesia shared their experiences and stories of their resistance and struggles to uphold social justice in Indonesian cities. Each representatives shared stories.





WORKSHOP SESSION

13.45 - 16.45

WORKSHOP 01

Urban Data Visualization and
Co-design as Solution

WORKSHOP 02

PetaBencana: Social Media
and Open Data for Humanity

WORKSHOP 03

How to Design a Walkable City?

Workshop 01

Urban Data Visualization and Co-design as Solution

Facilitator:

Lody Andrian,
Pulse Lab Jakarta

Mellyana Frederika,
Pulse Lab Jakarta

Organized by:

Pulse Lab Jakarta

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Workshop 02

Social Media and Open Data for Humanity

Speaker:

**Pritta Andrani
Widyanarko,**
PetaBencana.id

Organized by:

PetaBencana

PetaBencana is a public platform that utilizes data reports that are crowd-sourced from social media (specifically Twitter) and validated by government institutions on real-time information regarding disasters. PetaBencana works to increase disaster awareness and preparedness in Indonesia and to encourage information transparency to support decision-making among communities and other stakeholders.

The workshop shared with its participants, comprised of civil society organizations, communities, students, and citizens the experiences, challenges, and opportunities of working on technology pathway that integrates citizen digital participation, real time data analysis, evaluation, to support for fast, informed decision making in the situation of disaster.



Workshop 03

How to Design a Walkable City?

Organized by:

The Institute for Transportation
and Development Policy (ITDP)

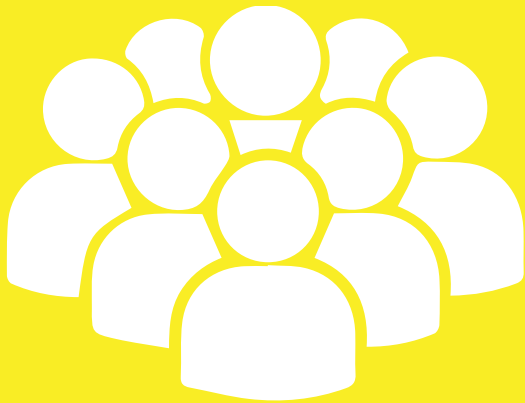
An interactive session by the ITDP Indonesia team shared views and practical tips for implementation of the “complete street” design — a good, holistic, and inclusive design for urban streets for both pedestrians and other non-motorized modes of transportations.

ITDP invited participants to design a pedestrian and present the result to discuss together in the forum. The concept of designing a walkable city could be implemented based on concept of TOD 3.0. In this concept of urban mobility planning, there are 8 principal elements should be considered; walk, cycle, connect, transit, mix, sensify, compact and shift (increase mobility by regulating parking and road use).

ITDP also presented how to design a walkable city by starting walking, managing street, improvement on public transport, push for higher density development along corridor, Policy changes, such as parking reform, land-use and building code reform to create real city transformation. Three group then presenting their result on designing Jalan Dipatiukur, Bandung.



5TH URBAN SOCIAL FORUM IN FIGURES



879
TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS



584
ON THE SPOT
REGISTRATIONS



120
YOUTUBE VIEWERS
(WSF EXTENSION DYNAMICS)



175
SKYPE PARTICIPANTS
(WSF EXTENSION DYNAMICS)



850 PRE-EVENT ONLINE REGISTRATION BY DECEMBER 15, 2017



23
DISCUSSION
PANELS



122
SPEAKERS

MEDIA COVERAGE



Sketsatorial: Mengubah Persepsi Kampung Agar Tidak Ketinggalan Zaman

rappler.com
december 2017

When Our City is Not Ours Urban Social Forum

magdalene.co
december 2017



Mencari Jawaban Siapa Pemilik Kota di The 5th Urban Social Forum

rappler.com
december 2017

PKL Tidak Perlu Dihilangkan Sepenuhnya dari Ruang Publik

pikiran rakyat
december 2017



Speakers

Abi marutama	Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepre Indonesia
Achmad uzair	UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Adin	Grobak Hysteria, Semarang
Ahmad rifai	Kota Kita
Aine kusumawati	Fakultas Teknik Sipil dan Lingkungan Institut Teknologi Bandung
Ainun murwani	Paguyuban Kalijawi
Alfan rodhi	Indonesia Field Director, AtmaGo
Aloysia vira herawati	UBAYA
Amel, almira, wisnu, abhi-zar, Anton lucas	Program Studi Arsitektur Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo
Atik rochayati	Pakar Agraria
Bintang putra	Paguyuban Kalijawi
Bisma setiyadi	Peneliti Ekonomi Perkotaan, Orange House Studio
Choerunnisa	Lembaga Gerak Pemberdayaan
Chyntia kartika	LIPI
Dadan wirahadikusuma	Community & Social Media Manager iWasHere Networks
Dahyal s	Gres Institute, Bandung
David sutasurya	Lorong Lambusu
Deliani siregar	Direktur Yayasan Pengembangan Biosains Bioteknologi
Didi ruswandi	Urban Planning Associate ITDP Indonesia
Donny setiawan	Dinas Perhubungan Kota Bandung
Dwi astuti	Perkumpulan Inisiatif Bandung
Ela persi	SPAK Polwan Yogyakarta
Elanto wijoyono	Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi/ SPAK Madura
Elieser tarigan	Combine Resource Institution - Yogyakarta
Elisa sutanudjaja	Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan, Universitas Surabaya
Evi mariani	Rujak Center for Urban Studies, Jakarta
Farid mardhiyanto	Aktivis Perkotaan dan Jurnalis
Fildzah husna amalina	Founder @jktgoodguide
Fitri dwi kartikasari	Nekropolis
Fransiska damarratri	Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan, Universitas Surabaya
Fuad jamil	ASF-ID
Gatot subroto	Kota Kita
Gigih septianto	Paguyuban Warga Strenkali
Gita	Founder, WeCare.id
Gm nur lintang muham-mad,	Tune Map Bandung
Gugun muhammad	Kampung Kota Merekam, Jakarta
Gungun saptari hidayat	Aktivis Lingkungan, Tokoh Metro 2017
Gyonggu shin	Direktur Umum PD Kebersihan Kota Bandung / IKASMA 3 Bandung
Hajad guna roasmadi	Gwangju International Center, South Korea
Handika febrian	SPEAKER Kampung - Lombok Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat
Harijah damis	Peneliti Agraria Perkotaan
Haris	Ketua Pengadilan Lamongan
Henny warsilah	Paguyuban Pringgomukti
Hera diani	Resilient City and Social Resilience, LIPI
Herryal	Managing Editor Magdalene.co
Hirson	Geotechnology Expert, LIPI
Hizrah muchtar	Aktivis HAM
Idaman andarasmoko	PRAKSIS - Bandung, Jawa Barat
Imung yuniardi	Pengarah di Jaringan Kota Kabupaten Kreatif Indonesia
Inanta indra pradana	Combine Resource Institution
Inge christanti	SubCyclist
Iqbal m. Akbar	Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia, Universitas Surabaya
James ryan raj	Creative Village Indonesia
Jun kitazawa	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, RIPESS Asia
Kristoporus	Seniman
Lia sparingga	ASF-ID
Lody andrian	URDC Labo
M. Indra hadi wijaya	Pulse Lab Jakarta
Maman hidayat	P5 (Pusat Pelayanan Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif)
Marco kusumawijaya	Warga Kelurahan Cibangkong, Bandung / PRAKSIS
	RCUS Jakarta

Mellyana frederika	Pulse Lab Jakarta
Moh. Jehansyah siregar	Kelompok Keahlian Perumahan dan Permukiman (KKPP) ITB
Muhaimin zul,	Tanah Indie Makassar
Muhammad zul qisthi	Rujak Centre for Urban Studies (RCUS)
Nashin mahtani	PetaBencana
Nayaka angger	Kolektif Agora
Nico permadi	Sinau Art
Nigel	Rotterdam University
Nina asterina	Kota Kita
Niti anggara	Arkorn Solo
Nonie kaban	Program Director, Kopernik
Okie fauzi rachman	PRAKSIS
Paulista surjadi	Kota Kita
Pritta andrani widyanarko	PetaBencana.id
Puspitaningtyas	Arkorn Jatim
Ramah handoko	Komis Pemberantasan Korupsi
Retno wihanesta	World Resources Insti-tute
Ria ismaria	Walikota Kawasan Bebas Sampah (KBS) Kota Bandung
Rowdy	Rotterdam University
Roy rohidin	Pattiro
Savic ali	Pimpinan Redaksi, Aktivist Gusdurian
Sindy asta	Komunitas A Day to Walk
Siti maymunah	Kampung Kota Merekam, Jakarta
Somsok boonyabancha	Asian Coalition for Housing Rights
Stephanus theodorus su-hendra	Enjoy Balikpapan
Tia subekti	Dosen Universitas Brawijaya
Tini martini tapran	Ketua Divisi Pendidikan dan Lingkungan Hidup IKASMA
Titis efrindu	Kota Kita
Tuani lidiawati simangunsong	Pusat Studi Lingkungan, Universitas Surabaya
Usie fauzia anniza	Yayasan Praksis
Wahyoe hantoro	Geology Expert, LIPI
Wicaksono sarosa	Kemitraan Habitat
Windu mulyana	Save The Children
Wiwin	Paguyuban Pringgomukti
Yoesrianto tahir	TB Project, Otsuka Pharmaceuticals
Yu sing	Studio Akanoma
Ida iriandy	Lorong Lambusu
Maryam	Lorong Lambusu
Eko widiono	Paguyuban Kalijawi
Fadhila	Nekropolis
Yusma arib	ARKOM MAKASAR
Shin gyonggu	Gwangju International Center, South Korea
Hendra cipta	INSPEKTORAT MAKASSAR
Fani rachmita	ITDP INDONESIA
Cynthia kartika	ITDP INDONESIA
Farid mardhiyanto	ITDP INDONESIA
Ria roida	ITDP INDONESIA
David khoiril	Indonesia Field Director, AtmaGo
Inten gumilang	Rujak Center for Urban Studies, Jakarta
Andesha hermintomo	Rujak Center for Urban Studies, Jakarta
Naufal rofi	Kolektif Agora
Kevin aditya	KOPERNIK
Annisa nurulhuda	KOPERNIK
Pravita sari	TUNE MAP BANDUNG
Taufik rofi	WARGA RW 5 CIBANGKONG
Inanta indra	SubCyclist
M. Andi	BANDUNG JUARA BEBAS SAMPAH
Alvaryan	KOLEKTIF AGORA
Aine kusumawati	ITB
Erlan ermawan	KOMUNITAS JADI KASEP DINAS PERHUBUNGAN
Nisrina nurafifah	URDC Laboratory, UNS, Solo

Institutions

Komunitas Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota
 Komunitas Pendamping Kawasan Bebas Sampah
 Komunitas Sukacita
 Komunitas Urban Poor Consortium
 Korban Lapindo Menggugat Sidoarjo
 Kosmik UH
 Kotaku DKI Jakarta
 KU Leuven
 Labtek Indie
 MVMNt Architect
 OCBC NISP
 P5 Undip
 Paguyuban Kalijawi
 paguyuban pringgomukti
 PD PASAR JAYA
 PDW Architects
 Peduli Ciptaan Indonesia
 Pemkot Bandung
 Pemuda Tata Ruang
 Perkumpulan Inisiatif
 PJB Services
 Pohon Langit
 Poltekkes Kemenkes Bandung
 PP Al Inayah
 Praksis
 PT KAYACO
 PT Pasagi
 PT. Karsa Yasa Cipta Consult
 PT. MARS
 PT. ULab Magnaversa
 Pulse Lab Jakarta
 Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak Universitas Indonesia
 Pusham Ubaya
 Research Centre for Society and Culture (LIPI)
 Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS)
 Save Ciharus
 Sekolah Alam Bogor
 Sekolah Alam Insan Mulia Surabaya
 Seni Sini Sana
 SMA NEGERI 5 BANDUNG
 Studio Padi
 SubCyclist
 Tesaputera Adiguna
 The Student Loop
 Townland International Pt
 Turun Tangan Bandung
 Tusk Advisory Pte Ltd
 UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
 UIN Sunan Kalijaga
 UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
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 Univeersitas Bandung Raya
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 Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga
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 Universitas Negeri Padang
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 Universitas Pasundan (UNPAS)
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 Wageningen University & Research
 Wahana Visi Indonesia
 Warga Kampung Karaba
 Warga RW 05
 Web Foundation - Open Data Lab Jakarta
 Xtremax
 Yayasan Griya Mandiri
 Yayasan Pengembangan Biosains Bioteknologi
 Yayasan Pengembangan Biosains dan
 Bioteknologi (YPBB)
 Yayasan Simas Sanjaya

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