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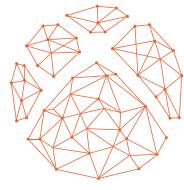
ISOCARP INSTITUTE
Centre for Urban Excellence

INEQUALITY & POVERTY REDUCTION KESENJANGAN & PENGURANGAN KEMISKINAN

SESSION 04 | THURSDAY 23 JULY 2020 | 12:30-14:00 WIB/JAKARTA TIME

SESI 4 | KAMIS 23 JULI 2020 | 12:30-14:00 WIB





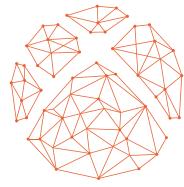
ISOCARP INSTITUTE SOCIAL SESSION

WELCOME SAMBUTAN



ASIH BUDIATI

Regional Manager | Manajer Regional
UCLG ASPAC



WELCOME SAMBUTAN



PUTRA DWITAMA

CRIC Coordinator | Koordinator
UCLG ASPAC



SPEAKERS PEMBICARA



DIDIER VANCUTSEM

Director | Direktur
ISOCARP Institute



MAHAK AGRAWAL

Founder & Researcher
Pendiri & Peneliti
Spatial Perspectives



MILENA IVKOVIC

Urban Planning Advisory Teams
Tim Pensasihat Perencanaan Kota
ISOCARP



TJARK GALL

Project Manager & Researcher
Manajer Proyek & Peneliti
ISOCARP Institute



PROGRAM KONTEN

WHY? MENGAPA?

Motivation / Narrative
Background / Theory
SDGs & NUA

WHAT? APA?

Case Studies
Best Practices
References

HOW? BAGAIMANA?

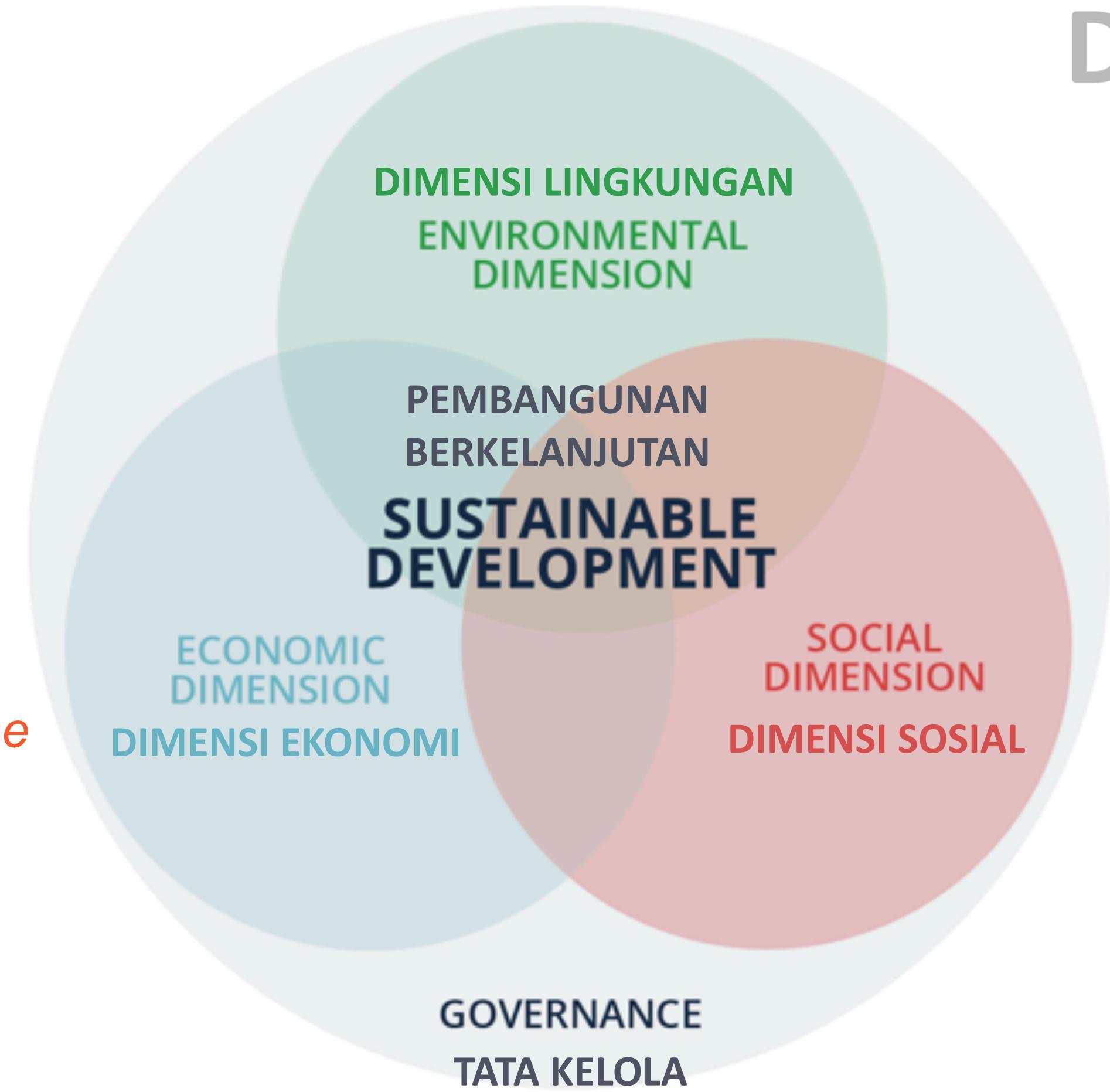
Methods
Approaches | Pendekatan
Tools | Alat/Perangkat

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

KEBERLANJUTAN SOSIAL

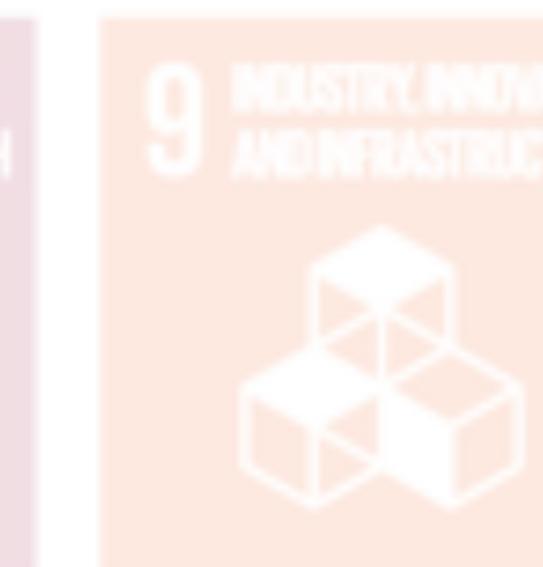
"...combines design of the physical realm with design of the social world – infrastructure to support social and cultural life, social amenities, systems for citizen engagement and space for people and places to evolve."

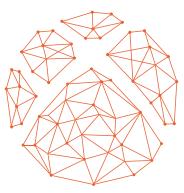
"... menggabungkan desain dari ranah fisik dengan desain dunia sosial - infrastruktur untuk mendukung kehidupan sosial dan budaya, fasilitas sosial, sistem untuk melibatkan warga negara dan ruang bagi manusia dan tempat untuk berkembang."





UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN (PBB)





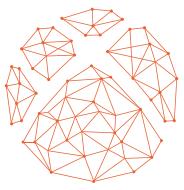
SDG1: NO POVERTY MENGHAPUS KEMISKINAN

“1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with **access to basic services**.”

“1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with **secure tenure rights to land**, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure [...]”

“1.4.1 Proporsi penduduk/rumah tangga dengan akses terhadap pelayanan dasar.”

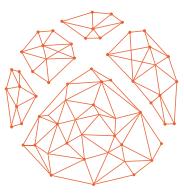
“1.4.2 Proporsi dari penduduk dewasa yang mendapatkan hak atas tanah yang didasari oleh dokumen hukum dan yang memiliki hak atas tanah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan tipe kepemilikan.”



SDG10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES MENGURANGI KETIMPANGAN

“10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”

“10.2 Pada tahun 2030, memberdayakan dan meningkatkan inklusi sosial, ekonomi dan politik bagi semua, terlepas dari usia, jenis kelamin, difabilitas, ras, suku, asal, agama atau kemampuan ekonomi atau status lainnya.”



SDG11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

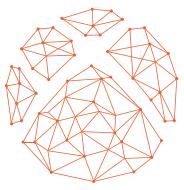
KOTA DAN KOMUNITAS YANG BERKELANJUTAN

“11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.”

“11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.”

“11.1. Pada tahun 2030, menjamin akses bagi semua terhadap perumahan yang layak, aman, terjangkau, dan pelayanan dasar, serta menata kawasan kumuh.”

“11.3 Pada tahun 2030, memperkuat urbanisasi yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan serta kapasitas partisipasi, perencanaan penanganan permukiman yang berkelanjutan dan terintegrasi di semua negara.”

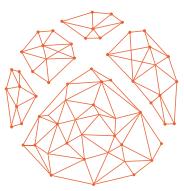


NEW URBAN AGENDA

AGENDA BARU PERKOTAAN

“11. We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. [...]”

“11. Kami berbagi visi mengenai kota untuk semua, yang berarti adanya kesempatan yang sama dalam menggunakan dan menikmati kehidupan di perkotaan dan permukiman, yang berupaya mendorong inklusivitas/keterbukaan dan memastikan bahwa setiap penduduk, baik generasi sekarang maupun generasi yang akan datang, tanpa diskriminasi dalam segala bentuk, mampu menempati dan menciptakan kota dan permukiman yang berkeadilan, aman, sehat, mudah diakses, terjangkau, berketahanan, dan berkelanjutan, dalam rangka meningkatkan kemakmuran dan kualitas hidup untuk semua. [...]”

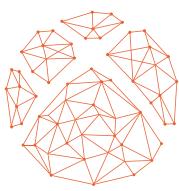


NEW URBAN AGENDA

AGENDA BARU PERKOTAAN

“(13a) Fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation, as well as equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, air quality and livelihoods;”

“(13a) Memenuhi fungsi sosialnya, termasuk fungsi lahan secara sosial dan ekologis, untuk secara progresif mewujudkan hak atas perumahan yang layak secara utuh sebagai komponen dari hak atas standar hidup yang layak, tanpa diskriminasi, akses universal terhadap air minum dan sanitasi yang aman dan terjangkau, serta akses yang setara untuk semua dalam mendapatkan barang-barang dan pelayanan publik yang berkualitas di berbagai bidang seperti ketahanan pangan dan gizi, kesehatan, pendidikan, infrastruktur, mobilitas dan transportasi, energi, kualitas udara dan penghidupan;”



NEW URBAN AGENDA

AGENDA BARU PERKOTAAN

“(13b) Are participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, prioritize safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces that are friendly for families, enhance social and intergenerational interactions, cultural expressions and political participation, as appropriate, and foster social cohesion, inclusion and safety in peaceful and pluralistic societies, where the needs of all inhabitants are met, recognizing the specific needs of those in vulnerable situations;

“(13b) Partisipatif, mendorong keterlibatan masyarakat, meningkatkan rasa memiliki dan kepemilikan di antara semua penduduk kota, memprioritaskan ruang publik yang aman, inklusif, mudah diakses, hijau, dan berkualitas yang ramah untuk keluarga, mendorong terjadinya interaksi sosial dan lintas generasi, ekspresi kebudayaan, serta partisipasi politik, dan membina kohesi, inklusi, dan keamanan sosial, pada masyarakat yang damai dan majemuk, yang memenuhi kebutuhan seluruh penduduk, termasuk kebutuhan khusus bagi mereka yang berada dalam kondisi rentan;”

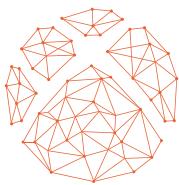


WHY INEQUALITY? MENGAPA KESENJANGAN?

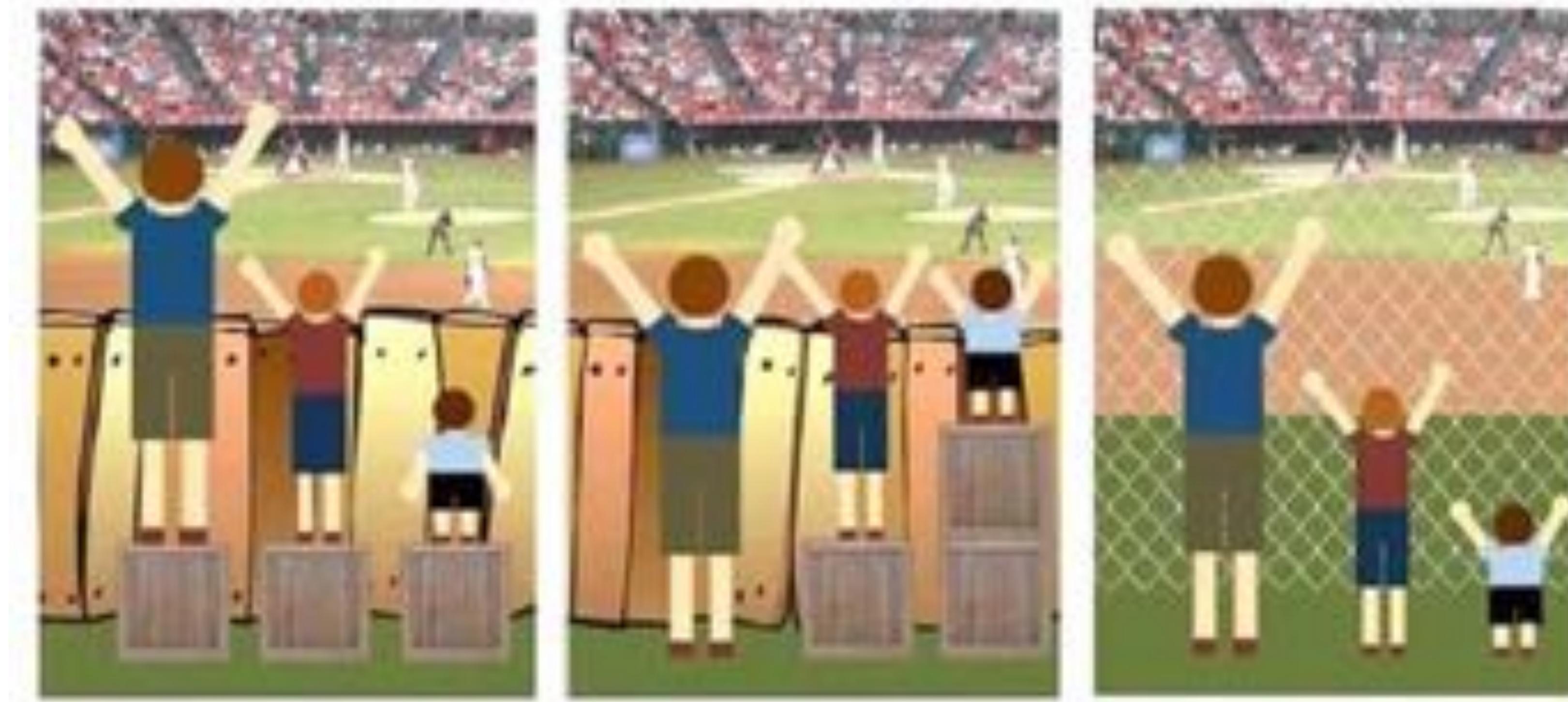
“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

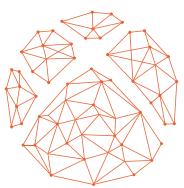
“Ketidakadilan di mana pun adalah ancaman bagi keadilan di mana-mana.”

– Martin Luther King Jr.



EQUALITY, EQUITY, JUSTICE KESETARAAN, KEADILAN (KELAYAKAN), KEADILAN

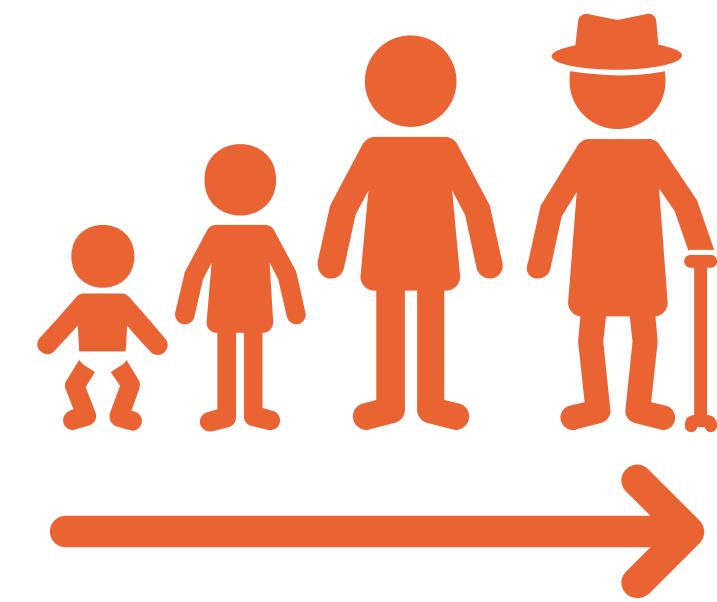




JUSTICE KEADILAN



INCOME
PENDAPATAN



AGE
USIA



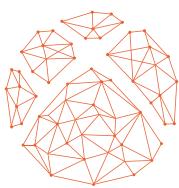
GENDER
GENDER



CAPABILITIES APPROACH PENDEKATAN KAPABILITAS

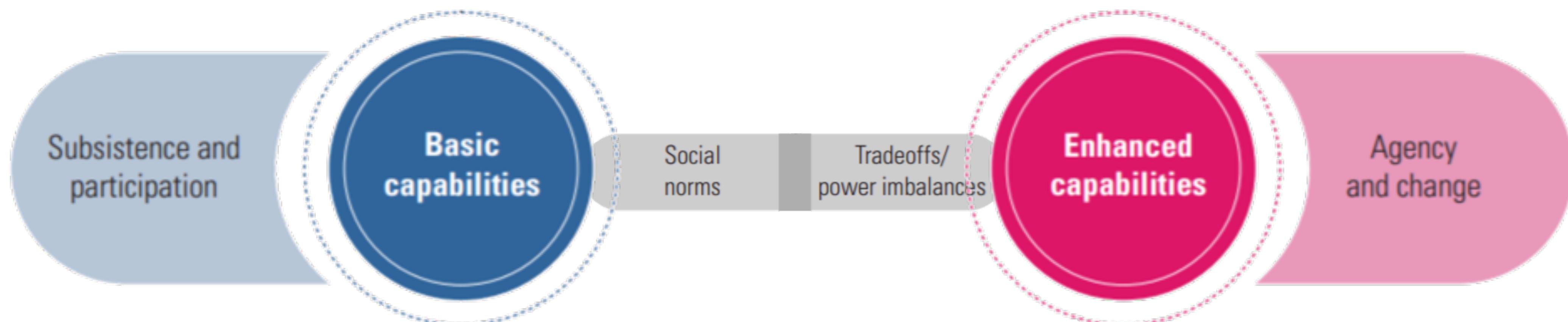
Based on John Rawls, Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum





CAPABILITIES APPROACH PENDEKATAN KAPABILITAS

Based on Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, Mahbub ul Haq



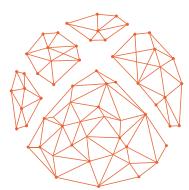
“freedom to achieve well-being is a matter of what **people are able to do and to be**, and thus the kind of **life** they are effectively **able to lead**”

“kebebasan untuk mencapai kesejahteraan menyangkut kebebasan **untuk melakukan dan menjadi apa yang kita pilih**, sehingga menentukan kehidupan yang kita jalani.”



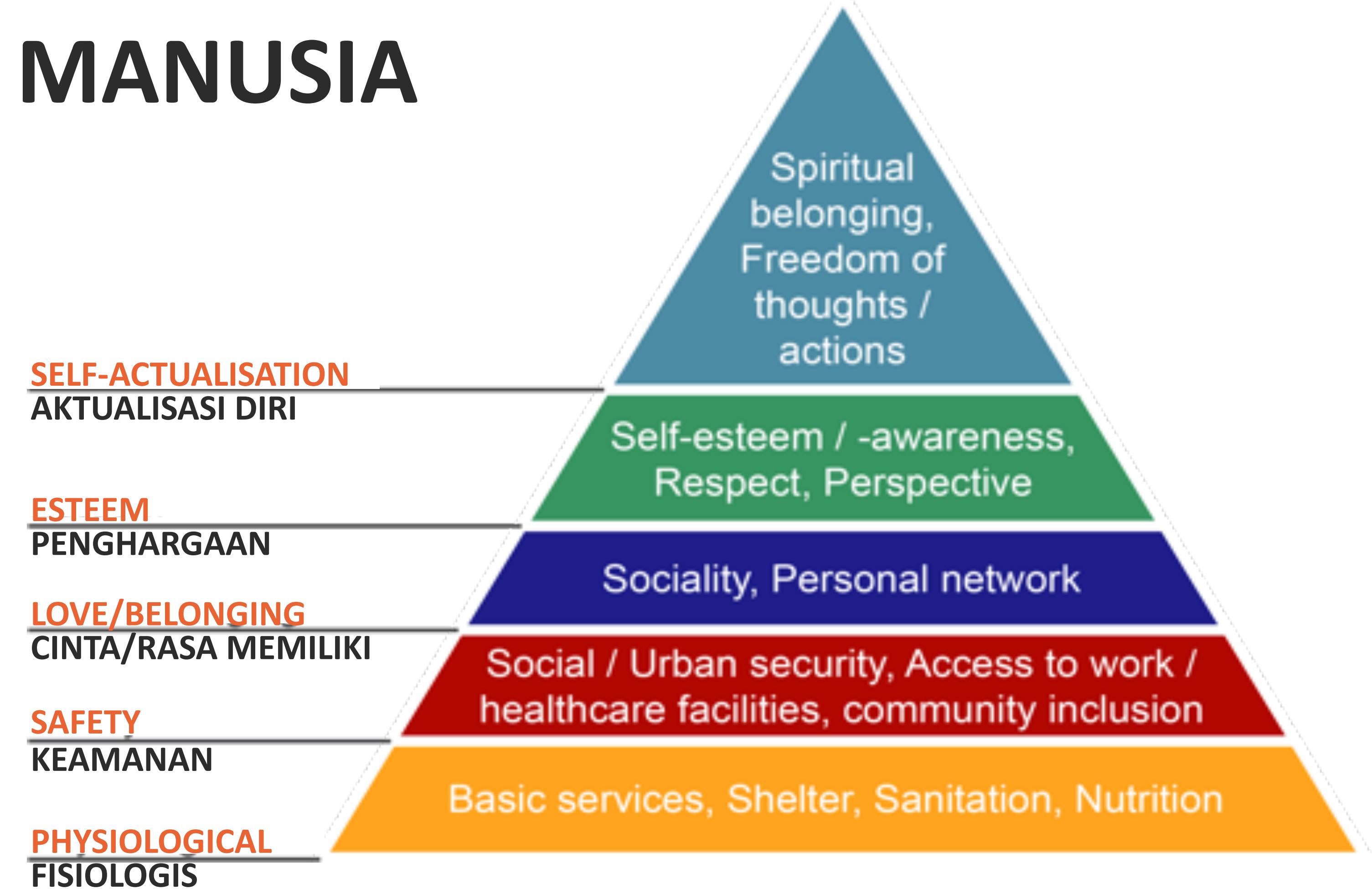
**WHAT
DOES THIS MEAN IN
URBAN CONTEXT?**

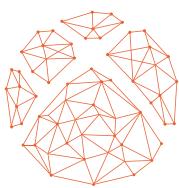
**APAKAH ARTINYA
DALAM KONTEKS
PERKOTAAN?**



MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS

TEORI MASLOW TENTANG HIERARKI KEBUTUHAN MANUSIA





RIGHT TO CITY HAK ATAS KOTA

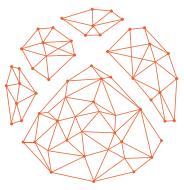


LIVE
HIDUP

WORK
BEKERJA

PLAY
BERMAIN

LEARN
BELAJAR



BELONGING RASA MEMILIKI

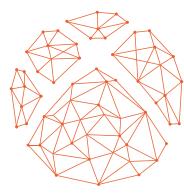
“The City is the ultimate representation of humankind. It is more than just a place of commerce, trade and shared use of facilities – it is a place of mutual aid, intellectual exchange, and self-realisation.”

“Kota adalah representasi utama umat manusia. Kota bukanlah sekadar tempat perdagangan, pertukaran dan penggunaan fasilitas bersama – kota adalah tempat saling membantu, pertukaran intelektual, dan realisasi diri. ”



ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

ELEMEN KEBERLANJUTAN SOSIAL PERKOTAAN

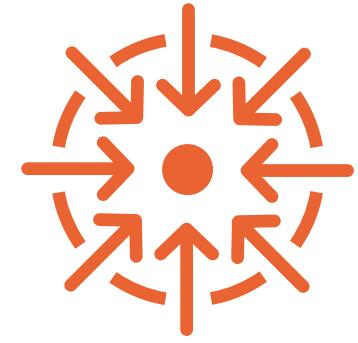


ELEMENTS

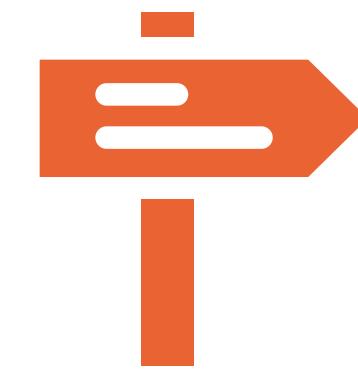
ELEMEN



HOUSING
PERUMAHAN



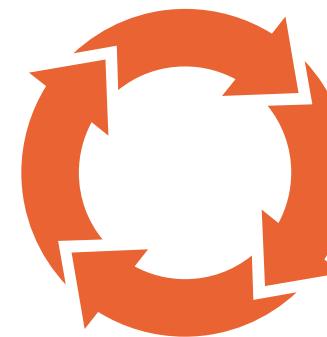
ACCESSIBILITY
AKSESIBILITAS

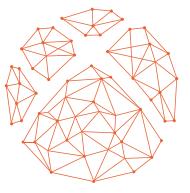


PLACES
TEMPAT



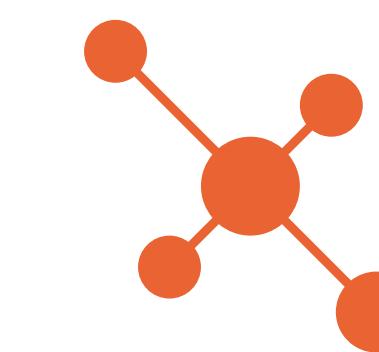
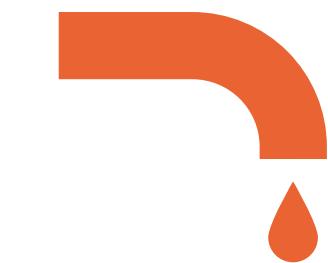
PROCESS
PROSES





01 ADEQUATE HOUSING TEMPAT TINGGAL YANG MEMADAI

Based on UN-Habitat's minimum criteria for adequate housing



TENURE
SECURITY
JAMINAN
PENGUASAAN
(TANAH)

SERVICES
INFRASTRUCTURE
INFRASTRUKTUR/
KETERSEDIAAN
LAYANAN

AFFORDABILITY
KETERJANGKAUAN
(DAYA BELI)

HABITABILITY
LAYAK
HUNI

ACCESSIBILITY
AKSESIBILITAS

LOCATION
LOKASI

CULTURAL
ADEQUACY
KELAYAKAN
BUDAYA

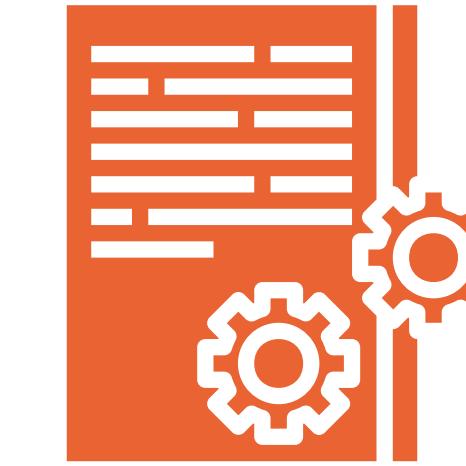


TOOLS & MECHANISMS

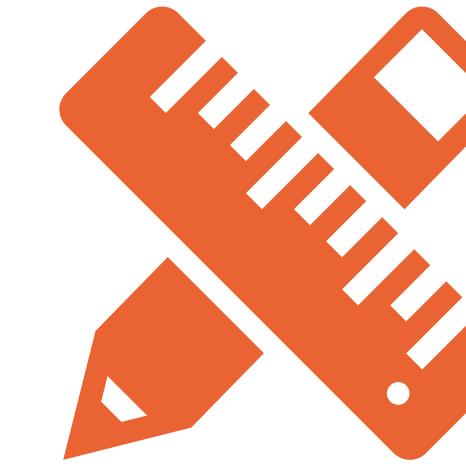
ALAT & MEKANISME



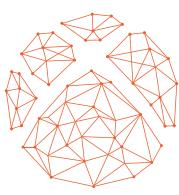
FINANCING
PEMBIAYAAN



POLICIES
KEBIJAKAN



DESIGN
RANCANGAN



LAND VALUE CAPTURING PENGAMBILAN NILAI TANAH

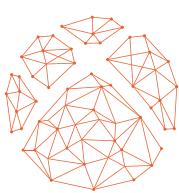


Martim O. Smolka PhD

Senior Fellow and Director
Programme on Latin America and the Caribbean
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

UN-Habitat UNI Global Urban Lecture

Full video & more: UN-Habitat UNI's Global Urban Lectures, uni.unhabitat.org/global-urban-lectures
More info on Lincoln Institute: lincolninst.edu



VALUE CAPTURE TOOLS

Direct

Betterment Contribution

Land Readjustment

Land Leasing (public)

Land Value Tax - incl. Progressive

Land Value Increment Tax

Participation in Plusvalias

Impact and development charges and fees

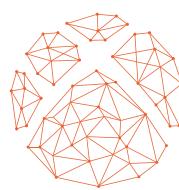
Charges to Building rights, OODC - PLD Fr

Urban Operations, ZACs etc

Certification of Additional Potential

Construction Bonds (CEPACs)





QUOTA OF SOLIDARITY

KUOTA SOLIDARITAS

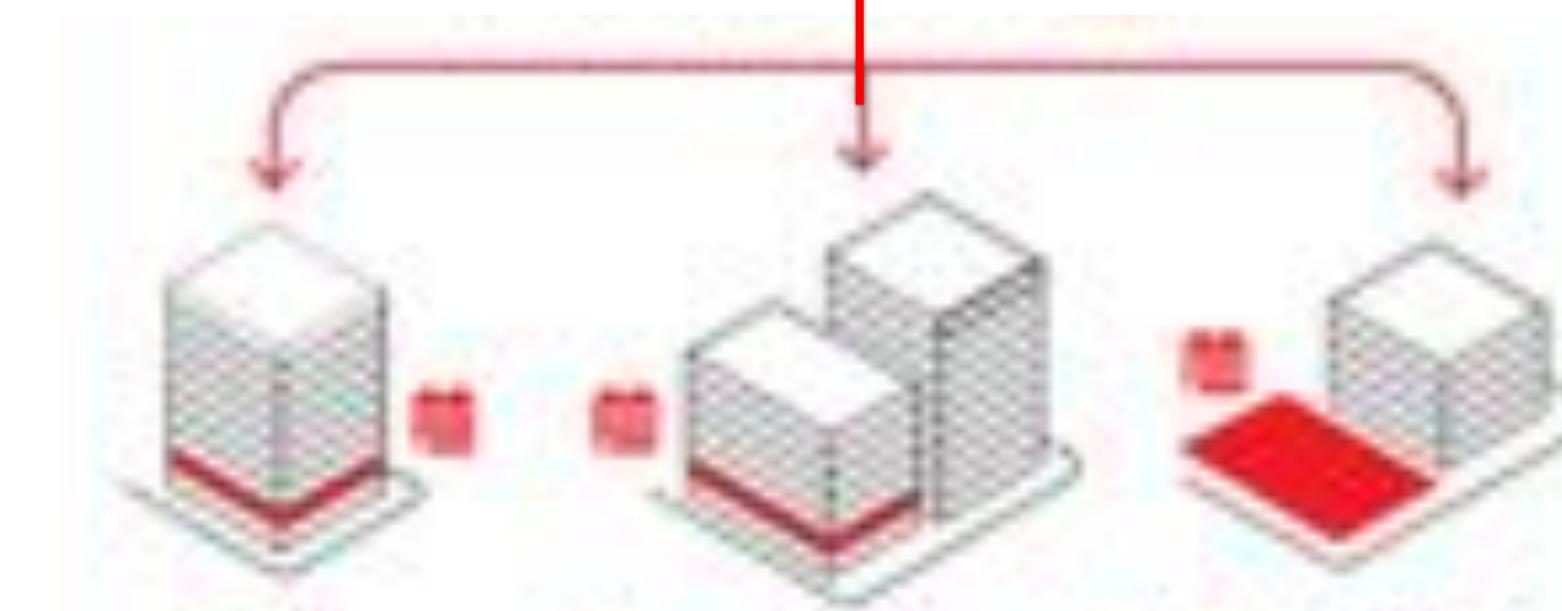
Every development with a computable area of more than 20,000 sqm must...

...donate 10 % of its built area for Social Housing.



Setiap pembangunan dengan luas terhitung lebih dari 20.000 meter persegi harus ...

...mendonasikan 10% dari area yang dibangun untuk Perumahan Sosial



On local property
Di properti lokal

OR
ATAU

Another place
Di tempat lain

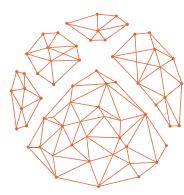
OR
ATAU

Land donation
Di sumbangan tanah

Donate 10 % of land value
for Social housing land.

Donasikan 10% dari nilai tanah
untuk tanah perumahan sosial





INCREMENTAL HOUSING TAMBAHAN PERUMAHAN

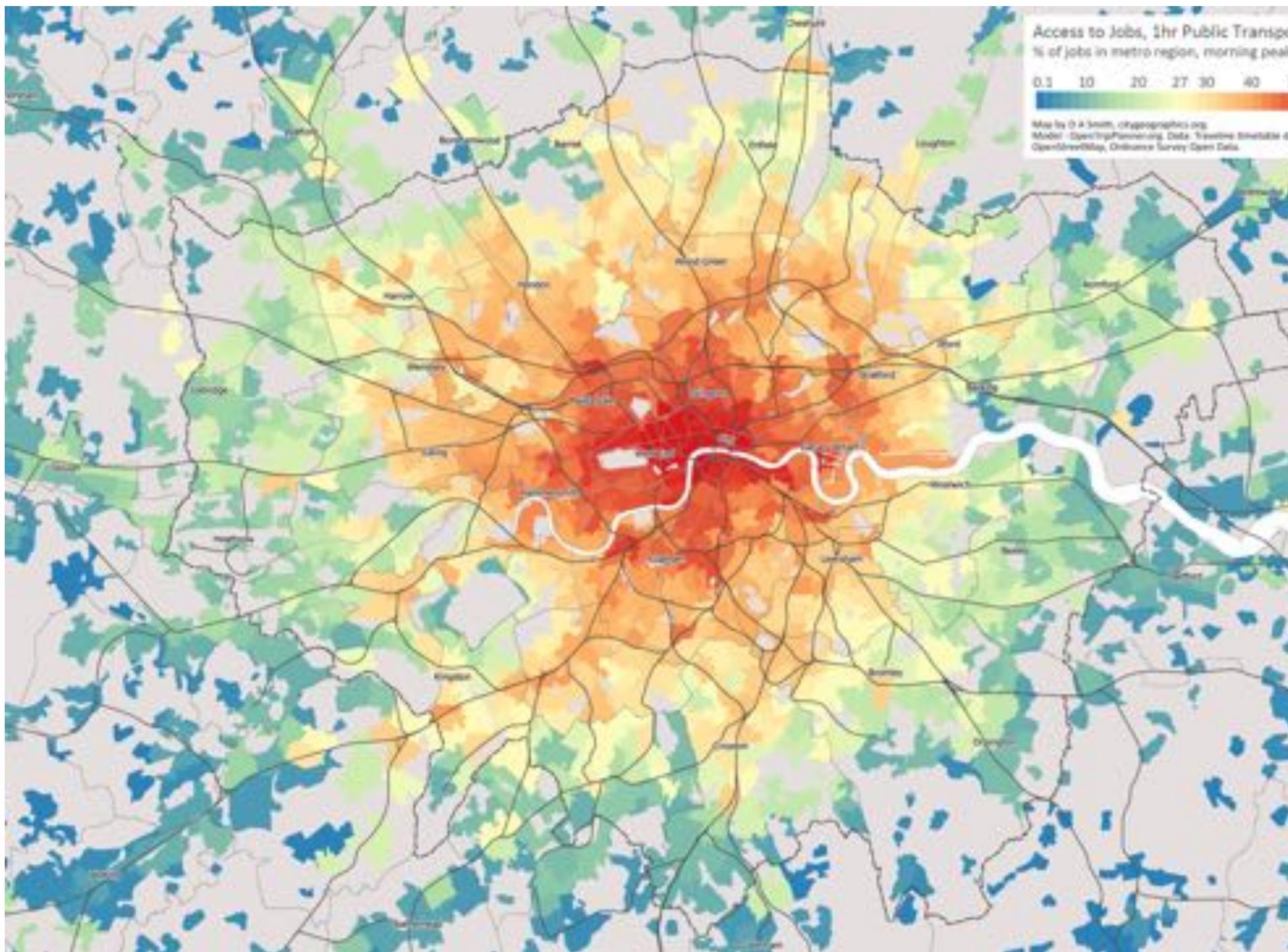


Project by Alejandro Aravena (Elemental)

Source: Eduardo Rojas / Elemental



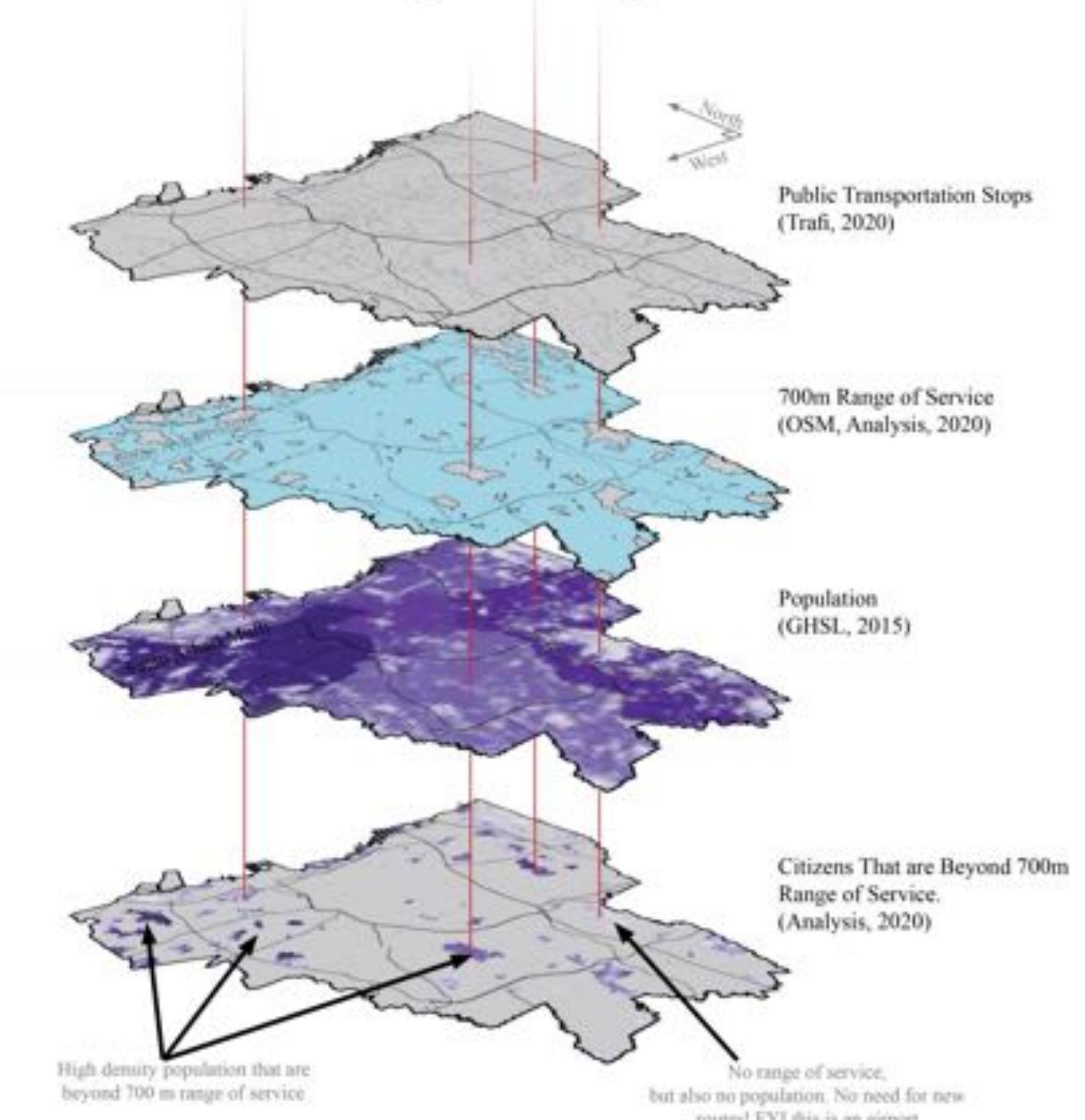
02 ACCESSIBILITY AKSESIBILITAS



Duncan A Smith

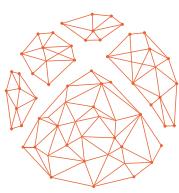
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis, University College London

Identifying Jakarta Citizens that Live Beyond 700 m
Public Transportation Range of Service



Produced by Sutan Ashari Mufti
2020-07-03

SOURCE: Sutan Mufti, <https://towardsdatascience.com/public-transportation-range-of-service-identifying-the-unerved-citizens-in-jakarta-city-eaf8f3446fce>



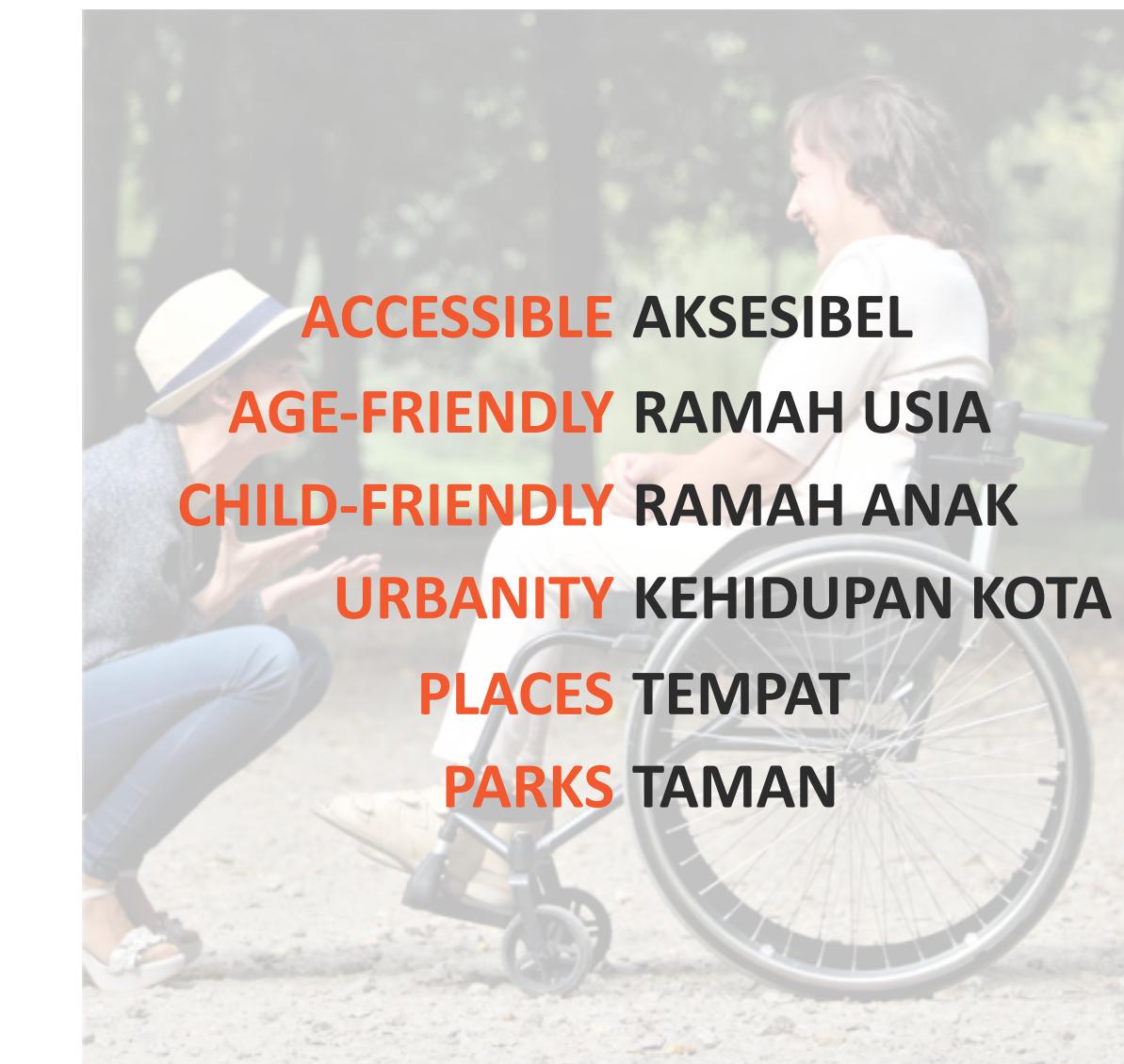
02 ACCESSIBILITY AKSESIBILITAS



JOBS PEKERJAAN
MARKETS PASAR
SCHOOLS SEKOLAH
UNIVERSITIES UNIVERSITAS
TRANSPORT TRANSPORTASI
AGGLOMERATIONS AGLOMERASI



PHARMACIES FARMASI
DOCTORS DOKTER
HOSPITALS RUMAH SAKIT
PUBLIC OFFICES LAYANAN PUBLIK
STORES TOKO
FOOD MAKANAN

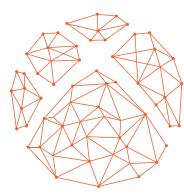


ACCESSIBLE AKSESIBEL
AGE-FRIENDLY RAMAH USIA
CHILD-FRIENDLY RAMAH ANAK
URBANITY KEHIDUPAN KOTA
PLACES TEMPAT
PARKS TAMAN

ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY
AKSES TERHADAP KESEMPATAN

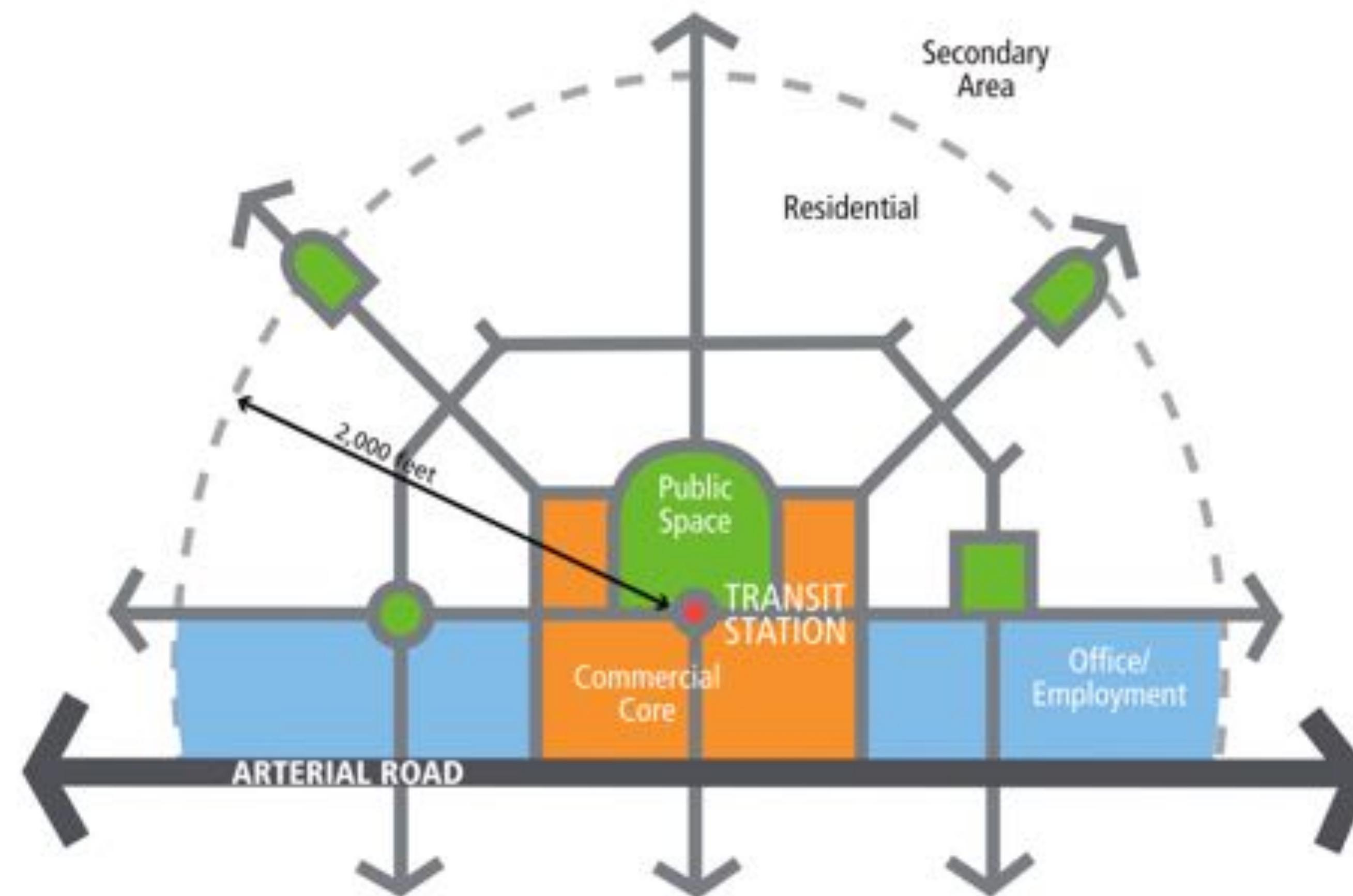
ACCESS TO AMENITIES
AKSES TERHADAP FASILITAS

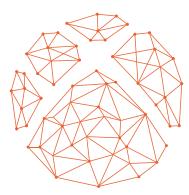
ACCESS TO THE CITY
AKSES KE KOTA



TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

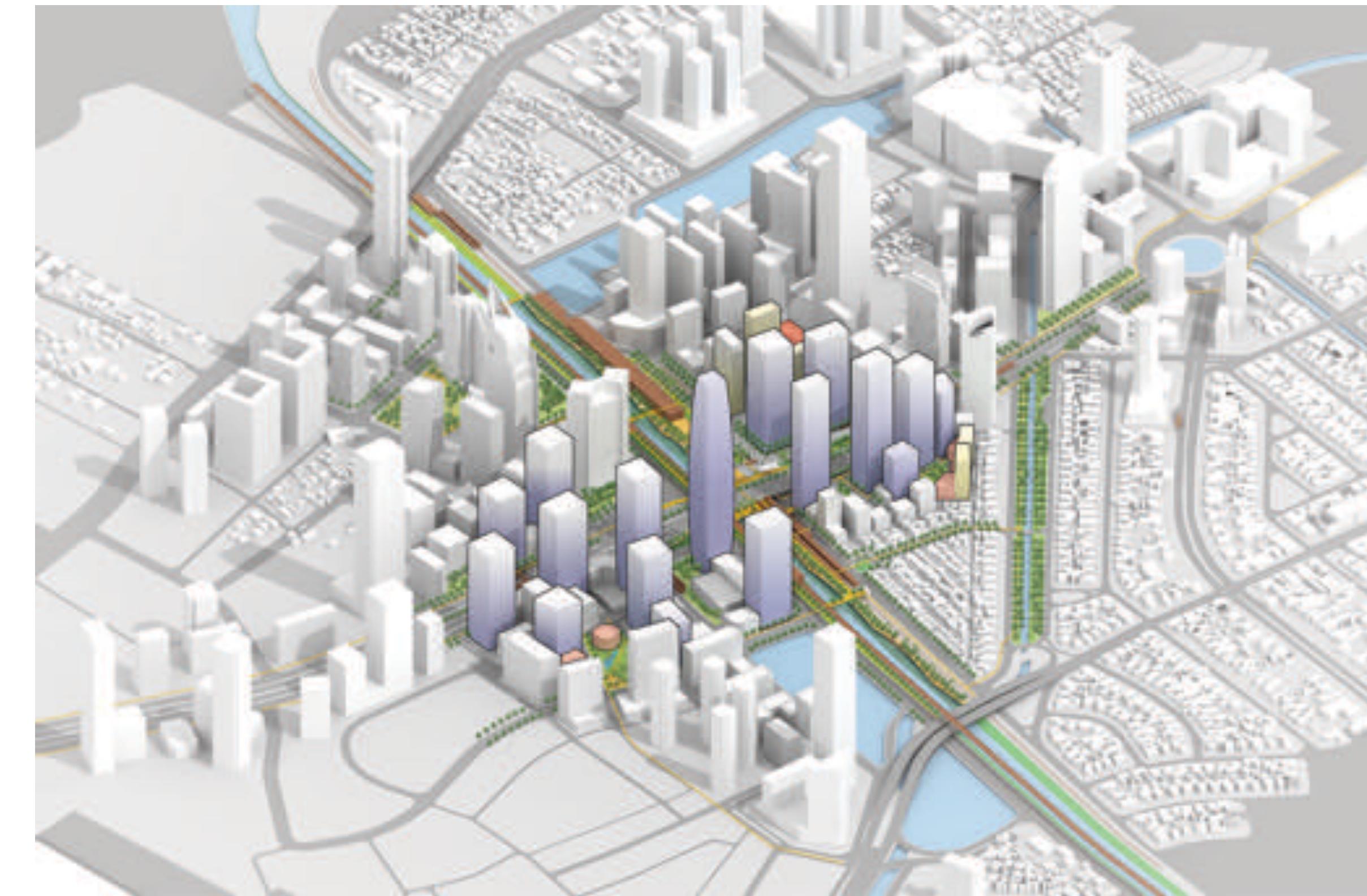
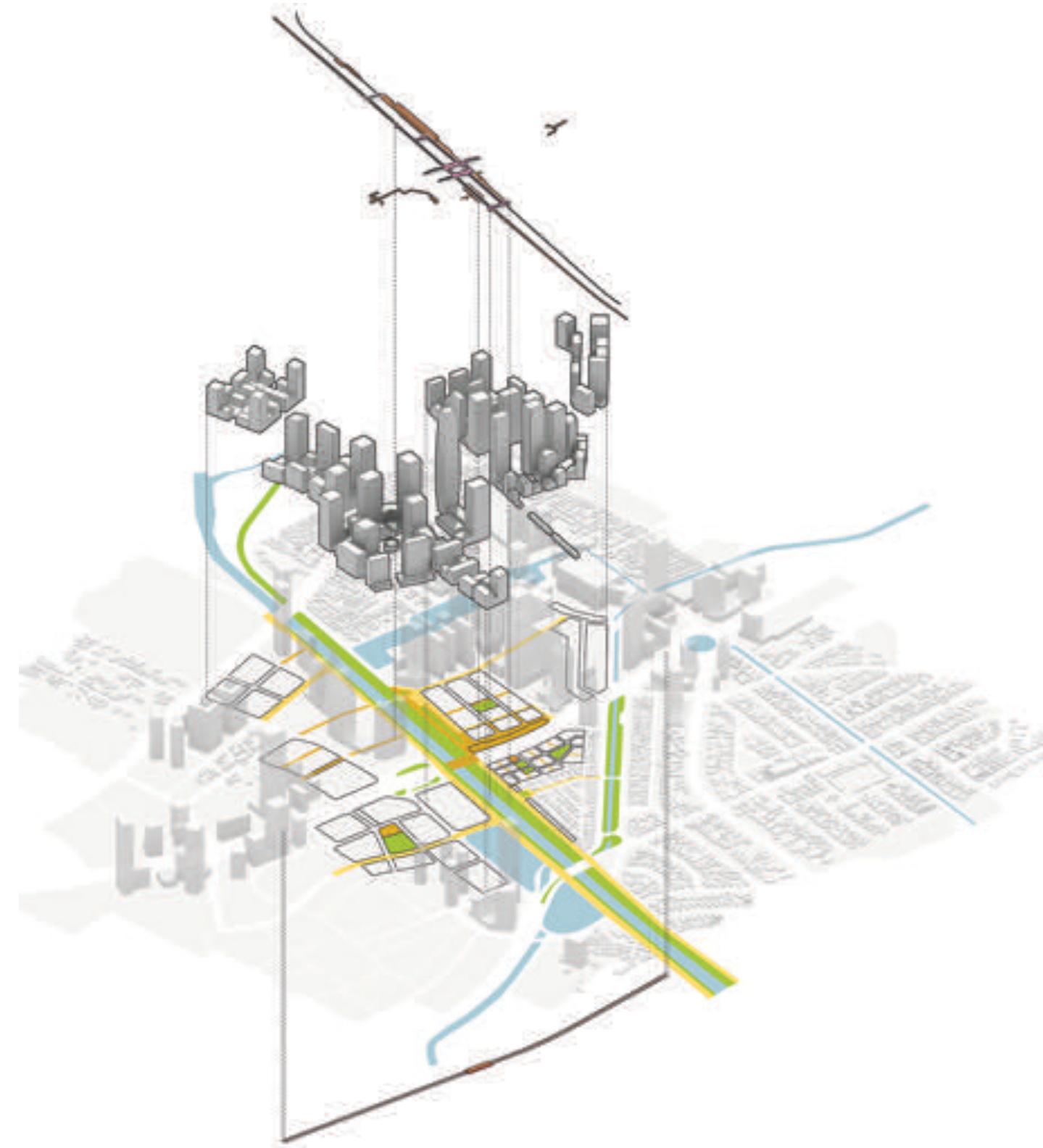
PEMBANGUNAN BERORIENTASI TRANSIT





TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT PEMBANGUNAN BERORIENTASI TRANSIT

TOD DUKUH ATAS, JAKARTA, PDW INDONESIA





TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

PEMBANGUNAN BERORIENTASI TRANSIT



Sebastien Goethals

Architect & Urban Planner

ISOCARP Director for Technical Assistance
Director & Founder of Citilinks Group

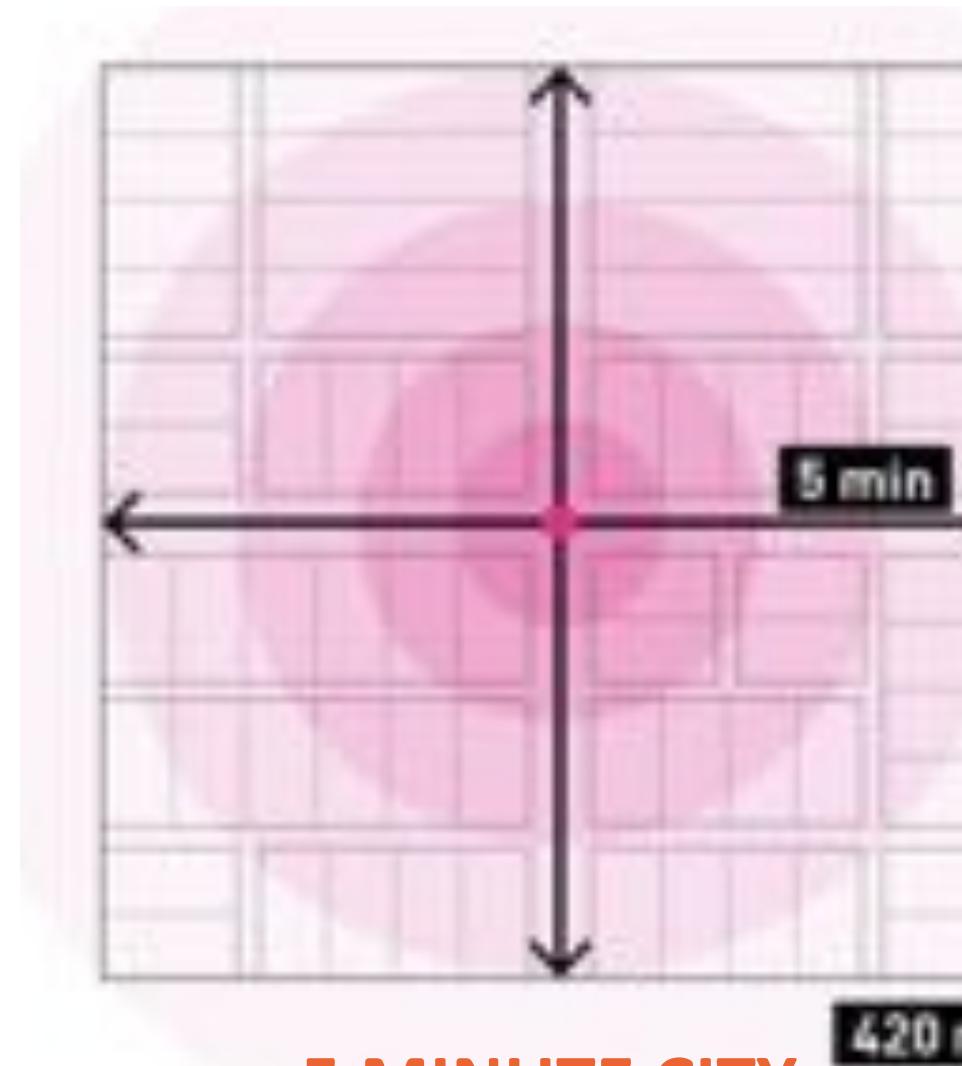
Question | Pertanyaan:

How can Transit-Oriented Development contribute to economic prosperity?
Bagaimana pembangunan berorientasi transit berkontribusi terhadap kemakmuran ekonomi?



WALKABILITY

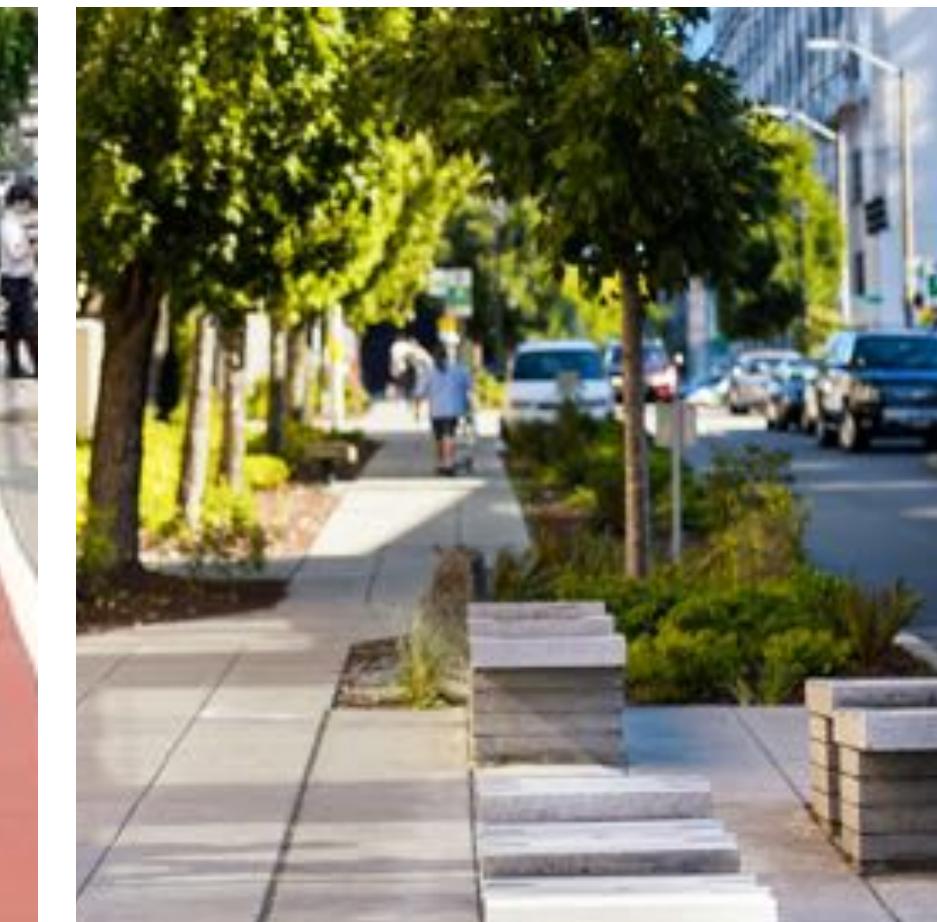
* *Walkability: gagasan tentang kota yang ramah bagi pejalan kaki dan adanya jalur pedestrian yang dirancang untuk memastikan keamanan dan kenyamanan bagi pejalan kaki.*



5 MINUTE CITY
KOTA 5 MENIT



SAFE
AMAN



COMFORTABLE
NYAMAN



ATTRACTIVE
MENARIK



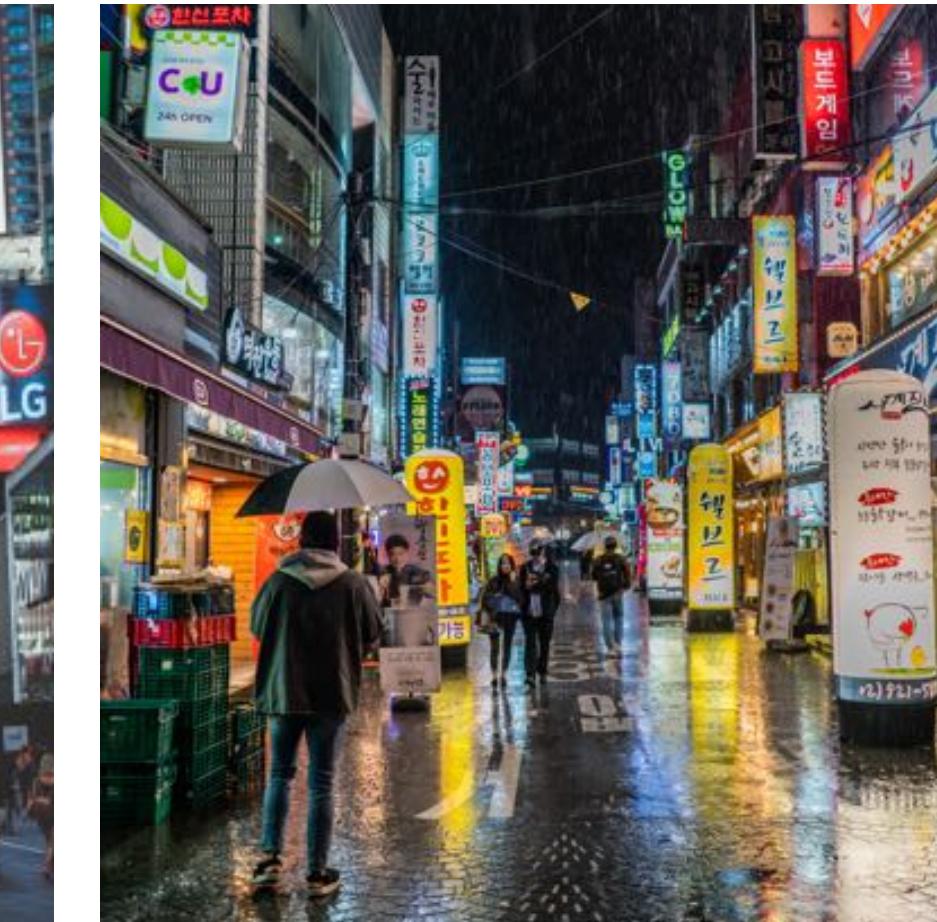
03 PLACES TEMPAT



GREEN
HIJAU



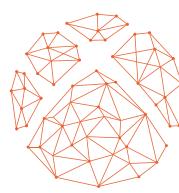
PUBLIC
TERBUKA UNTUK
PUBLIK



SAFE
AMAN



IDENTITY
MEMILIKI CIRI
KHAS



QUALITIES OF PUBLIC SPACES

KUALITAS RUANG PUBLIK



Dr Greg Mews

Director of Urban Synergies Group
Queensland University of Technology, QUT Design Lab

Questions | Pertanyaan:

What are key elements of good public space?

Which tools can be used to create good public spaces?

Apakah elemen kunci dari ruang terbuka yang baik?

Instrumen apa yang dapat digunakan untuk menciptakan ruang publik yang baik?

Full ISOCARP Public Space Manifesto available here:

https://www.isocarp-institute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Session04_Manifesto.pdf

Video available at: <https://youtu.be/U4JZvdG4XCc>

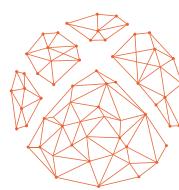


HOW?

Approaches

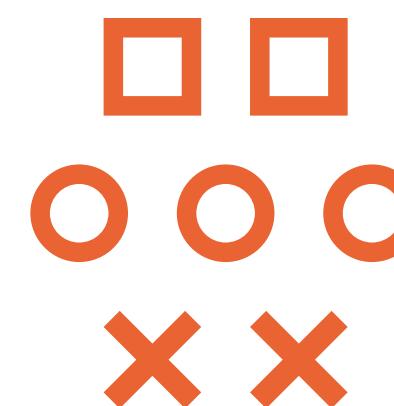
BAGAIMANA?

Pendekatan



NEW PLANNING PARADIGM

PARADIGMA PERENCANAAN BARU



TRADITIONAL MASTER PLAN

resource-intensive

Inflexible

outdated before approved

RENCANA INDUK TRADISIONAL

Padat sumber daya

Tidak fleksibel

Kedaluwarsa sebelum disetujui

STRATEGIC & INTEGRATED PLANS

visionary

Adaptive

grows with city

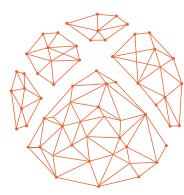
RENCANA STRATEGIS & TERINTEGRASI

visioner

adaptif

tumbuh bersama kota

“The master plan is dead – long live the master plan.”
“Rencana induk sudah mati – dirgahayu rencana induk.”



ITERATIVE PROCESS CYCLES

SIKLUS PROSES YANG BERULANG





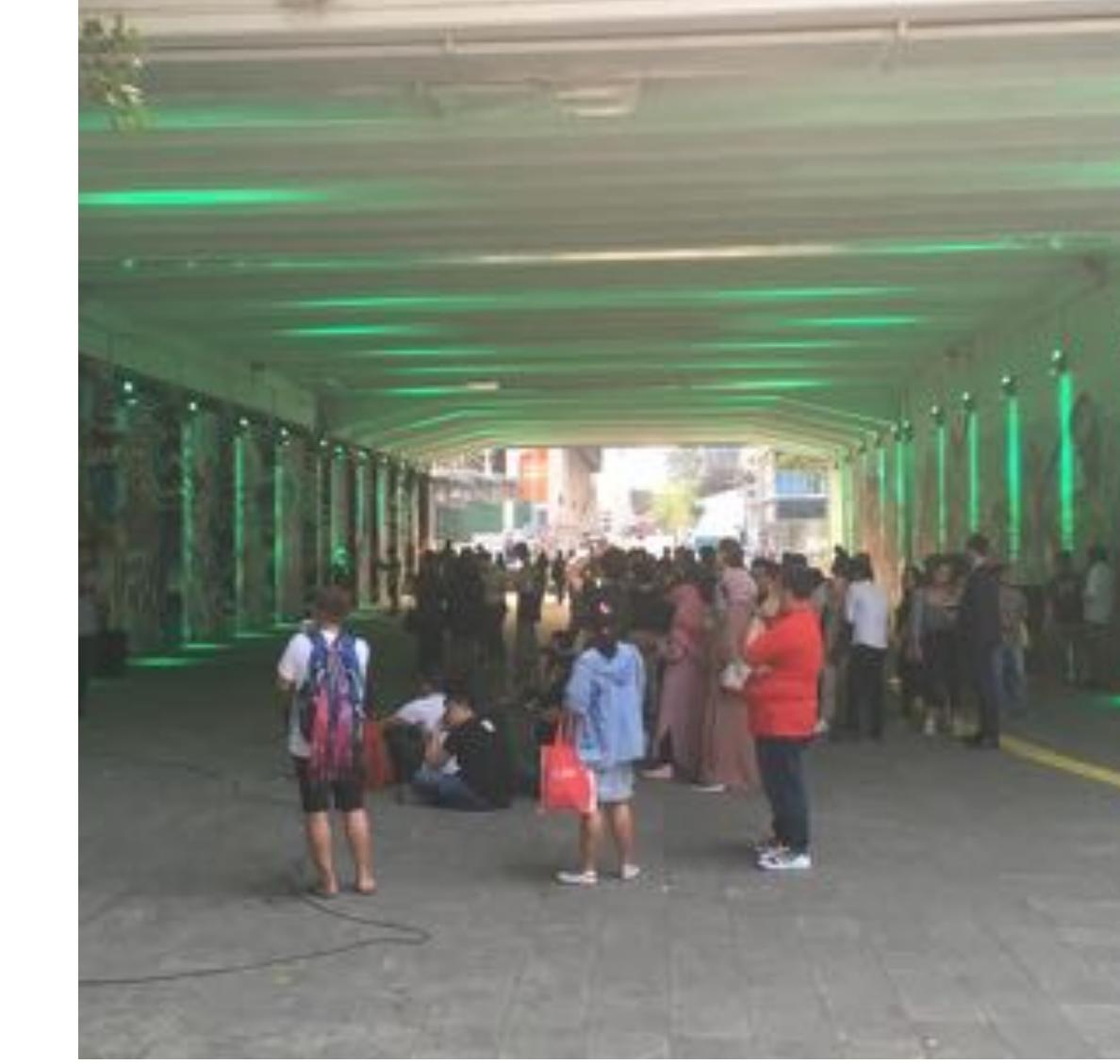
01 LISTEN & UNDERSTAND DENGARKAN DAN PAHAMI



OPEN DATA & MAPPING
KETERBUKAAN DATA DAN
PEMETAAN



SDG MONITORING
PEMANTAUAN TPB

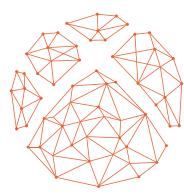


CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT
KETERLIBATAN WARGA NEGARA



02 CO-CREATE & PLAN KO-KREASI DAN MERENCANAKAN





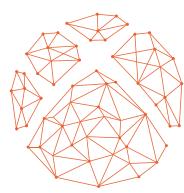
TOOLS & APPROACHES

02 CO-CREATE & PLAN

KO-KREASI DAN MERENCANAKAN

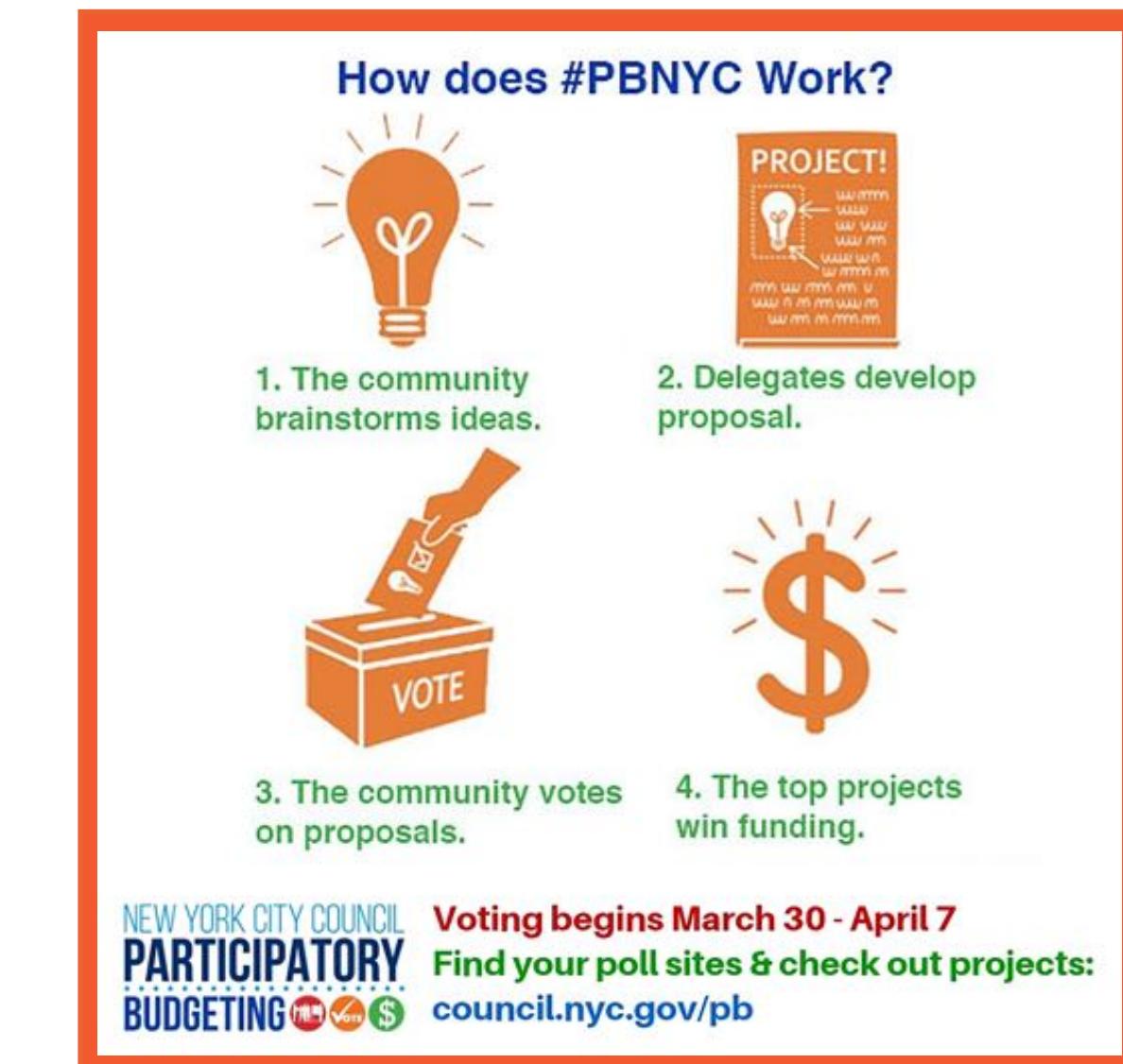
	Engage Terlibat	Design Merancang	Activate Mengaktifkan	Accelerate Mempercepat	Support Mendukung
Standardisation Standardisasi	Evaluation Evaluasi	Visualisation Visualisasi	Simulation Simulasi	Funding Pendanaan	Sharing Berbagi
Policy Development Pengembangan kebijakan	Review Ulasan	Revision Revisi	Planning Perencanaan	Budgeting Penganggaran	Analysis Analisis
Innovation partnerships Kemitraan inovasi	Appointment Penunjukan	Linking Menghubungkan	Collaborating Kolaborasi	Prioritising Memprioritaskan	Portfolio management Manajemen portfolio
Organisational development Pengembangan organisasi	Identification Identifikasi	Leadership Kepemimpinan	Intrapreneurship Kewirausahaan dalam perusahaan	Self organisation Pengorganisasian mandiri	Twinning Kolaborasi untuk tujuan bersama
Citizen engagement Keterlibatan warga negara	Acknowledgement Pengakuan	Deliberation Pertimbangan	Localisation Lokalisasi	Connection Koneksi	Amplification Amplifikasi
Project development Pengembangan proyek	Pitching Presentasi perkenalan proyek	Prototyping Pembuatan purwarupa	Delivering Pelaksanaan	Capitalising Kapitalisasi	Storytelling Bercerita

BOLD CITY VISION FRAMEWORK FOR 2050
KERANGKA KERJA VISI KOTA YANG BERANI UNTUK TAHUN 2050



03 IMPLEMENT & EVALUATE

LAKSANAKAN DAN PANTAU



INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT
LINGKUNGAN INOVASI

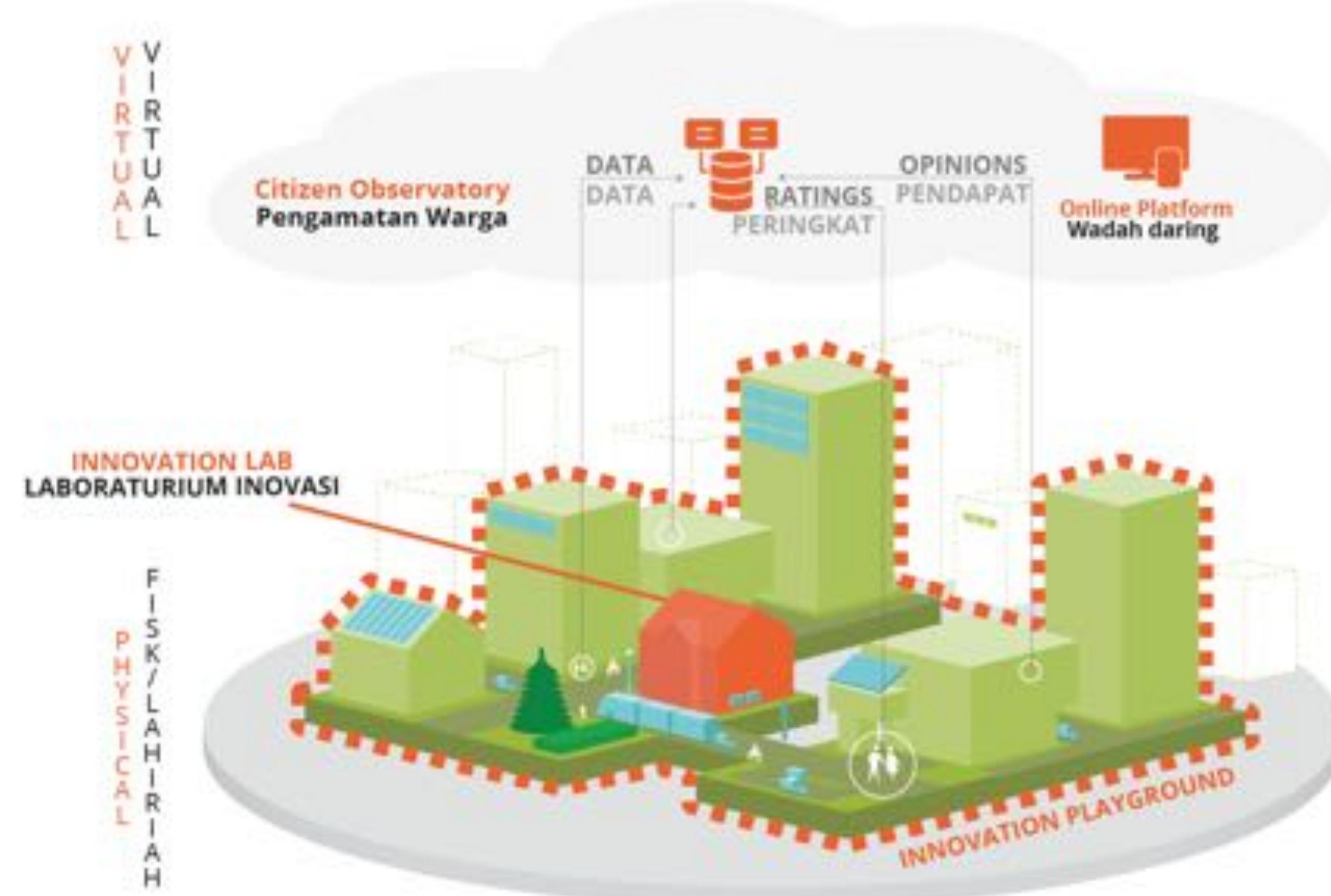
PLAN THE UNPLANNED
RENCANAKAN YANG TIDAK DIRENCANAKAN

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING
PENGANGGARAN PARTISIPATIF

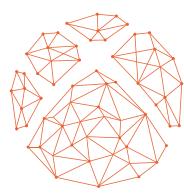


INNOVATION PLAYGROUND

TAMAN BERMAIN INOVASI



Source: ISOCARP Institute, adapted from
+CityxChange project: www.cityxchange.eu



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

PELIBATAN KOMUNITAS



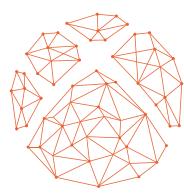
Prof Dr Juanee Cilliers

Chair Person Urban Planning North-West University
Leader of the Research Program for Sustainable Planning,
Development and Implementation



PLACE MAKING APPROACH

PENDEKATAN PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT



PLACEMAKING

PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT

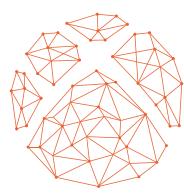
"The mark of a great city isn't how it treats its special places ... but how it treats its ordinary ones"

"Kota yang hebat dinilai bukan dari caranya memperlakukan tempat-tempat yang istimewa, melainkan caranya memperlakukan tempat-tempat yang biasa."

— Aaron Renn, Manhattan Institute for Policy Research

What is placemaking? Use of existing tools, assets and creative capacities to improve public space and everyday life.

Apa yang dimaksud penciptaan tempat? Penggunaan alat, aset, dan kapasitas kreatif yang ada untuk meningkatkan kualitas ruang publik dan kehidupan sehari-hari.



PLACEMAKING

PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT

How to scale up the impact of placemaking?

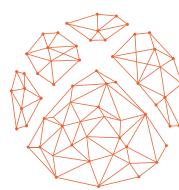
How to start a good placemaking project?

- Not dominated by one sector only, but be balanced between different sectors.
- The government's role is to be progressive and support the initiatives from the communities.
- The communities have the energy, the network and the local knowledge necessary to start effective placemaking process, but often lack of capacity to carry out the placemaking/social public space projects from the inception to the realisation.
- The government should therefore support them in alliance with partners such as (inter)national NGO's and private sector.
- Non-profit organisations such as ISOCARP offer assistance to governmental planning bodies in building these alliances and capacities.

Bagaimana memperbesar dampak dari penciptaan tempat?

Bagaimana cara memulai proyek penciptaan tempat?

- Tidak didominasi oleh satu sektor saja, melainkan oleh sektor-sektor yang berbeda
- Pemerintah perlu progresif dan mendukung inisiatif komunitas.
- Komunitas memiliki semangat, jaringan dan pengetahuan lokal untuk memulai proses penciptaan tempat yang efektif, namun komunitas kerap kali tidak memiliki kapasitas untuk melaksanakan proyek penciptaan tempat mulai dari awal hingga sepenuhnya terealisasi.
- Pemerintah perlu mendukung komunitas dengan beraliansi dengan bermitra dengan LSM nasional dan internasional serta pihak swasta.
- Organisasi non-profit seperti ISOCARP menawarkan asistensi kepada badan perencanaan pemerintah untuk membangun aliansi dan kapasitas.

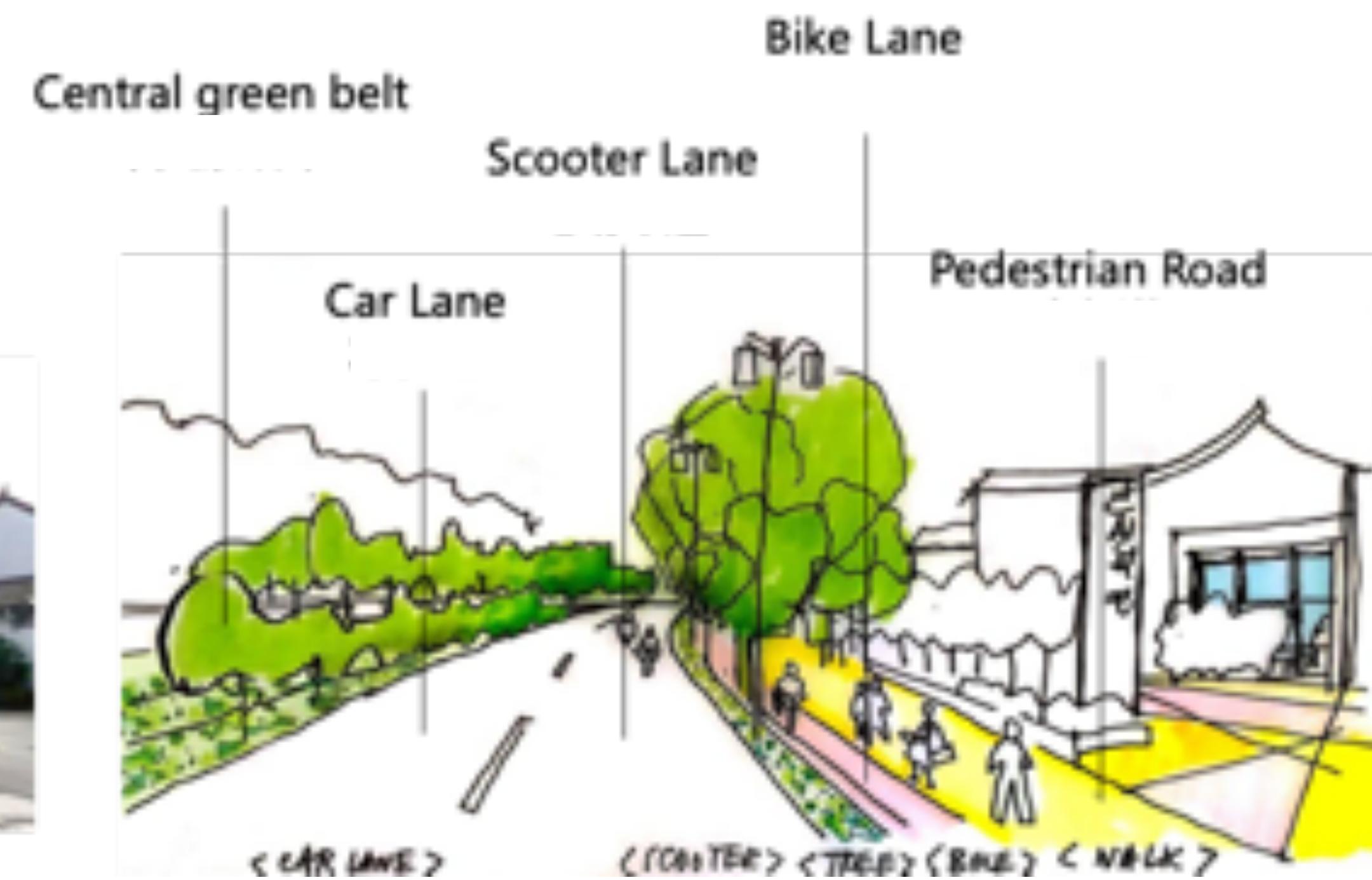


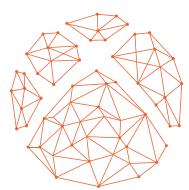
PLACEMAKING

PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT

Placemaking Case Study 1: Adaptive Re-use of Heritage

Studi Kasus Penciptaan Tempat 1: Penggunaan kembali kawasan cagar budaya secara adaptif





PLACEMAKING

PENCIPTAAN

Placemaking Case Study 2: Tactical urbanism and "Parking Day"

Studi Kasus Penciptaan Tempat 2: Urbanisme taktis dan "Hari Parkir"



Parking Day Singapore 2019: Pre-Covid19



Rotterdam 2020: Post-Covid19

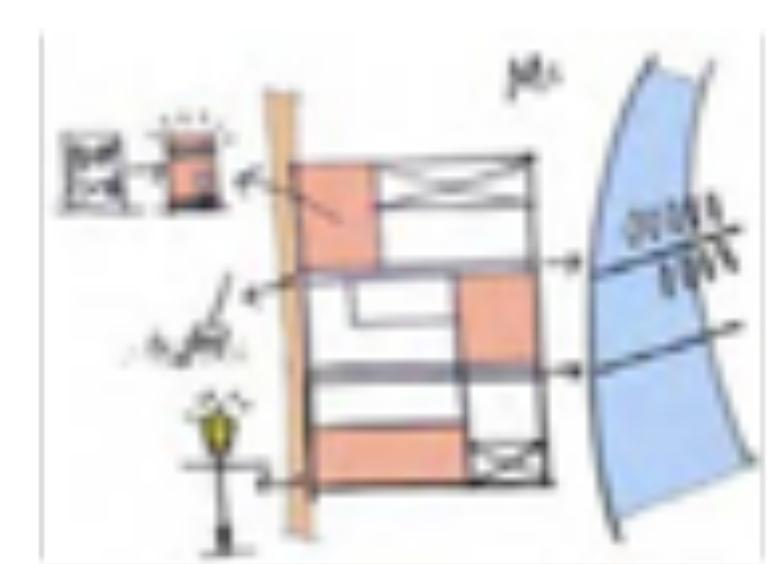
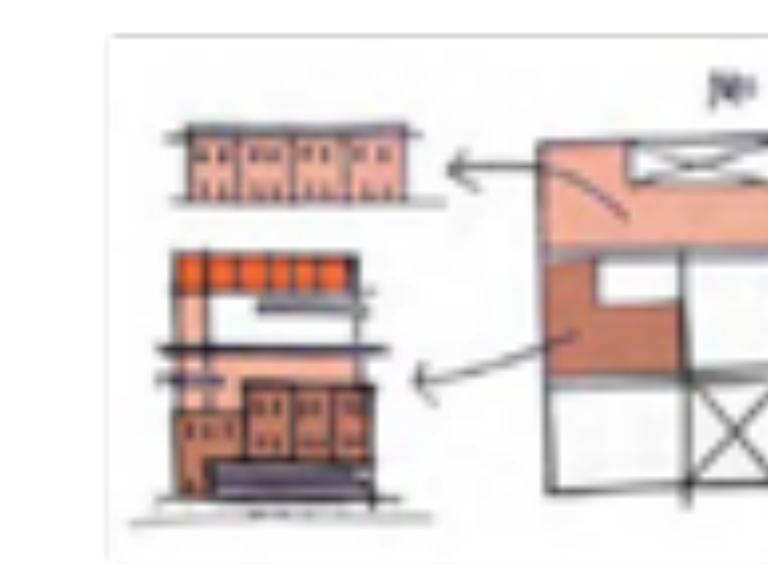


PLACEMAKING

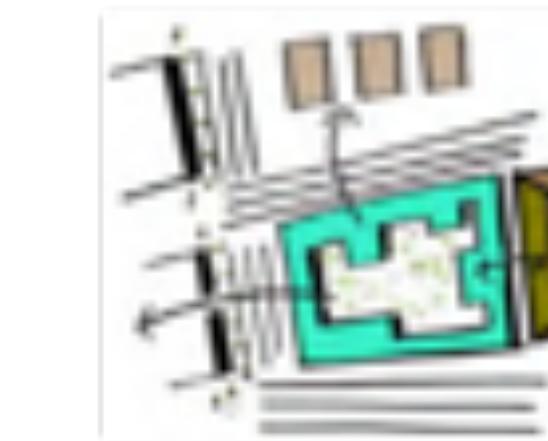
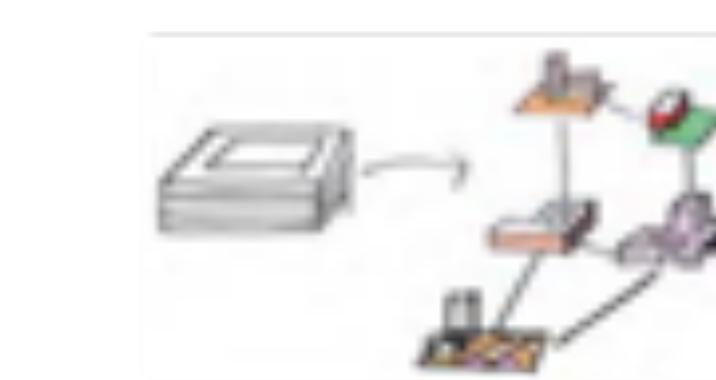
PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT

Placemaking Case Study 3: Supporting area development with placemaking

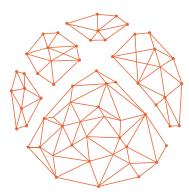
Studi Kasus Penciptaan Tempat 3: Mendukung pembangunan daerah dengan penciptaan tempat



public space adaptation together with new commercial developments and upgrading the existing building stock



variety in social housing typologies / integration of soc. housing with supporting commerce, services and education



PLACEMAKING

PENCIPTAAN TEMPAT

Placemaking Case Study 4: Supporting Climate adaptation / Circularity / Community on the neighbourhood level.
Studi Kasus Penciptaan Tempat 4: Mendukung adaptasi iklim/sirkularitas/komunitas di tingkat RT



Images: Doh Eain Myanmar



ISOCARP'S WORK

KARYA ISOCARP



Capacity Building Workshops:
Trainings, Field workshops



Publications and visibility





DESIGN CHARRETTE DESAIN CHARRETTE

PLANNING PROJECT / POLICY PHASE

Policy development, advocacy, project evaluation, design concept or strategy forming

FASE PERENCANAAN PROYEK/KEBIJAKAN

Pengembangan kebijakan, advokasi, evaluasi proyek, konsep desain atau pembentukan strategi

TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT / INTERACTION

Moderated collaborative design workshop

JENIS KETERLIBATAN/INTERAKSI

Lokakarya desain kolaboratif yang dipandu

LENGTH OF THE PROCESS

3-5 days / 1 session

LAMA PROSES

3-5 hari / 1 sesi

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

10-50 (including local partner from city)

JUMLAH PESERTA

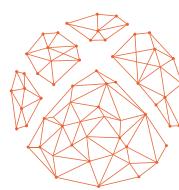
10-50 (termasuk mitra lokal dari kota)

PARTICIPANT SELECTION

ISOCARP experts & local planners

SELEKSI PESERTA

Pakar ISOCARP & ahli perencanaan lokal



CITY LAB LABORATORIUM KOTA

PLANNING PROJECT / POLICY PHASE

Policy development, outreach, advocacy, design guidelines, evaluation, concept or strategy forming

TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT / INTERACTION

Field/studio work, participatory workshops, seminars

LENGTH OF THE PROCESS

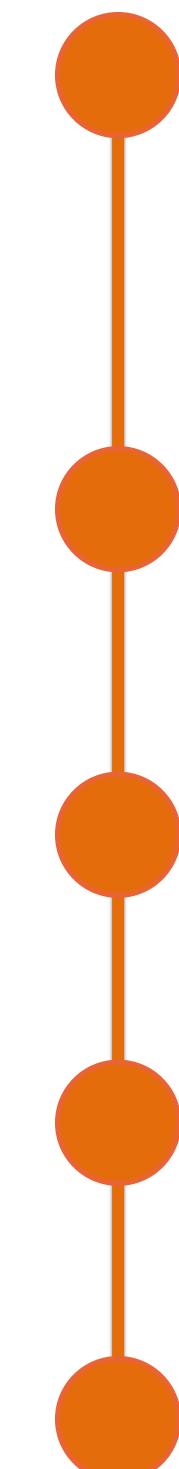
Several sessions over a period of time

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

10-15 in interdisciplinary team & ext. stakeholders

PARTICIPANT SELECTION

ISOCARP experts & local planners



FASE PERENCANAAN PROYEK / KEBIJAKAN

Pengembangan kebijakan, penjangkuan, advokasi, pedoman desain, evaluasi, pembentukan konsep atau strategi

JENIS KETERLIBATAN / INTERAKSI

Pekerjaan lapangan/studio, lokakarya partisipatif, seminar

LAMA PROSES

Beberapa sesi selama periode waktu tertentu

JUMLAH PESERTA

10-15 di tim interdisipliner & pemangku kepentingan eksternal

SELEKSI PESERTA

Pakar ISOCARP & ahli perencanaan lokal

ISOCARP YOUNG PLANNING PROFESSIONALS' WORKSHOP

LOKAKARYA UNTUK PERENCANA PROFESIONAL MUDA ISOCARP



Siddharth Khakhar

Urban Designer, AECOM Hong Kong
Co-Founder & Design Analyst, Place Matrix

Full report: https://issuu.com/zeynepgunay/docs/2020_06_16_buzz_ypp_report_low_res

Video available at: <https://youtu.be/bqzQJYxGZKI>



DISCUSSION Q&A

DISKUSI & TANYA JAWAB



DISCUSSION DISKUSI

What are you doing in your cities towards social sustainability?

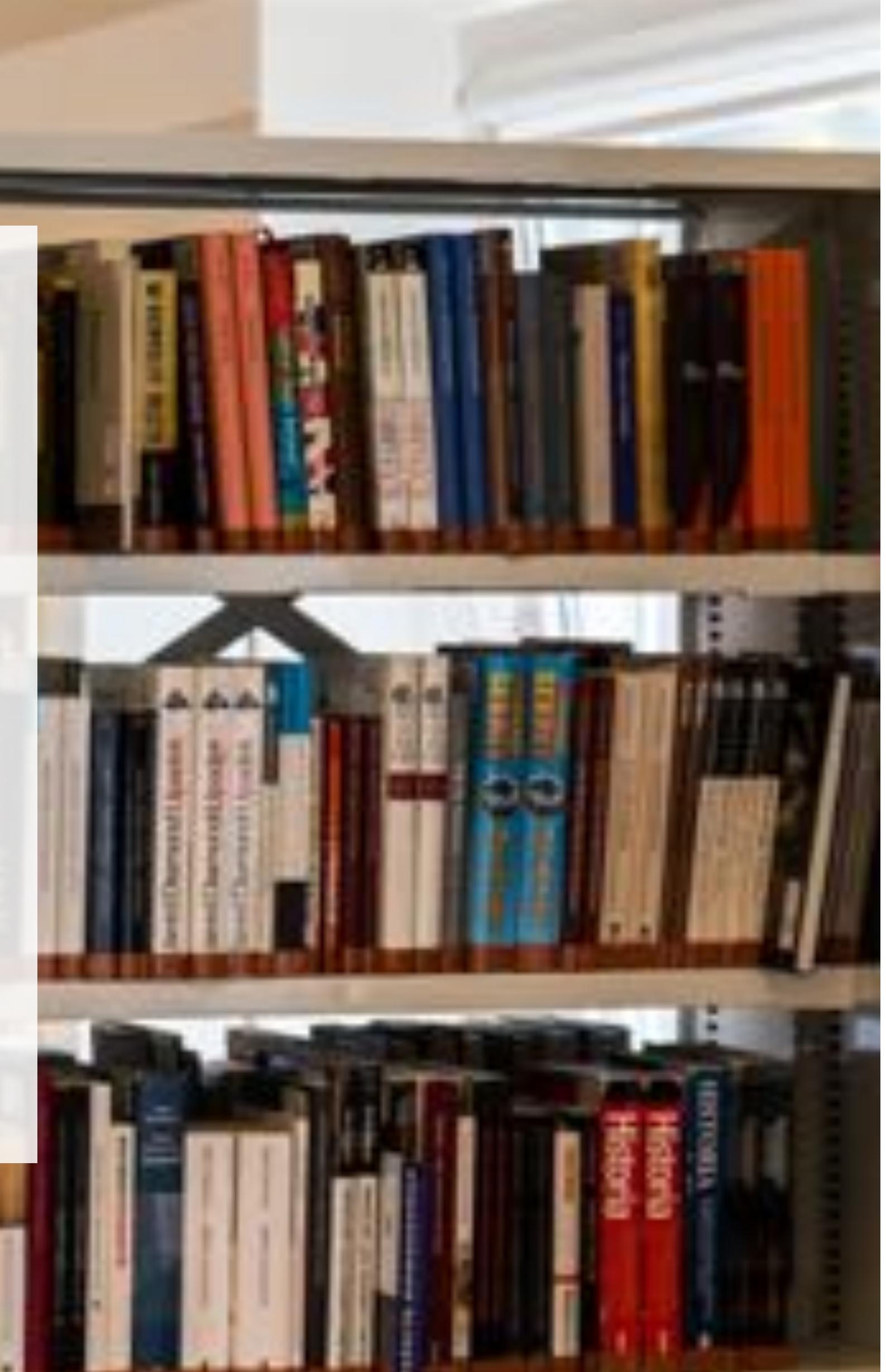
Apa yang Anda lakukan di kota Anda untuk mewujudkan keberlanjutan sosial?

Where do you see the biggest challenges?

Apa tantangan terbesar dalam mewujudkan hal tersebut?

Who are most vulnerable and how are they integrated?

Kelompok manakah yang paling rentan dan bagaimana mereka bisa terlibat?



FURTHER MATERIALS MATERI LANJUTAN

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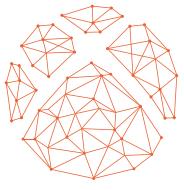
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- UN-Habitat, 2009. The Right to Adequate Housing. Available at:
https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/fs21_rev_1_housing_en.pdf



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THANK YOU TERIMA KASIH

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UNTUK INFORMASI LEBIH LANJUT

www.resilient-cities.com

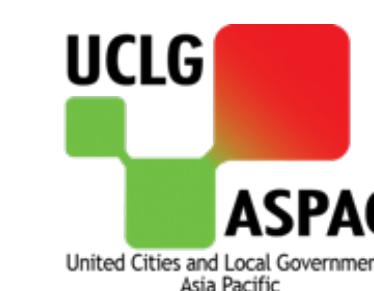
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