

**24th EAROPH World Congress and Mayors' Caucus
Jakarta 10th-14th August 2014 (Part-3 Report)**

Theme: Towards Resilient and Smart Cities – *Innovation, Planning and Determination in Managing Major Cities of the World*

Day-2 11 August 2014 of 24th EAROPH Congress

MAYORS' CAUCUS

Theme: *Challenges in the Governance of Cities Today*



Mayors' Caucus Presentations:

Presentation 2 –

**“City for Young and Creative People” by HE Ridwan Kamil,
Mayor of Bandung City, West Java**



Brief Introduction of Mayor Mochamad Ridwan Kamil

Born in Bandung, he celebrated his 43rd birthday in 2014. Like the Mayor of Bilbao, Ibon Areso and the Mayor of Surabaya, Ibu Risma, he is a professional architect. After studying Architecture at the Bandung Institute of Technology (*Institut Teknologi Bandung ITB*), he began his Master Program in Urban Design at the University of California, Berkeley in 1999 and completed it in 2001. In pursuing his illustrious carrier, he worked in New York, San Francisco and Hong Kong for a few years and returned to Bandung to lecture in the Department of Architecture at ITB. The locals know him as Emil.

Working with students from the Departments of Urban Planning, Design Product and Electrical Engineering in ITB, he produced a bicycle prototype for the generation of electricity. In 2004 he set up his own architectural practice under the style *Urbane Indonesia* with 3 partners. They did not waste much time and soon his practice was handling mega urban projects in many countries, such as Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and of course Bandung as well as other cities across Indonesia. Some of these high-profile projects were the Aceh Tsunami Museum in Banda Aceh, Indonesia; Marina Bay Waterfront Master Plan in Singapore; Sukhothai Urban Resort Master Plan, Bangkok, Thailand; Residential District 1 Saigon South Master Plan in Ho Chee Min City; Shao Xing Waterfront Master Plan, Tech Park Kunming Development, Guangzhou Science City Master Plan, Suzhou Retail Waterfront Master Plan and Beijing CBD Master Plan in China; Ras Al Kaimah Waterfront in Qatar. He and his firm won many national and international awards; notably the Building Design Business category of the BCI Asia's Top 10 Awards for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

He believes in empowering the urban poor through urban design and collaboration, based on his vision of “Life is Collaboration”. He initiated the “Indonesia *Berkebun*”—a movement to establish amateur gardens in cities—and by 2011 this community project was established in 14 cities across Indonesia with a membership of nearly 4,000. He also set up many community social programs, such as: the Bandung Creative City Forum, Bandung Citizen Journal and Konsep One Village One Playground. On 23 June 2013, the people elected him the 24th Mayor of Bandung; his term will end in 2018. Do enjoy his presentation. *Eds.*

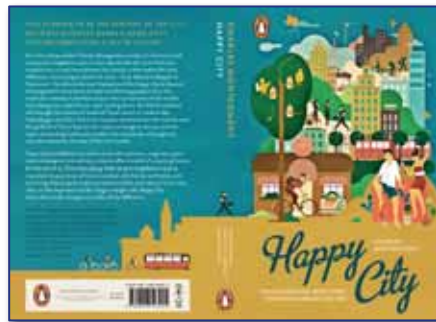
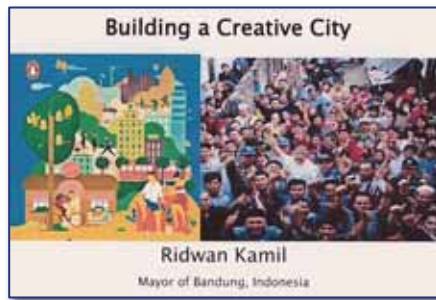
His Excellency, Mayor Ir Ridwan Kamil, popularly known as Emil, began his presentation by highlighting award-winning Canadian author Charles Montgomery's dissertation on Happy City, and how our lives can be transformed through urban design. Emil described how Montgomery and his team created participatory programs under which people can

use their cities as labs to improve their lives. And, this is exactly what he has been doing by collaborating with the people of Bandung to create urban happiness, while he uses the city government to create various social programs calling for creative and innovative urban designs for Bandung residents. Here are the main features of his presentation:

1. The City of Bandung has the right human resources

Mayor Emil points out that out of Bandung City's population of 2.4 million, some 60% of them are below the age of 40 years. Recognizing this, Bandung has some 80 excellent colleges, universities and other institutions of higher learning to educate this city's youthful population. It maintains a total student population of around 227,000 from the S1, S2 and S3 categories combined. Despite the city's proportion of youth, it currently has 876,000 white-collar workers, 84 business units of Strategic Industries (Defence, Aeronautical, Biofarma, Telecommunications, etc.), 493 business units of Medium Industries, and 493 business units of Markets/National Consumers.

Mayor Emil showed a Power Point slide of a Bandung map where all those outlined in the previous paragraph (including the academic institutions to provide research and development services) are located across the city. The slide also shows that the old CBD is focusing on the provision of Arts, Culture and Tourism services, while the new CDB located in the eastern end of the city functions as a Creative Business Core. The areas linking these two will serve as the Techno Corridor. As the areas just outside the northeast corner of the city are to serve as the Incubator Centre for agro-techs, medicinal/pharmaceutical researches, etc., the areas linking the Incubator and the New CBD will serve as another Techno Corridor.

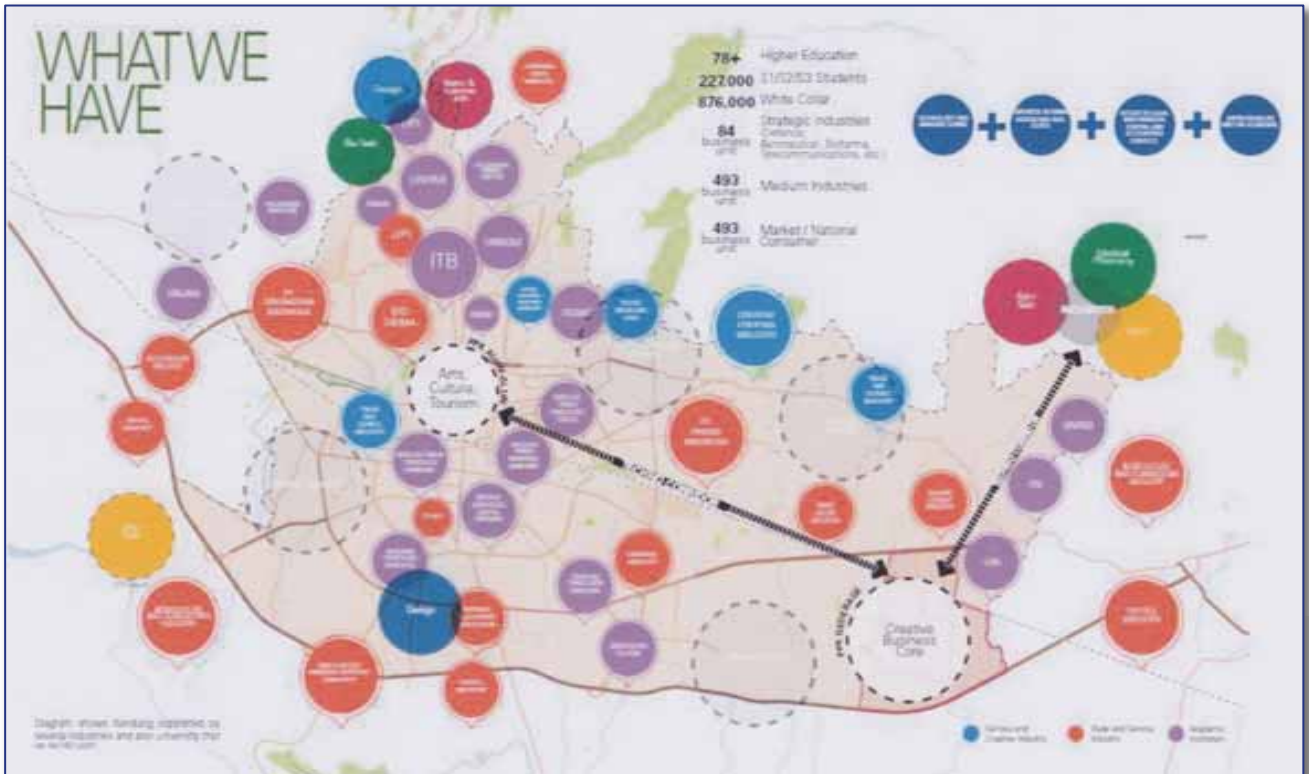


Basic Information about the City of Bandung

The City of Bandung (pop. 2.4m, 2010 Census) is one of 9 cities in the Province of West Java (est. pop. 46.3m, 2014) and is the provincial capital. Bandung is the 3rd largest city by population in Indonesia, and 2nd largest metropolitan area in the country with an estimated metro population of 8.6 million in 2011. The City of Bandung has 30 districts (*kecamatan*) and 151 villages (*kelurahan*) (*Data Kecamatan di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kota Bandung: Berdasarkan PERDA 2008.*) According to the Bureau of Statistics, the City Administration had a total of 20,163 personnel to administer this governance structure in 2011.

Bandung was as important as Jakarta in colonial times. During the first 2 decades of 1800s, the Dutch colonial government built a road from the western end of Java through Bandung to the east to protect Java from the British in India. In 1880, the major railroad from Batavia (Jakarta) to Bandung was constructed. In 1920, the Dutch East Indies government was fortifying Bandung as they were planning to move the capital from Batavia to Bandung. While Dutch colonial government buildings were being set up, light industries, boutique shops and European resort centres were flourishing in the Bandung area. However, the plan was interrupted by the onset of World War II. By April 1946, the British military command was in full control of Java.

Due to the City of Bandung's elevation, the average temperature throughout the year is 23.6°C. The lowest temperature ever recorded was 4.44°C. Due to its cool weather, Bandung is a popular Javanese tourist centre. *Ed.*



The same PPT slide of Mayor Ridwan Kamil (Emil) as presented above shows the locations of major service and creative industries in blue circles, major trade and service industries in orange circles, and the locations of major academic institutions that are providing R&D supports in purple circles within the City of Bandung. The locations of the old and new CBDs are shown as white circles. The old CBD is too congested and has no room for growth. Consequently, Emil explains that it should focus serving as a Centre for Arts, Culture and Tourism. By shifting government functions in the old CBD to the new area at the southeast end known as *Gedebage*, Bandung consequently has ample space for growth and expansion. This new CBD will serve well as a “Creative Business Core” area and eventually will become the “Teknopolis Bandung”. To suit the local logistics, an Incubator Centre for Agro Techs, medicinal/pharmaceutical researches and other related potential new industries is located just outside the northeast corner of the City of Bandung. Soon after he became the Mayor of Bandung, Emil’s announcement of this vital urban development was reported in the local media, especially the www.bisnis-jabar.com on 12/02/2014.

In short, the City of Bandung has excellent resources for Community, People, Institutions, Academia, and Businesses. With this urban setting, Mayor Emil thinks he could turn the City of Bandung into a world class “Collaborative City”.

As scheduled in the Bandung Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), initial infrastructure development of Bandung Teknopolis shall begin in early 2015.

2. Community Collaborations

Local statistics indicate that some 6 million people visit the City of Bandung annually. It is also remarkable that Bandung has more than 3,000 civil society groups registered to increase the vibrancy of this city. Even before Emil was elected as the Mayor of Bandung in June 2013, he was already actively operating his personal Twitter account <https://twitter.com/ridwankamil>, which is so popular that it has more than 530,000 followers. After he became the Mayor, the city government’s Tweeter account, @BeberesBDG, began to get the communities involved in a “collaboration” movement. Consequently, it is of no surprise that when he introduced the PPT slide entitled “Re-engineering Social Network: Community for Change”, as shown below, many in the audience,

especially fellow Mayors in the EAROPH Caucus, were already familiar with the many social programs he has launched.



From his personal Twitter account he was already getting feed back from the youthful communities of Bandung. As Mayor, he often attends these program activities with the communities. His presence confirms his leaderships and personal commitment to these programs. Photographs of some of the programs are shown below.



3. The World's 2014 Top 25 Youthful Cities under 5 Criteria (Sub-Indices) — Given time, Mayor Emil believes that the City of Bandung will be one of them in high ranking positions

In view of the City of Bandung's large youthful population, Emil wants to take advantage of this to turn this city into one of the Youthful Cities of Asia, and eventually the world. He then shows 5 PPT slides showing the 25 World's Top 2014 Youthful Cities Index under each of the 5 Sub-Indices. Using each Sub-Index, he shows the Criteria (see Note-2 below) under which how the World's top 25 Youthful Cities is ranked. Under his Community Collaborative Programs, his youthful people are responding with encouraging results.

25 World's Top 2014 Youthful Cities Index					
Ranking of 25 Cities under each of the 5 Criteria Sub-Indexes (See Note-2 for their Criteria details)					
Ranking	Sub-Index 1: Diversity	Sub-Index 2: Public Space, Sport & Gaming	Sub-Index 3: Environmental Sustainability	Sub-Index 4: Economic Status	Sub-Index 5: Civic Participation
1	TORONTO	DALLAS	SEOUL	TOKYO	MEXICO CITY
2	LONDON	CHICAGO	MANILA	BERLIN	LIMA
3	CHICAGO	TORONTO	BUENOS AIRES	TORONTO	SAO PAULO
4	PARIS	MEXICO CITY	BOGOTA	DALLAS	NAIROBI
5	NEW YORK CITY	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK CITY	ROME	BUENOS AIRES
6	JOHANNESBURG	CAIRO	SAO PAULO	CHICAGO	CAIRO
7	SAO PAULO	JOHANNESBURG	LIMA	SEOUL	JOHANNESBURG
8	LOS ANGELES	BERLIN	TOKYO	LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK CITY
9	DALLAS	TOKYO	LONDON	NEW YORK CITY	MUMBAI
10	MEXICO CITY	LONDON	BERLIN	CAIRO	LAGOS
11	BUENOS AIRES	SEOUL	TORONTO	PARIS	MANILA
12	BERLIN	LOS ANGELES	PARIS	LONDON	BOGOTA
13	TOKYO	NEW YORK CITY	JOHANNESBURG	LIMA	ISTANBUL
14	LIMA	BOGOTA	ISTANBUL	BUENOS AIRES	SEOUL
15	MANILA	LAGOS	LAGOS	SHANGHAI	CHICAGO
16	SEOUL	SAO PAULO	CAIRO	MUMBAI	PARIS
17	ISTANBUL	ROME	LOS ANGELES	ISTANBUL	KINSHASA
18	ROME	PARIS	ROME	LAGOS	LONDON
19	BOGOTA	MANILA	MUMBAI	BOGOTA	DALLAS
20	MUMBAI	NAIROBI	MEXICO CITY	NAIROBI	ROME
21	SHANGHAI	MUMBAI	CHICAGO	JOHANNESBURG	LOS ANGELES
22	KINSHASA	LIMA	NAIROBI	MANILA	SHANGHAI
23	NAIROBI	BUENOS AIRES	KINSHASA	SAO PAULO	TORONTO
24	LAGOS	ISTANBUL	DALLAS	MEXICO CITY	BERLIN
25	CAIRO	KINSHASA	SHANGHAI	KINSHASA	TOKYO

NOTES:

1. Colour codes of Continental Regions:

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- USA & Canada
- Latin America

2. Criteria under each of the 5 Sub-Indices:

Sub-Index 1 on Diversity: The overall score is the average of the 5 indicators' scores.

- (1) Language to vote in
- (2) Diversity of restaurant options
- (3) Openness to LGBT
- (4) Openness to immigrants
- (5) Diversity of practicing religions

Sub-Index 2 on Public Space, Sport & Gaming (level of importance – 7.3/10): The overall score is the average of the 4 indicators' scores.

- (1) Municipally operated Public Green Space per capita
- (2) Number of Public Libraries per capita
- (3) Municipally maintained Recreation Facilities per capita
- (4) Gatherings of Gamers Scale

Sub-Index 3 on Environmental Sustainability (level of importance – 8.9/10): The overall score is the average of the following 5 indicators' scores.

- (1) Municipally-delivered water scale
- (2) Volume of recycled waste per capita
- (3) Carbon emissions per capita
- (4) Number of types of recycled materials
- (5) Total cars per capita

Sub-Index 4 on Economic Status (level of importance – 9.3/10): The overall score is the average of the following 5 indicators' scores.

- (1) Minimum wage
- (2) Housing
- (3) Student housing
- (4) GINI coefficient
- (5) Consumption tax

Sub-Index 5 on Civic Participation (level of importance – 7.9/10): The overall score is the average of the 4 indicators' scores.

- (1) Percentage of city population between 15-29 years old
- (2) A City's voting age
- (3) Volunteer opportunities with the city
- (4) Opportunities for youth to formally interact with the City Council.

Scepticisms and Advice to Mayor Ridwan Kamil

Five months into his role as the Mayor of Bandung, the local media were already criticizing, commenting that so far all changes that could be seen, such as the greening of city streets with trees and shrubs, were only cosmetics. They commented that for Bandung to earn the title "*Parijs van Java*" or "Paris of Java", the Mayor must at least enhance it structurally and culturally.

Kompas.com interviewed the President of the Indonesian Association of Planners (IAP), Ir Bernardus Djonoputro, and his comments as published by that local media on 03/05/2014 are summarised below. (Yes, you are right; Bernardus Djonoputro was the Organizing Committee Chair of the 24th EAROPH 2014 World Congress in JKT, and he was also the Moderator of this Mayors' Caucus.)

Ir Bernardus said plainly that Ridwan Kamil had been on the job for only five months; it was too early to pass judgement on his performance in the improvement of this city. However, he would eventually be judged by his actions and the results on five urban issues:

Issue 1: His firmness in handling the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) based on which he will manage the development and enhancement of the City of Bandung. As this city is an important part of Bandung Raya (Greater Bandung), which also includes other cities, he has to exercise fairness and balance management for the wellbeing of all, socially, economically, culturally and environmentally.

Issue 2: His effectiveness in communicating with the business community in ensuring Bandung's growth. This will be even more critical when East Bandung will be transformed into the new CBD for growth.

Issue 3: His handling of Bandung's urban mobility and traffic management.

Issue 4: His harnessing of the beneficial cooperation of all the stakeholders of the wellbeing and growth of Bandung and the counties while maintaining Greater Bandung's environmental sustainability.

Issue 5: His balancing of the urban economic growth in the face of rural and urban migration—he must enhance the quality of life of all to make Bandung a truly world-class.

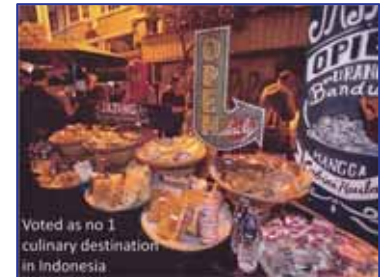
Eds.

4. Getting the people, especially the youth, ready for transforming the City of Bandung into a World City

Mayor Emil knows full well that transforming the City of Bandung into a World City is a mammoth task. It will take time and huge efforts, especially with regard to getting the politicians, legislators, corporate-heads, community-leaders, academics and many other interest groups to give him the essential support. But first things first, he must launch various social programs to prepare the people, especially the youth, to understand what a “COLLABORATIVE CITY” would entail. Most importantly, how the people’s enthusiastic participations in all the social programs are vital to the success of making Bandung a Happy City, a Creative City, a Knowledge City, a Youthfulness City, a Cultural City, a Liveable City, a Teknopolis, a World City, or whatever famous label you think of. Bandung aspires to have these in the pipeline. While this is going on, Mayor Emil is working hard with his fellow officials and a team of experts in the planning of the spatial and structural strategies most suitable for transformation of the City of Bandung.

The PPT slides on the right show what Emil has been working on with the people and youth of Bandung under various programs he has launched:

Top row starting from left – (1) Social programs that are “Changing Bandung One Day at a Time”; (2) Monocle Magazine reporting that following the announcement of the 25 Youthfulcities Index, local talents are working harder with good results; (3) Mayor Emil leading bicycle rides in the city for Friday; (4) Bandung was voted in 2014 as the “Culinary Destination in Indonesia”; (5) Emil launching the Bandros Tourist Sightseeing Bus to take foreign tourists around; (6) Emil launching the free rides for students on public buses to and from schools, except on Thursday and Friday; (7) Bandung is a Champion in offering 5,000 Wifi Access Points for free—ultimate figure



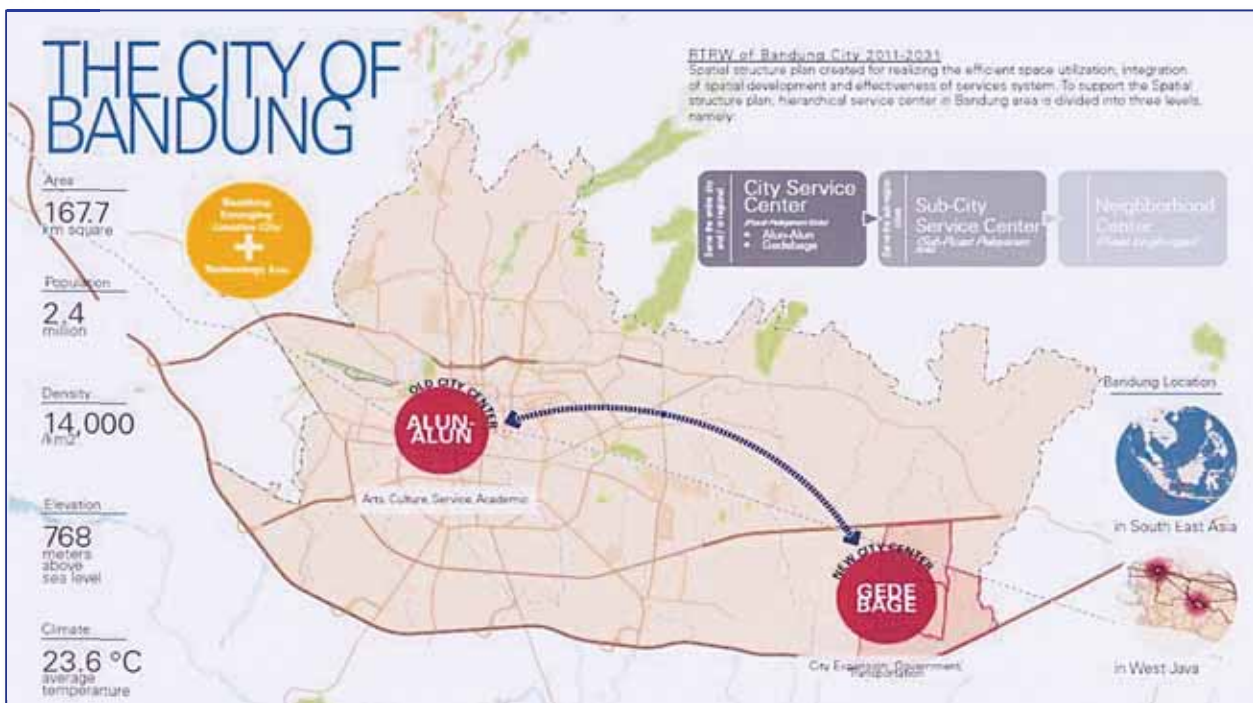
is 40,000 so that all the people in the city can go online; (8) Now in mid-2014, @infoDBMP has 121 followers, @PemkotBandung 10,702, @DiskominfoBdg 2,265, and @Satpolppbdg 4,663 followers; (9) By 2015, Bandung will have launched 150 software applications to support its people with fast, reliable and efficient public services; (10) Bandung's 11 eServices of Smart Health to provide fast and reliable information system management to health practitioners; and (11) Bandung's digital visual Command Centre for fast, reliable and efficient services and actions—when the Teknopolis is ready at Gedebage, this Command Centre's function will be transferred there.

5. Bandung Teknopolis—The New CBD in East Bandung

A Conceptual Master Plan



At the Mayors' Caucus of the 24th EAROPH World Congress in Jakarta, Mayor Emil took advantage of the unique occasion to release the basic details of the latest Conceptual Master Plan of the Bandung Teknopolis, which is the new CBD of Bandung located in an Eastern Bandung district known as "Gedebage".



With the above PPT slide, Emil explained that the City of Bandung would be having 2 CBD Service Centres soon to provide the essential urban services to its people, visitors, entrepreneurs, and investors—not just in the urban areas but also the whole region. The Old City Centre shall remain a vibrant area known as *Alun-Alun*, focusing on Arts, Culture, Academic Institutions and related urban services. Existing government functions will move to the New City Centre located in the southeast region of Bandung known as *Gedebage*. It is one of the six development districts identified in the 2013 Spatial Structure Plan and has been chosen by Mayor Emil and his team to be developed as a New City Centre for the Bandung Teknopolis. Unlike the Old Bandung, which is extremely congested in every aspect, the New City Centre has ample room for future expansion and economic growth served by a state-of-the-art transportation network. The Sub-Regional Cities shall serve the rest of the Greater Bandung, while the Neighbourhood Centres shall provide local community support to all the cities. This three level hierarchy of services centres shall provide the systemic support identified by the RTRW Spatial Structure Plan for 2011-2031 of Bandung Teknopolis. Due to time constraints, Mayor Emil could only give very brief introduction of the Conceptual Master Plan of Bandung Teknopolis.

New Government Centre



Conceptual Plan of the New CBD Centre at the southeast region known as *Gedebage*



Artist's impression of the New CBD at *Gedebage*

Some factors that could have directly or indirectly influenced Bandung's transformation

1. Natural topography of the City of Bandung

Bandung is the Capital City of West Java Province. The northern part of Bandung is rugged mountainous terrain of that provides beautiful panoramic views for the city. There are even volcanoes such as the Tangkuban Perahu, near Lembang. Only 30km north of Bandung, it last erupted in 1983. Recently on October 5, 2013, a minor eruption was recorded.

The southern part of the city is at a lower altitude but swampy, and mainly used by farmers for agriculture.

That leaves the areas in the west and east of the city for expansion. However as the old city is extremely over populated, traffic-wise congested, with air and waterways highly polluted and poor waste management, Bandung has no alternative but to relocate part of its essential infrastructure and services, especially governance administration of the City of Bandung and Greater Bandung to the new CBD.

Finally the Development District known as Gedebage was chosen as the site for the new CBD of Teknopolis which will also be the new Government Centre.

2. The Impact of Jakarta's Urban Corridor—JABODETABEKJUR-CIRANGKARTA

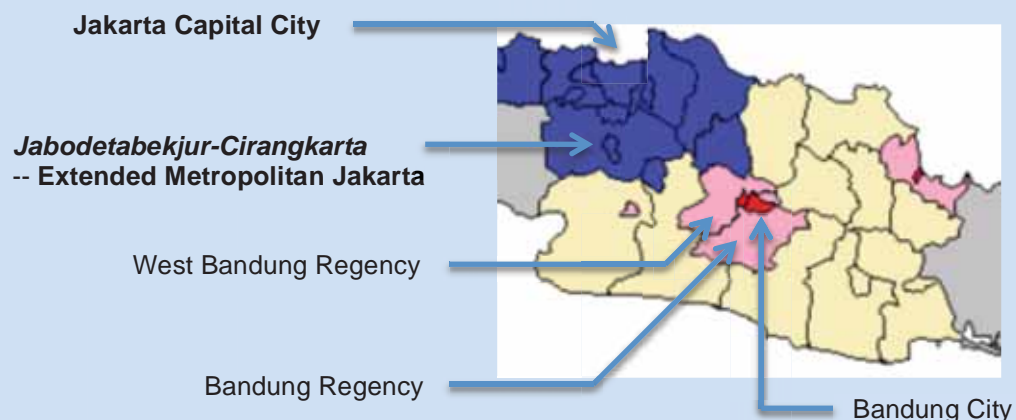
Since the 1980s, regencies of adjoining provinces had become part of Greater Jakarta to form the Urban Corridor. Literally, these external regencies had become suburbs of Jakarta bringing higher economic growth to the nation's Capital City.

It started as JABOTABEK—JA for Jakarta; BO for Bogor in Province West Java; TA for Tangerang in Province Banten; and BEK for Bekasi in Province West Java (total pop. 9.61m, 2010 Census).

In 1999, Greater Jakarta was extended to JABODETABEK, with DE for Depok City in Province West Java added (total pop. 27.96m, 2010 Census).

In 2011, Greater Jakarta was officially extended to JABODETABEKJUR, with the northern section of Cianjur Regency in Province West Java covering 4 Kecamatan, namely Sumaresmi, Pacet, Cipanas and Cugenang added (total pop. 28.34m, 2010 Census).

The extended metropolitan area of Jakarta known as JABODETABEKJUR—CIRANGKARTA is now being adopted for the definition of Greater Jakarta. CI for Cilegon and RANG for Serang are the municipalities in Serang Regency in Province Banten, plus KAR for Karawang Regency and TA for Purwakarta Regency, both of which are in Province West Java (total pop. 33.67m, 2010 Census). As Purwakarta Regency shares the northern boundary and northern Cianjur shares with the western boundary respectively with Greater Bandung, the huge Urban Corridor stretching from Serang in the west linking through Jakarta to Purwakarta and Cianjur adjacent to Greater Bandung in West Java gives enormous economic advantage to Jakarta. In view of this, the City of Bandung must rapidly transform for the better. JABODETABEKJUR—CIRANGKARTA is marked in blue.



3. West Java Regional Economic Corridor—A Project Indonesia Initiative involving CAEDZ

CAEDZ of the USA was commissioned by the Government of Indonesia to “develop an economic re-engineering plan to implement [the then] President *Yudhoyono’s* Vision for Change. Today this initiative is the largest climate change initiative project in the world, an economic re-engineering development to overcome the physical, social and policy obstacles to improve economic, environment, and social conditions.”



West Java Regional Economic Corridor linking Greater Bandung Regency (Bandung Regency + West Bandung Regency), Sumedang Regency, Majalengka Regency with Cirebon Regency at the Java Sea
 CAEDZ compares the Proposed Regional Economic Corridor with the Silicon Valley of California

West Java Regional Economic Corridor		Silicon Valley, California	
West Java Province	55,390 km sq	State of California	423,970 km sq
West Java’s Population	40 million	California’s Population	37 million
Colleges & Universities	250	Colleges & Universities	200
Economy	Largest in Indonesia	Economy	Largest in the USA
Land Use/Utilization	63% Agriculture	Land Use/Utilization	60% Agriculture
Economic Corridor Area	7,200 km sq	Silicon Valley Area	6,539 km sq
Regency/County	Cirebon	Regency/County	Alameda
	Greater Bandung		San Francisco
	Majalengka		San Mateo
	Sumedang		Santa Clara
Population of Corridor	10 million	Population of Valley	8 million

** This proposal would have significant influence on the conceptual planning of Bandung Teknopolis. Eds*

4. 5 reasons why Mayor Ridwan Kamil thinks he will succeed in transforming the City of Bandung into a great tech city – which could become the Silicon Valley of Indonesia

During the Mayors' Caucus held in conjunction with the 24th EAROPH 2014 World Congress in Jakarta on 11 August 2014, the time given to Mayor Ridwan Kamil was too short to unfold the details of his great plan for the City of Bandung. However, over 2 and a half-months before, in the same city, he gave a talk on his vision for Bandung. He gave 5 reasons why he would succeed in transforming Bandung into a great Teknopolis, which could become the Silicon Valley of Indonesia. A popular journalist Enricko Lukman (with 584 followers) was there and he filed his report at www.techinasia.com/enricko/. Here is a brief summary of it:

(1) Bandung has ample human resources for tech companies

Greater Bandung has 8 million residents. Out of the Bandung City's population of 2.4 million, 60% are below the age of 40. As a Tweeter user-base, Bandung is currently the sixth largest in Indonesia. The city also has 80 institutions of higher learning and its Bandung Institute of Technology (*Institut Teknologi Bandung* ITB) is the nation's biggest tech university. The young people here have many talents and will be good users for any tech companies setting up here. The tech companies do appreciate that the minimum wage here is lower than that in Jakarta.

(2) Bandung is start-up friendly

Being an entrepreneur himself, the Mayor understands the difficulties that start-ups can face as he began by using an abandoned building as his first-year office with free rental to reduce cost. Though not yet official, his city government is now working on various incentive programs, such as lower taxes, to help start-ups in Bandung. He cited many notable start-ups that are doing well now in Bandung, such as: Agate Studio, Digital Happiness, Nightspade, Tinker Games, Dycode, Walden Global Services and Urbanindo. Big operators such as Telkom's Bandung Digital Valley, women-focused tech community IDGeekGirls, and Bandung tech community FOWAB are already operating here.

(3) The government of Bandung is very supportive of tech initiatives

Ever since he became the Mayor some 8 months ago, he has made significant changes to the government's attitude towards tech use. He has fully incorporated the 5 'smart city' strategies in the city government's on-going policy: tech infrastructure, tech-oriented governance, open governance, empowerment and "Teknopolis".

Although Bandung has now 5,000 free Wifi hotspots, the city government is now increasing it to 40,000, hopefully by end of 2014. The government is now preparing the setting up of "the Google of Bandung public services", so that the people here can access a wide range of public services online. This will increase transparency and accountability and will definitely minimize corruption while increasing efficiency at least cost.

Recently, his city government has successfully developed an on-line solution with Indonesia's biggest information and communication company, Telkom, to develop the e-Puskesmas. With this, the government can now operate management of information system for health practitioners on-line. In the same vein, the city government is also using a student-created database to showcase Bandung's land assets.

(4) The City of Bandung is becoming Indonesia's Silicon Valley

Bandung has limited natural resources, but like Singapore, it has the creative power of human resources. As the old CBD of Bandung is extremely congested, overpopulated and polluted, it is now creating a new CBD in the Development District of Gedebage in southeast Bandung. This has provided the opportunity for the Mayor and his government to create this new CBD into a Teknopolis on the 800-hectares of a combination of farmlands and wetlands. Mayor Kamil believes that this will be the Silicon Valley of Indonesia. The total investment for this project is estimated at around US\$800 million and the city government is now negotiating with a number of interested parties to realize this important development.

The Mayor announced that the US-based aeroplane component manufacturer UTC Aerospace Systems is interested in the Teknopolis project and will invest up to IDR 9 trillion (or US\$ 782 million). The US ambassador in Indonesia, Robert Blake, is now working closely with Mayor Kamil to realize this investment.

(5) Good food, good weather

Tourists and visitors from around the world love the City of Bandung for its wide range of delicious food and plenty of fashion boutiques for shopping, while the climate here is cool all year round due to its high altitude. Mayor Kamil agrees it is apt for Bandung to be dubbed as the “Parijs Van Java” or “Paris of Java”.

He reveals that this year Bandung has been voted the No. 1 Culinary Destination of Indonesia. He also reveals that the “Healthy City” Award has been bestowed on Bandung by the Ministry of Health, Indonesia for its efforts in recycling household garbage into manure compost for farming and other green programs. Bandung has also been named as one of Asia’s most creative cities. (See <http://creativeconomy.britishcouncil.org/cultural-leadership/casestudies/bandung-inspirational-example-asian0creatively/>).

- Eds.

Final remarks from the Editors of the EAROPH-Australia e-Bulletin

- If you are interested, you may download The City of Bandung and Review of Bandung Spatial Planning Strategies in 2005, which also includes the Review of Bandung 2013 Spatial Planning Strategies. The link is: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28872420/The-City-of-Bandung-and-Review-of-Bandung-Spatial-Planning-Strategies-in-2005>. From this review by Gunawan Tanuwidjaja—MSc. Environmental Management (NUS), S.T. (ITB), Urban Planner & Researcher—you will be able to see why Mayor Ridwan Kamil and his city government opted to create a new CBD at Gedebage for the Teknopolis while focusing the old CBD for Arts, Culture and Tourism.
- According to reports by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), Indonesia’s Middle-Class and Affluent Consumers (MAC) now stands at around 74 million people, but is rising fast. By 2020, this number will be double to about 141 million. After that some 8-9 million people will be added to the middle class each year. If you are interested to know more, log on to the bcg.perspectives website and click on the report “Indonesia’s Rising Middle-Class and Affluent Consumers: Asia’s Next Big Opportunity”, March 05, 2013 by Vaishali Rastogi, et al. There are 9 reports altogether, at the end of each report you can click on the title of the next. Do read them all to get the whole perspective. Enjoy.
- Judging by Mayor Ridwan Kamil’s success in so many Asian countries as an urban design expert, and not just in Indonesia, he has the professional capacity to transform the City of Bandung as per his exciting vision. This EAROPH eBulletin will keenly observe his progress. We wish him the very best, looking forward to welcoming him to the EAROPH family. (We trust EAROPH-Indonesia will invite Mayor Ridwan Kamil of Bandung and Mayor Tri Rismaharini of Surabaya to join EAROPH.)

End of Report

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