



Melbourne – A Cycling City

"The City of Melbourne is committed to becoming a cycling city, with a safe and easy bicycle network for cyclists of all ages and abilities."

Looking at Melbourne's successful modal shift to cycling, Lord Mayor Robert Doyle shares his advice for other city mayors who are looking to do the same for their cities in CLC's interview at the WORLD CITIES SUMMIT 2014. [Hear more](#)



Urbanisation of Culture-Rich Cape Town



How did Cape Town use design to address new challenges, integrate solutions with historical elements, and at the same time manage social divisions?

Hear from Her Worship Patricia De Lille, Executive Mayor of Cape Town, in CLC's interview at the WORLD CITIES SUMMIT 2014. [Hear more](#)

Good Governance Does Not Mean Populism

How do you lead a city that is focused on improving its people's lives? Hear from Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, in CLC's interview at the WORLD CITIES SUMMIT (WCS) 2014, on her thoughts about the WCS Young Leaders Symposium. [Hear more](#)



'EDGE' to Korea



Over the last few decades, South Korea has undergone rapid transformation in terms of its political, industrial and social development. What innovative strategies did it implement that helped propel these changes? As part of the three-week Executive Development and Growth Exchange (EDGE)* programme with CLC, 32 participants shared key takeaways from their overseas study trip to Seoul and Incheon.

Political leadership from visionary mayors served as a catalyst for change and inspiration for the people. Under the leadership of former Seoul Mayor Lee Myung Bak, bold projects such as the restoration of Cheonggycheon stream and the addition of rapid transit buses to the city's transportation system were implemented.

In Seoul's latest Master Plan (Seoul Urban Plan 2030), Mayor Park Won-soon has directed an entirely different approach to its preparation. A citizen-centric, as opposed to the usual expert-centric, approach was taken. Citizen groups were invited to various community engagement discussions where they were consulted on the plans, strategies and outcomes by the Seoul Institute and the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Ideas such as a strong pedestrian focus in the planning of streets and increasing social spending were raised.

Samsung – South Korea's largest business conglomerate – accounted for 27% of Korea's GDP and 25% of its exports in 2013. Samsung is also responsible for a significant number of residential apartments with the brand name "Raemian", with smart technologies such as home automation systems. Some of Samsung's more notable projects include the Incheon Grand Bridge, Petronas Twin Towers and the Taipei 101 Financial Centre. Samsung shared its strong commitment to be the "initiator of innovation" in Korea with the delegation. Due to their significant presence in the Korean domestic market, there is a strong pressure for the company to keep up the Korean economy. Thus, there is a "constant crisis consciousness" which permeates throughout the company, leading to constant innovation and improvements. Samsung is not only one of the main trendsetters worldwide but also a model for smaller companies in Korea in terms of their new innovative technologies and processes.

**EDGE programme is conducted twice a year for promising mid-level officers slated for the Public Sector Leadership Programme. As part of the second run of the 2014 programme, participants went on a study trip to Korea to understand and learn about their experience in urban development.*

CLC Walk & Roll Challenge

The "Active Mobility" research done by the CLC and the Urban Land Institute (ULI) with renowned Danish architect and urban designer Jan Gehl as advisor, shed light on the successful Danish Bike to Work campaign. With the support of companies as well as municipality authorities and the media, the campaign has resulted in 35% of its participants reporting a greater inclination to cycle.



Seeing how such campaigns could offer alternatives to congested roads and heavy traffic in public transportation during peak hours as well as promote a healthy lifestyle, the Centre was inspired to try out a similar programme in Singapore, starting on a small scale to first gauge responses and feasibilities in a local environment.

The "CLC Walk & Roll Challenge" was launched on 7 July, for a period of seven weeks till 31 August 2014, to get CLC staff to think of more sustainable alternatives to get to work, and have fun along the way. Responses to this initiative have

been good with the three different teams in CLC competing to be the winner. Staff also had the opportunity to plan their routes and discuss potential issues with experienced riders before embarking on their journey. Many also learnt about the use of different smartphone applications to report their trip distances and to note the amount of calories burnt per journey.

The Centre is keen to share our experiences with interested organisations who are looking to promote active mobility at their workplace.

Hopes and Dreams for Indonesia



Eighty undergraduates and lecturers from the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia were treated to a lecture on Singapore's developmental story and a guided tour of the Singapore City Gallery in August, hosted by the CLC. Mindful of Indonesia's urbanisation pressures with its population currently at 250 million and an urbanisation

growth rate of 2.45% annually, the students posed thoughtful questions ranging from the safeguarding of industrial land to reclamation and waste disposal. The delegation's four-day study programme also included visits to the Housing and Development Board, the Land Transport Authority and the Future Cities Laboratory.

The Centre posed some questions to get the students thinking about what kind of future plans they would like to see in Indonesia and we highlight some interesting responses below.

As a planner, are there any cities you look to as models for development? Which ones and why?

I look to Tokyo as a model for development as both Tokyo and Indonesia share the same natural environmental threats like tsunami and earthquake. Tokyo has a smart disaster management system and has stringent tests on the quality of its buildings. Indonesia can learn some environmental resilience strategies from them.

– I Made Jaya Wisnawa Putra

Learning from Singapore's development, what do you think are the three key areas that Indonesia should prioritise for in its plans?

1) Human development – Indonesia needs to build up its community of skilled workforce so that all sectors (e.g., financial, health, education, industry, etc.) can progress effectively.

2) Balanced infrastructure development in Indonesia cities – Today, infrastructure development is unequal in all cities in the country, with most attention focused on Java island. Many cities outside Java island are left behind in development.

3) Good governance – The Indonesia government should improve on its transparency on the use of funds and be more accountable to its people.

– Febrian Dwi Putra

Do you think higher density is the right approach for developing cities?

With limited land available in a city that grows in population and migrant workers, going vertical is definitely the best solution. However, not all developing cities can adopt this strategy as there are several environmental constraints such as land stability and natural disasters to consider.

– Iwan Suharyanto, S.T., M.Sc.



Yokohama's liveability, competitiveness and identity declined historically when it became an extension of Tokyo and waterfront industries divided, polluted and congested the city centre. Mayor Fumiko Hayashi explains how "Minato Mirai 21" revitalised the area, resulting in Yokohama receiving a LEE KUAN YEW WORLD CITY PRIZE Special Mention in 2014

Read the URBAN SOLUTIONS case study [here](#).



For years, littering has contaminated Singapore's waterways – the chief source of its drinking water. The Waterways Watch Society, an independent organisation of volunteers, is determined to raise awareness of the problem and to build a culture of environmentally responsible behaviour. Eugene Heng, the Society's Chairman, explains how they do this.

Read the URBAN SOLUTIONS case study [here](#).

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