

A Scoping Review For SDG 16 And SDGs' Socioeconomic Targets: The Need Of Nurturing A Responsive City For Sustainable Urban Communities In Asian Megacities

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Outline of Presentation



As part of efforts in achieving sustainable urban communities at Asian Megacities, local governments in those cities have been implementing smart cities. This article addresses a new term of responsive city using scoping review to attest the implementation of smart city at Asian megacities for its sustainable urban communities deriving from SDGs 16 and socioeconomic targets.

Introduction



- The responsive city was addressed by Stephen Goldsmith. In here, city officials can work faster and creatively to resolve development issues when their jobs are defined as **problem solving rather than rule following** (Goldsmith and Crawford, 2014).
- Practising city based data platform, the responsive city has a prerequisite which **effective bureaucracy** goes hand in hand with **civic engagement** on digital technology.
- The responsive city and its supporting elements **pioneered Sustainable Development Goals implementation** at local level thus it can be beneficial for other local governments and the public.
- In doing so, the application of the responsive city's experience will be corresponded to **urban policy and communities in Asian megacities** with a scoping review approach.
- Megacities are chosen due to the rising of their chronic problem in **planning and managing urban problems** therefore this in turn implicates in **inconclusive economic, spatial problem, and lack of urban services** (Yeung, 2009).

Literature Review



Megacities face rapid urbanization

- A megacity is defined in terms of metropolitan population size and consists of at least 10 million (Brennan and Richardson, 1989; Yeung, 2009).
- Most of megacities: Asia and Africa (Lagos, Dhaka, Karachi, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, and Delhi as well as Tokyo-developed countries)
- Megacity is usually primate city or national capital of a country that has strong economic leverage, but the standard of living and the quality of life are problematic which needs to resolve.
- A group of academia had strongly posited **the smart city as a strategy to mitigate the problems generated by the urban population growth and rapid urbanization** (Chourabi et al., 2012).

Smart City harnesses Public Value

- Public value should be the final goal of a smarter city, but it has prerequisites where all projects and initiatives would be addressed to the citizens (Moore, 1995; Sorrention and Niehaves, 2010). Public value is a complex idea as it includes different dimensions as follow:

Economic and
social values

Different
stakeholders

Needs and Priorities

- Public value requires the strategic triangle comprises of strategic goals and values, the authorising environment, and the operational capability. It can be used as analytical framework in bridging smart city and responsive city as well as framing sustainable urban communities.

Methodology and Research Questions

Methodology is scoping review:

- Comprising a further type of literature review, yet until recently much less emphasis has been placed on the scoping study as a technique to 'map' relevant literature in the field of interest (Arksey and O'Malley, 2005)
- The scoping review technique was conducted in literature databases for 10 Asian Megacities. It is supported by applying a master table consists of article details, corresponding method, policy initiatives related sustainable urban communities, and its conclusion.
- The strength of a scoping review is in its ability to condense large amounts of material and guide the direction of future research including more comprehensive analyses of the quality of relevant methods (Weiss et al., 2018; Levac et al., 2010; Arksey and O'Malley, 2005).

Research Questions:

- What is known from the existing research about the applicability of the responsive city on sustainable urban communities in eight Asian megacities?
- What is known from the existing research about the implementation of smart city affecting sustainable urban communities in eight Asian megacities?
- How does the responsive city differ and match with smart city implementing in the sustainable urban communities in the Asian megacities?

Findings and Discussion

The Sorting Process

Database Search Results: 406 studies included



Sorting: 100 studies included
306 studies removed



Reading of full text: 25 studies
75 studies removed



Included in review: 12 studies
13 studies removed

- Smart cities: ↑ sustainable urban communities < stakeholders collaboration + computerised systems (Hall, 2000).
- In country level, the development of smart cities in China since 2009 is attributed as = government + private sectors, but in the future that government: standardization, law making, and arrangement (Li, 2015). = with Children's Optimal Health, albeit legislation is not addressed in the responsive city.
- In Greece, cities = inadequate in implementing smart city > no cluster-hubs > which interconnect stakeholders to use data in comparison with Barcelona, Yokohama, and Dublin (Dimelli, 2016). > is dissimilar, stakeholders can utilize the available data in the book.
- Smart city ↑ public transparency at Korea's national level. = implemented in the book combating financial crime, frauds.
- E-commerce ↑ digital evaluations ↑ economic growth in SE. Asia (Kemp, 2018).
- Smart city → intrastate brain drain + redistribution skilled workers at high human capital cities (Winters, 2011).
- Smart government at local city rather than to a complex and multidimensional urban space (Alawadhi and School, 2013), however it is questionable as smart city has to tackle the urban complex issues.
- Smart city is associated with big data analytics at city whereas corporatization and neo-liberalisation of city management, possibilities of technological lock-in, and ethical issues regarding fidelity and security of the data

Findings and Discussion

- Some articles offered its relevance with the responsive city. Knowledge city goes in hand with the Urban Innovative Engine as this innovation can trigger renewal in cities that support knowledge city such as the library, the museum, the gate, the capital market, and the science park (Dvir, 2004).
- Informational city is deeply ingrained in the knowledge city which based on digital information and its network. Physical infrastructure is less important (Stock, 2011). The important question needs to be raised in here is that “How can we ensure that the concept of knowledge city we offered to citizens meet the citizens’ level of knowledge?”.
- Intriguingly, there is an article mentioning multifaceted sides of the smart concept from 5 countries. The similarities are that the smart concept are being established locally by national or local government. The stress on smarts entails is very different and open to policy conceptualization. The difference in some cases is **on the society or civic engagement** (Gil, 2013). The smart city on sustainable urban communities is implemented in Asian megacities, but has **deficiency of engagement with citizens**.
- This kind of technology can not serve as a guarantee for citizens involvement in the services. That is why strategies and operational capacity approach on civic engagement needed to be reoriented based on the **public value concept**. The public value concept can be drawn upon description and explanation in the responsive city.

Findings and Discussion

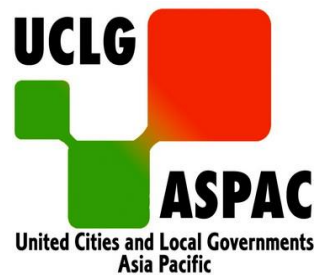
The Policy Map of Responsive City

Sector and Initiative	Local Government	Description of Initiative
Civic engagement Grade.DC.gov	District of Columbia/Washington DC, the Mayor's Office	The website allows people to talk to one another increasing their civic relationship.
Effective bureaucracy Health and Human Services (HHS) Connect	New York City Government, the Mayor's Office of Operations	HHS breaks information silos and enhance coordination among departments to be more effectively and efficiently.
Urban transport IdeaHub	New York City Government, Department of Transportation (DOT)	Working with DoT, IdeaHub garners new ideas that can save money and produce better services.
Women and child protection Child Services	Indiana State Government, Indiana State Department of Child Services	Indiana's child services department applied a change on data integration and more responsive caseworkers equipping with laptops and tablets.
Health policy Children's Optimal Health (COH)	Children's Optimal Health partnered with the Austin Independent School District, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at Houston School of Public Health, the Seton Family of Hospitals	This group has been initiated COH which successfully reduced the percentage of overweight and obese fourth-grade student.
Educational policy Mayor's Broadband Challenge	Chicago City Government/ the Mayor's Office	The initiative applying Wi-fi enhancement provide benefits. Those are included for school students where they can access internet for educational purposes.
Security protection Unusual Property Activity (UPAR)	New York City Government, the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics	The UPAR addressed for anticipating mortgage frauds in the city which had reached 150 cases in 2008.

Conclusion



- The smart city and the responsive city are similar in operational term and definition in public sphere and academic term. Both of them are different in their implementation due to the civic engagement lacking in the smart city.
- The existence of the civic engagement can be supported by the concept of public value. Performing integrative and stronger strategic urban planning at city government improves public value.
- Public value can be put as a central focus of smart city development emphasising on the rights, benefits, and prerogatives to which citizens should be entitled as well as the principles on which governments and policies should be based. This development can be supported with the policy map from the responsive city.
- The policy map on Asian megacities' sustainable urban communities is not available thus it can not be corresponded with the policy map from the responsive city.
- This research has not found out articles relating the responsive city, the smart city, and sustainable urban communities in the same occasion.



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