



Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Special Mentions

Innovation & Collaboration in Practice

Faced with the need to balance economic, cultural and environmental growth, while meeting the evolving needs of a diverse population, cities can no longer be solely managed by the state. **Yi Xuan Tan** explores how Hamburg, Kazan, Surabaya and Tokyo—awardees of the 2018 Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Special Mentions—have adopted innovative and collaborative approaches in their city development strategies.



Hamburg, Germany Revitalising the Waterfront

With its inner city densification strategy, Hamburg has successfully regenerated its waterfront from former derelict docklands into a dynamic mixed-used district for residential, commercial and recreational uses. This new HafenCity was driven by collaborations among urban planners, investors, academic professionals and citizens. The focus on built heritage since its planning stages gives the lively area a blend of tradition and modernity.



Restoring Green Spaces

Hamburg complements its public-private partnerships with the people's voices when dealing with traffic noise pollution and disconnected neighbourhoods. Extensive public consultation sessions gave rise to the creative solution of covering parts of the Autobahndeckel with parks and community gardens.



Regaining Spaces for Pedestrians and Public Transport

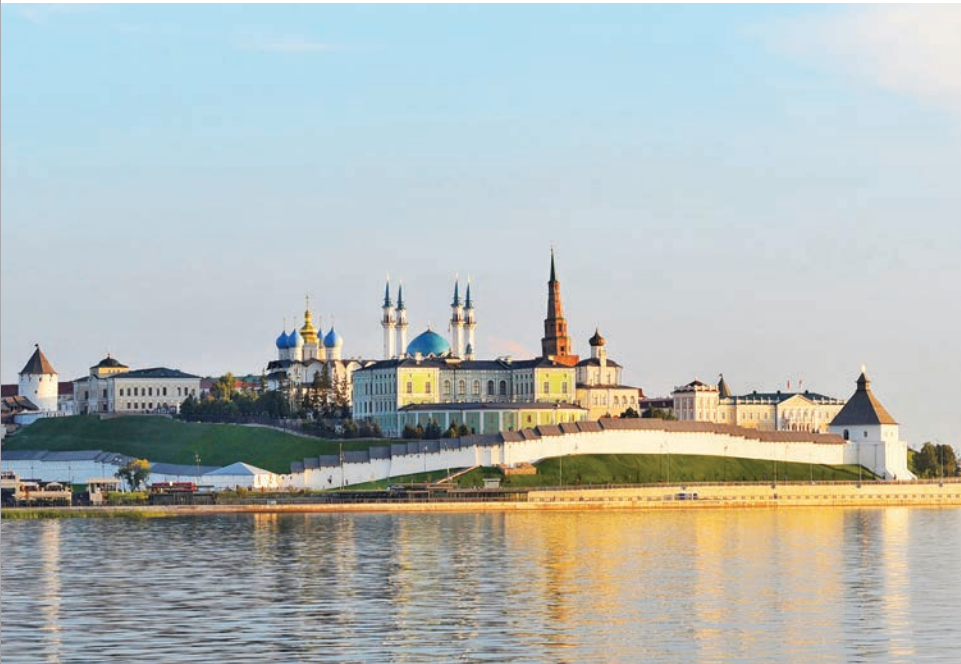
Commendable efforts were made to create a sustainable transport system through car-lite strategies that have been well received by the public. Public transport now plays a major role, with the rapid transit lines and bus services forming a complex network that enhances connectivity. Hamburg also prioritised footpaths and cycling routes to encourage pedestrianisation.



Kazan, Russian Federation

A City of Green and Blue

Kazan strives to improve the urban landscape through the integration of greenery and water. Through the partnership between the Kazan municipal authority and several private agencies, numerous river embankments such as those along Kazanka River and Bulak River have been developed, and the Lebyazhye Lake has also been rehabilitated. Today, the areas near these rivers are teeming with life.



A Cultural Hub

The Kazan Kremlin, a UNESCO World Heritage site where Orthodox churches and Islamic mosques stand alongside one another, epitomises the peaceful co-existence of religious communities in Kazan. Its Historic and Architecture Complex offers an open space for collaboration between the municipal state, religious groups, the non-governmental organisations and public to curate exhibitions and educational activities that promote cultural and religious appreciation among locals and tourists alike.



A Sporting Capital

By strategically leveraging international sporting events such as the 2013 Summer Universiade, 2015 FINA World Championships and 2018 FIFA World Cup, Kazan has successfully branded itself as the sporting capital of Russia. The staging of these events gave the initial impetus for the construction of new sporting infrastructure, offering more sporting facilities for its people after the events.



Surabaya, Indonesia

Greening the Kampung

Trees, bushes and flowers now line the streets of kampungs and adorn the houses, thanks to the residents' greening efforts and partnerships with the private sector to develop and maintain green spaces. With more than 100 parks and 20% of its land covered by green spaces, Surabaya offers its residents a cooler and more serene living environment.



Cleaning the Kampung

Since the early stages of the Kampung Improvement Programme, the municipal authorities have organised discussions with kampung residents to understand their needs and problems. The people have also been invited to give feedback on programme proposals. The programme successfully gathered strong community support to clean up the kampungs. Residents initiated the idea of using yellow and blue bins to differentiate the disposal of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes, as part of community-based waste management programmes.



An Economically Productive Kampung

The Kampung Unggulan (Prominent Kampung) and Pahlawan Ekonomi (Economic Heroes) programmes aim to promote home-based entrepreneurship to alleviate poverty and support the subsistence economy. With government support, residents are encouraged to set up small businesses, and housewives are especially empowered to improve their family's economic conditions. The private sector is also involved, by providing residents with professional training to improve production and promotion of products. Today, nearly 70% of dwellings have their own businesses, ranging from food stalls to tailoring shops and beauty salons.



Tokyo, Japan

Enlivening Business Districts

Strong public-private partnership enables the city government to tap the private sector's expertise for urban improvement projects. The Otemachi-Marunouchi-Yurakucho District is emblematic of how the private sector strives to balance profits and citizens' social benefits by introducing retail and cultural spaces into the lower floors of office buildings, and creating more entertainment spaces along the streets. This has enlivened the business districts, transforming them into inclusive spaces for different users.



Ensuring Public Transport Efficiency

The Tokyo government and the private sector have continually invested in public transport infrastructure over six decades to ensure train efficiency and reliability. With limited subsidies from the government, the private train companies make innovative use of space within transit stations by diversifying into a range of retail and commercial businesses. This not only ensures sustainability of profits, but also generates social benefits for citizens.



Towards a Socially Inclusive City

Tokyo is working towards becoming a “Safe”, “Diverse” and “Smart” city by 2020. In line with its hosting of the 2020 Paralympic Games, Tokyo is stepping up its barrier-free efforts to become a socially inclusive city for everyone, including the handicapped and the elderly.