©2026 author(s)
Vol.10, No. 2, pp. 221-234.
DOI: 10.32788/ijir.v10i1.802

LOCALIZING GLOBAL URBAN AGENDAS: IMPLEMENTING SDG 11 AND THE ASEAN SMART CITIES NETWORK IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

Khairunnisa Simbolon
Jurusan Hubungan Internasional
Universitas Lampung
Lampung, Indonesia
khairunnisa.simbolon@fisip.unila.ac.id

Indra Jaya Wiranata
Jurusan Hubungan Internasional
Universitas Lampung
Lampung, Indonesia
indra.jayawiranata@fisip.unila.ac.id

INFO ARTIKEL
Article History

Received
28 November 2025

Revised
20 Auguts 2026

Accepted
22 August 2026

Kata Kunci:
ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN); Bandar Lampung; bias teknologi; fragmentasi kebijakan; Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 11 (TPB 11)

Keywords*:*
ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN); Bandar Lampung; tech-bias; policy fragmentation; Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11).

Abstrak
Studi ini menganalisis bagaimana norma perkotaan global, khususnya TPB 11 dan ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN), diadopsi dan diinternalisasi ke dalam struktur kebijakan Kota Bandar Lampung. Menerapkan modifikasi *Norm Localization Theory* dari Amitav Acharya menjadi pendekatan kelembagaan berbasis instrumen, penelitian ini menelusuri interaksi antara subjek kelembagaan (instansi birokrasi) dan objek kebijakan (dokumen perencanaan, regulasi, dan platform digital). Data dikumpulkan melalui analisis dokumen dan wawancara institusional. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa adopsi norma terutama didorong oleh kepatuhan vertikal terhadap mandat pemerintah pusat, bukan inisiatif lokal. Melalui mekanisme penerjemahan (*translation*), pencangkokan (*grafting*), dan pembangunan keselarasan (*congruence building*), birokrasi daerah berhasil memproyeksikan citra modernisasi digital. Namun, seleksi struktural (*structural selection*) memicu fragmentasi kebijakan dan bias teknologi (*tech-bias*), di mana efisiensi administrasi digital diprioritaskan sementara keberlanjutan fisik-spasial tertinggal. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa di kota-kota sekunder, lokalisasi norma cenderung menghasilkan internalisasi selektif yang mereduksi konsep kota cerdas dan inklusif sekadar menjadi digitalisasi layanan birokrasi

Abstract
This study examines how global urban norms, particularly SDG 11 and the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN), are adopted and internalized within the policy structures of Bandar Lampung City. By modifying Amitav Acharya's Norm Localization Theory into an instrument-based institutional approach, the study traces interactions between institutional subjects (bureaucratic agencies) and policy objects (planning documents, regulations, and digital platforms). Data were collected through document analysis and institutional interviews. Our findings show that norm adoption is primarily driven by vertical compliance with central government mandates rather than local initiatives. Through translation, grafting, and congruence building, local bureaucracies successfully project an image of digital modernization. However, structural selection triggers policy fragmentation and tech-bias, prioritizing digital administrative efficiency while physical-spatial sustainability remains underdeveloped. The study concludes that in secondary cities, norm localization is likely to produce selective internalization, reducing the concept of a smart and inclusive city to the mere digitalization of bureaucratic services.

ISSN: 2548-4109 electronic
ISSN: 2657-165X printed

INTRODUCTION

Global governance today is increasingly moving away from state-centric models toward multi-level frameworks that involve subnational actors (Affandi et al., 2024; Global Taskforce 2020; Leavesley et al., 2022). International norms, treaties, and sustainability targets are no longer limited to national diplomatic arenas. It may diffuse downward and take shape within local policy structures (UNDP, 2015; United Nations, 2023). This creates a kind of spatial paradox, as global agendas are designed to apply universally. Yet their actual effectiveness, legitimacy, and implementation depend heavily on local conditions that are often limited by institutional capacity, political contestation, and scarce resources (Corbett & Mellouli, 2017; Lee, Babcock, Pham, Bui, & Kang, 2023). Therefore, international norms are rarely adopted at the subnational level with simple, linear replication. According to Acharya (2004), norm implementation is a complex process shaped by policy translation, institutional adaptation, and local capacity, which ultimately determine how norms are adopted (Acharya, 2004).

This tension between universal mandates and local implementation is clearly visible in the global urban agenda. At the international level, Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11) calls for inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities by fulfilling basic physical rights and spatial justice (The Global Goals, 2025; United Nations, 2015). At the regional level, this agenda is reinforced by the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN), which focuses on technological integration, digital infrastructure, and data-driven urban governance (ASEAN, 2018; Crumpton, Wongthanavasu, Kamnuansilpa, Draper, & Bialobrzeski, 2021). However, the application of these two norms together becomes especially difficult in secondary cities like Bandar Lampung (Afriani, Wahyuddin, & Perdana, 2022; Sulistyaningsih, Purnama, & Kulsum, 2023). Unlike major metropolitan cities, secondary cities commonly face serious structural dilemmas. These secondary cities are expected to meet global standards while also dealing with limited fiscal capacity, heavily rely on central government transfers, and uneven digital infrastructure (Kanaev & Fedorenko, 2023; World Economic Forum, 2025).

As a strategic secondary city in Indonesia, Bandar Lampung illustrates exactly these structural constraints (Localise

SDGs Indonesia, 2024; Handayani, Syafaruddin, & Muflihah, 2021). Demographically, as the main southern entry point to Sumatra, Bandar Lampung experiences rapid population growth and spatial expansion. These problems put heavy pressure on basic municipal services, housing, and sanitation infrastructure (Localise SDGs Indonesia, 2024). The city has a rising Human Development Index from 72.48 to 79.86 and improving gender inequality figures (BPS, 2024b), but its municipal budget remains limited and largely reliant on central government transfers. This gap creates a difficult policy situation, including the fact that the city government is legally required to show compliance with national directives on global targets, while having to work within tight local financial and technical limits.

Previous research has discussed the conceptual value of global urban frameworks (De Jonge, 2023; Fathun, 2023), but most of this literature still focuses on macro-level political discourse or surface-level compliance assessments. Important empirical questions continue about how municipal policy instruments actually filter and reshape these norms during implementation of the norm. Research in comparable urban settings points to diverse localization patterns. Simatupang (2023), for example, revealed that digital-literacy gaps and administrative silos are obstacles to smart governance in Medan (Simatupang, 2023), while Jose et al. (2022) explained how top-down implementation frameworks often widen capacity gaps between primary and secondary cities across ASEAN (Jose, Katigbak, & Credo, 2022). In Bandar Lampung, early findings point to a fragmented pattern, which is basic physical-rights programs such as substandard housing rehabilitation (Nurkhomariyah, 2025) are run as separate social assistance projects by individual departments, disconnected from the city's flagship digital transformation initiatives (Febri, 2021; Shafira, Rudiana, & Idil, 2023).

To address this empirical and theoretical gap, this study looks at the institutional mechanisms through which international urban agendas are implemented by subnational policy systems. We ask how international norms, particularly SDG 11 and the ASCN, are adopted and internalized into inclusive and smart urban governance policies in Bandar Lampung, given its specific socio-economic and demographic constraints? Applying a modified version of Amitav Acharya's (2004) Norm Localization Theory, operationalized through an

instrument-based approach (policy translation, norm grafting, congruence building, and structural selection), this paper examines the dynamic relationship between institutional subjects and policy objects. Theoretically, the study contributes to the global-local nexus literature by showing how secondary cities process complex international norms. Practically, it helps explain the roots of policy fragmentation and "tech-bias," in which digital modernization is prioritized to demonstrate administrative compliance while spatial justice concerns are pushed aside.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To explain how international urban agendas are absorbed and put into practice at the subnational level, this study draws on and modifies Amitav Acharya's (2004) Norm Localization Theory. In classical International Relations (IR) scholarship, norm localization describes the process through which local actors reinterpret and reconstruct foreign or universal ideas so that they fit local ways of thinking, institutional structures, and political realities (Acharya, 2004). To avoid reducing the analysis to individual psychology or behavior, however, this study reworks Acharya's framework into an institution-based, instrument-focused approach.

Rather than treating localization as a subjective process taking place in the minds of individual policymakers, this study frames it as an institutional mechanism shaped by the interaction between Institutional Subjects bureaucratic agencies and collective policy actors and Policy Objects, namely statutory regulations, planning documents, digital platforms, and program-level interventions.

This modified framework breaks the localization process down into four institutional mechanisms that occur in sequence but also overlap with one another:
(1) Policy Translation: the foundational mechanism through which abstract, universal international norms (SDG 11/ASCN) are linguistically and procedurally converted into local regulatory instruments, including the RPJMD, Perwali, and RAD-SDGs, by municipal planning bodies such as BAPPEDA (Acharya, 2004; Localise SDGS UCLG ASPAC-APEKSI, 2024). At the national level, this translation begins with Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022 on SDG implementation, which is then carried down locally through instruments such as the Mayoral Decision establishing the Smart City Council and the Mayoral Regulation on the

Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE); (2) Norm Grafting: the institutional process of embedding new policy mandates into existing administrative routines, producing operational tools such as digital public service platforms (e.g., *PERMEN MANIS*) run by technical agencies like Diskominfo (Acharya, 2004; Disdukcapil Bandar Lampung, 2025; Febri, 2021); (3) Congruence Building**:** the process by which institutional actors actively construct and demonstrate alignment between global normative indicators and local policy performance, such as HDI, GII, and rates of digital service adoption (Acharya, 2004; BPS, 2024a); (4) Structural Selection: the uneven filtering of norm components and their institutional "survival" during implementation under fiscal constraints. Digital initiatives that are relatively easy to operationalize tend to be prioritized (*Tech-Bias*), while resource-intensive efforts such as physical infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and public safety are sidelined or left fragmented (Acharya, 2004; Nurkhomariyah, 2025; Handayani et al., 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative, single-case research design (Bryman, 2012) to examine how SDG 11 and the ASCN are localized in Bandar Lampung. To minimize subjective behavioral bias, the research relies on an instrument-based institutional approach that traces the dynamic interaction between Institutional Subjects (municipal agencies) and Policy Objects (regulations, planning documents, digital software, and budget allocations).

Data were gathered through document analysis and semi-structured interviews with key informants in Bandar Lampung, covering two main sources:

Documentary data (Policy Objects): statutory planning documents (RPJMD 2021–2026, RAD-SDGs), Mayoral Regulations on the Smart City Master Plan, municipal budget reports (APBD), provincial regulatory decrees (Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung, 2022), and digital public service application modules (Disdukcapil Bandar Lampung, 2025; Gallery siKAM, 2025; PPID Lampung, 2022).

Institutional interviews (Institutional Subjects): purposive interviews with key administrative actors in their official capacities, including planning officers at BAPPEDA, technical leads at Diskominfo, members of the SPBE team, and program heads from relevant line departments (Housing, Social Affairs, and Environment).

The data were cross-checked through triangulation and analyzed using qualitative coding built around the four mechanisms of Amitav Acharya's (2004) Norm Localization Theory: policy translation (mapping global mandates onto local planning), norm grafting (evaluating digital public service modules), congruence building (examining macro-level indicators such as HDI/GII), and structural selection (comparing budget allocations between digital applications and physical, spatial-justice projects).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents empirical findings on how SDG 11 and the ASEAN ASCN are localized in Bandar Lampung, using an instrument-based adaptation of Amitav Acharya's (2004) Norm Localization Theory. To show systematically how global urban mandates are decoded, filtered, and implemented, the discussion follows the interaction between Institutional Subjects (municipal planning bodies, technical departments, and sectoral line agencies) and Policy Objects (statutory plans, regulatory decrees, digital software, and budget allocations). By tracing this structural relationship, the section shows how vertical compliance pressure from the center and local fiscal constraints combine to drive the adoption of global agendas, ultimately producing significant policy fragmentation and an administrative "tech-bias" that favors digital service performance over spatial justice and physical infrastructure development.

Pre-Localization Context: Subnational Fiscal Constraints, Demographics, and Vertical Pressures in Bandar Lampung

The adoption of international urban norms in Bandar Lampung does not happen in an institutional vacuum; it takes place against a very specific sociological, fiscal, and administrative backdrop. Geographically and demographically, as the main southern gateway to Sumatra, the city faces rapid population inflow and spatial expansion. With open unemployment hovering around 7.01 percent (BPS, 2025) and dense informal settlements along the coast, demand for basic infrastructure keeps rising, particularly for clean water, sanitation, and flood mitigation (Localise SDGs Indonesia, 2024; Nurkhomariyah, 2025)

In terms of fiscal capacity, Bandar Lampung faces the kind of severe structural constraints typical of secondary cities (Afriani et al., 2022). Its municipal budget

(*APBD*) depends heavily on intergovernmental transfers from the central government, which leaves very little discretionary local revenue (*PAD*) available for long-term spatial infrastructure investment. Despite these fiscal limits, the local bureaucracy shows a fairly strong baseline capacity to absorb new norms, reflected in a Human Development Index (HDI) that has risen steadily from 72.48 to 79.86 and an improving Gender Inequality Index (GII) (BPS, 2024b).

Importantly, the main driver behind the integration of SDG 11 and the ASCN into Bandar Lampung's local agenda was compliance with directives from above, rather than initiative originating at the subnational level (Affandi et al., 2024; ASEAN, 2018). National regulations, specifically Presidential Regulation (*Perpres*) No. 111/2022 on SDG Implementation and the Ministerial Regulation on Minimum Service Standards (*SPM*), legally required the municipal government to mainstream global indicators into local planning. This pre-localization stage therefore set up a top-down compliance dynamic, in which subnational administrative bodies were required to align municipal priorities with national directives under central government oversight.

Institutionalizing Norm Localization in Bandar Lampung: Interplay of Institutional Subjects and Policy Objects

The actual internalization of SDG 11 and ASCN norms into Bandar Lampung's governance system depends on a multi-agency administrative apparatus. In this process, Institutional Subjects bureaucratic agencies acting within their legal mandates process, deploy, and filter Policy Objects, namely statutory regulations, digital application platforms, statistical datasets, and budget allocations. Rather than working as one unified system, this institutional interaction plays out across four distinct mechanisms: Policy Translation, Norm Grafting, Congruence Building, and Structural Selection.

Policy Translation: Legal Standardization of SDG 11 in RPJMD and Smart City Regulations

In the initial phase of localization, abstract global discourse was translated into something the local bureaucracy could actually work with. The Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Bandar Lampung acted as the main translating body, given its regulatory authority.

BAPPEDA translated universal concepts such as "inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities" (SDG 11) and "digital urban governance" (ASCN) into formal local planning instruments, including the Medium-Term Local Development Plan (*RPJMD 2021–2026*) and the six pillars of the Smart City Master Plan (Mustauridah, 2024). Through these instruments, global discourse on smart and sustainable cities was reframed into a local narrative centered on "public service efficiency and administrative convenience" (Handayani et al., 2021). By embedding these norms into the *RPJMD*, the global agenda gained legal standing and secured a place in the local budget nomenclature.

Norm Grafting: Administrative Modernization via Digital Platforms (PERMEN MANIS and SiGajah)

After formal regulatory translation, localization continued through norm grafting, attaching elements of the new norms onto existing operational structures. The Department of Communication and Information (Diskominfo), together with technical agencies such as Disdukcapil, carried out this mechanism on the ground.

Instead of overhauling the municipal apparatus, technical agencies grafted ASCN objectives onto the system by rolling out digital platforms for public services, such as *PERMEN MANIS* (Convenient and Practical Electronic Public Services) (Disdukcapil Bandar Lampung, 2025; Febri, 2021; Shafira et al., 2023), and regional economic/employment portals such as *SiGajah* and *Gallery SIKAM* (Gallery siKAM, 2025; PPID Lampung, 2022). Conventional administrative functions at the agency and district level were fitted with digital modules on top of existing routines. Through this grafting process, the local bureaucracy managed to project a modernized, ASCN-aligned urban image quickly and cheaply, without triggering organizational resistance or requiring a structural overhaul.

Congruence Building: Aligning Macro Metrics (HDI and GII) with Global Indicators

Internalizing norms also requires building institutional legitimacy by showing that international targets and local achievements are aligned. Cross-sectoral coordination teams worked with macro-level performance data, tracking, among other

things, the falling Gender Inequality Index (GII) alongside the expanding coverage of digital public services (BPS, 2024b). These local achievements were then curated and mapped onto the qualitative indicators of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 11 (Inclusive Cities) (Global Taskforce, 2020). Through this kind of symbolic alignment and indicator framing, the municipal government constructed a narrative of congruence signaling to central authorities and external stakeholders that the city's development trajectory was fully in line with global inclusivity values.

Structural Selection: Asymmetrical Resource Allocation and Sidelining Spatial Justice

The localization process reaches a critical point at the structural selection stage, where the local policy system decides which indicators get prioritized and which get pushed aside. ASCN-aligned digital programs run by Diskominfo moved forward quickly, largely because their results were highly visible and politically convenient.

By contrast, the line departments responsible for physical infrastructure and social welfare tended to work in isolation from one another. Basic physical-rights programs under their authority, such as substandard housing rehabilitation (*bedah rumah*) (Nurkhomariyah, 2025), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) provision, slum upgrading, and environmental management, were carried out in a fragmented way. These programs, even though central to spatial justice and urban sustainability, were run as conventional, stand-alone social assistance projects rather than being integrated into the Smart City Master Plan. Structural selection, in effect, favored technological indicators while delaying and fragmenting the indicators related to spatial inclusivity.

Divergent Localization Outcomes in Bandar Lampung: Administrative "Tech-Bias" versus Spatial Inclusivity Deficits

The interaction between institutional subjects and policy instruments ultimately produced an uneven localization outcome in Bandar Lampung. The multi-sectoral bureaucracy succeeded in meeting formal regulatory requirements and putting on a strong digital performance, but it fell short of achieving genuinely holistic, integrated urban governance. Municipal evaluation reports and actual implementation patterns point to this same asymmetry in two contrasting ways. On one hand, the city made real gains in administrative accessibility: digital tools such as *PERMEN MANIS* visibly

sped up bureaucratic service delivery for citizens who were digitally literate (Febri, 2021; Shafira et al., 2023). On the other hand, serious gaps in spatial inclusivity remain; low-income residents in coastal areas and dense informal settlements continue to face ecological vulnerability, poor sanitation, and spatial inequality, receiving only occasional physical assistance (Nurkhomariyah, 2025; Handayani et al., 2021).

This localization process shows that when international norms meet the capacity limits of a secondary city, combined with a pragmatic pressure to comply administratively, the local bureaucracy tends to narrow the idea of a "Smart and Inclusive City" down to little more than the "Digitization of Bureaucratic Services." As a result, the substantive dimensions of SDG 11 spatial justice and environmental sustainability get filtered out during local policy selection.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the localization of SDG 11 and the ASCN in Bandar Lampung is mainly influenced by hierarchical, top-down compliance rather than by independent local initiative. An instrument-based modification of Amitav Acharya's (2004) Norm Localization Theory, the analysis reveals a clear structural divide between Institutional Subjects (municipal agencies) and Policy Objects (regulations, software, and budgets). BAPPEDA and Diskominfo were able to carry out policy translation, norm grafting, and congruence building to project an image of administrative modernization through digital service platforms such as *PERMEN MANIS,* but structural selection under fiscal constraints ultimately left physical, spatial-justice initiatives isolated. Norm localization in secondary cities, in other words, tends to produce policy fragmentation and "tech-bias," prioritizing digital compliance while marginalizing inclusive urban infrastructure.

Theoretically, this research adds to the global-local nexus literature by showing that norm adoption at the subnational level tends to work through selective internalization favoring administrative tools that are cheap and easy to implement over equity-related mandates that require more resources. Practically, it serves as a warning against an "illusion of inclusivity" in urban governance and calls on policymakers to integrate smart city master plans directly with spatial justice programs. Future research could extend this framework through multi-case comparisons

across secondary cities in Southeast Asia to examine how different decentralization arrangements shape the balance between vertical compliance and tech-bias.

REFERENCES

Acharya, A. (2004). How ideas spread: Whose norms matter? Norm localization and institutional change in Asian regionalism. *International Organization*, *58*(2), 239–275. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0020818304582024

Affandi, R. A., Johanna, D., Yani, Y. M., Bainus, A., & Mursitama, T. N. (2024). Enhancing integration and networking in regional smart urban development for sustainable cities: The role of subnational actors in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU). *2024 International Conference on ICT for Smart Society (ICISS)*, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICISS62896.2024.10751249

Afriani, L., Wahyuddin, Y., & Perdana, R. (2022). The development of smart cities and environment-related domain: A case study in Indonesia and France. *Journal of the Malaysian Institute of Planners*, *20*(1). 125-142. https://doi.org/10.21837/pm.v20i20.1084

ASEAN Secretariat. (2018). *ASEAN Smart Cities Framework*. https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ASCN-ASEAN-Smart-Cities-Framework.pdf

BPS. (2024a). *Statistik potensi desa Kota Bandar Lampung 2024*. Bandar Lampung, Indonesia: Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bandar Lampung. https://bandarlampungkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2024/12/30/9b9a134b40ab25f5f42656d4/statistik-potensi-desa-kota-bandar-lampung-2024.html

BPS. (2024a, August 1). *The Human Development Index of Lampung Province in 2023 is 72.48*. https://lampung.bps.go.id/id/news/2024/08/01/413/indeks-pembangunan-manusia-provinsi-lampung-tahun-2023-sebesar-72-48.html

BPS. (2025b, May 6). *Jumlah penduduk bekerja dan pengangguran (ribu jiwa), 2025*. https://lampung.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/otawizi=/pengangguran-terbuka--februari-2025.html

Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.

Corbett, J., & Mellouli, S. (2017). Winning the SDG battle in cities: How an integrated information ecosystem can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. *Information Systems Journal*, *27*(4), 427–461. https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12138

Crumpton, C. D., Wongthanavasu, S., Kamnuansilpa, P., Draper, J., &

Bialobrzeski, E. (2021). Assessing the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) via the quintuple helix innovation framework, with special regard to smart city discourse, civil participation, and environmental performance. *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development*, *13*(1), 97–116. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19463138.2020.1827411

De Jonge, A. (2023). Governance and human rights implications of ASEAN's Smart Cities Network: A knowledge commons analysis. *International Journal of Law in Context*, *19*(1), 13–31. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1744552322000441

Disdukcapil Bandar Lampung. (2025). *Permen Manis Disdukcapil*. https://disdukcapil.bandarlampungkota.go.id/welcome

Fathun, L. M. (2023). Prospects for digitalization of ASEAN Smart Cities Network securitization: Case studies Indonesia. *Wimaya: Interdisciplinary Journal of International Affairs*, *4*(1). 1-12. https://doi.org/10.33005/wimaya.v4i1.74

Febri. (2021, April 23). *Lewat aplikasi Permen Manis, warga Bandar Lampung bisa ubah data kependudukan dari Android*. https://lampungpro.co/news/lewat-aplikasi-permen-manis-warga-bandar-lampung-bisa-ubah-data-kependudukan-dari-android

Gallery Sikam. (2025). *Tentang Gallery Sikam*. https://gallery-ikm.disperindag.lampungprov.go.id/

Global Taskforce (2020). Our fourth "*Towards the localization of the SDGs"* report calls for strengthening local and regional government's voices for the localization of the global goals. *Global Task Force*. https://www.global-taskforce.org/news/our-fourth-towards-localization-sdgs-report-calls-strengthening-local-and-regional-governments

Handayani, D. W., Syafaruddin, & Muflihah, L. (2021). Problem realisasi kebijakan smart city di Indonesia: Kasus Kota Bandar Lampung. *JISPO: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, *11*(1), 35-62. https://doi.org/10.15575/jispo.v11i1.10765

Jose, J., Katigbak, P., & Credo, J. P. (2022). City diplomacy amid regional integration: A Philippine perspective on the ASEAN Smart Cities Network. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, *6*(7). 210-215. https://dx.doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2022.6715

Kanaev, E. A., & Fedorenko, D. O. (2023). Whither ASEAN Smart Cities Network? Evidence from Singapore

and its energy policy. *Southeast Asia: Actual Problems of Development*, *4*(60), 191–201. http://dx.doi.org/10.31696/2072-8271-2023-4-3-60-191-201

Leavesley, A., Trundle, A., & Oke, C. (2022). Cities and the SDGs: Realities and possibilities of local engagement in global frameworks. *Ambio*, *51*(6), 1416–1432. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13280-022-01714-2

Lee, J., Babcock, J., Pham, T. S., Bui, T. H., & Kang, M. (2023). Smart city as a social transition towards inclusive development through technology: A tale of four smart cities. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, *27*(S1), 75–100. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2022.2074076

Localise SDGs Indonesia. (2024). *Profil daerah Kota Bandar Lampung*. https://localisesdgs-indonesia.org/profil-tpb/profil-daerah/35

Localise SDGs UCLG ASPAC-APEKSI. (2025). *Profil singkat Kota Bandar Lampung*. https://localisesdgs-indonesia.org/profil-tpb/profil-daerah/35

Mustauridah, R. (2024, June 28). *Ini 6 master plan pembangunan smart city Bandar Lampung!* https://lampung.idntimes.com/news/lampung/ini-6-master-plan-pembangunan-smart-city-bandar-lampung-00-45bft-1d7rlh

Nurkhomariyah, T. (2025, April 15). *Realisasi program bedah rumah di Bandar Lampung dimulai Juni 2025*. https://www.rmollampung.id/realisasi-program-bedah-rumah-di-bandar-lampung-dimulai-juni-2025

PPID Lampung. (2022, July 22). *Gubernur Lampung Arinal Djunaidi luncurkan aplikasi SiGajah Lampung bagi pencari-pemberi pekerjaan*. https://ppid.lampungprov.go.id/detail-post/gubernur-lampung-arinal-djunaidi-luncurkan-aplikasi-sigajah-lampung-bagi-pencari-pemberi-pekerjaan

Shafira, A. N., Rudiana, & Idil, A. (2023). Penerapan e-government melalui penyelenggaraan pelayanan pembuatan dokumen kependudukan pada situs web "Permen Manis" di Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kota Bandarlampung. *Janitra: Jurnal Administrasi Pemerintahan*, *3*(1), 130–143. http://dox.doi.org/10.24198/janitra.v3i1.49064

Simatupang, H. Y. (2023). Analisis peluang dan tantangan Pemerintah Kota Medan dalam mengimplementasikan SDG Tujuan 11 di tingkat lokal (Studi kasus Medan Smart City). *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Sosial Politik (Konaspol)*, *1*. 180-193. https://doi.org/10.32897/konaspol.2023.1.0.2369

Sulistyaningsih, T., Purnama, R. A., & Kulsum, U. (2023). Smart city policy: Strategy and implementation to

realize smart urban governance in Indonesia. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, *10*(2), 105–117. http://dx.doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.v10i1.13840

United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda?utm_source=chatgpt.com*

United Nations. (2023, March 24). *Global strategic institute for sustainable development*. *Global strategic institute for sustainable development*. https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/global-strategic-institute-sustainable-development

World Economic Forum. (2025). *G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance*. https://www.globalsmartcitiesalliance.org/about