

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE ESC**

#### **1. INDONESIA**

Improper waste management in cities is a one of the most pressing issues facing local governments Indonesia in terms of urban environment management. In line with the Waste Management Act No. 18 which was introduced in 2008, Indonesia plans to transform its waste management to prioritise waste prevention, minimisation recycling and reuse initiatives as well as stimulate proper landfill use towards a vision of 'Clean and Green' cities. I

In particular, one initiative mooted by the Ministry of Environment is the implementation of 'Bank for Garbage' programme, which focuses on proper management of waste at the community level, including proper treatment for organic waste. This programme aims to institute a system where waste collected can be properly measured and sold or re-used by appointed sellers, or treated using appropriate methods to maintain hygiene and health standards in the community. This programme is in line with the ongoing annual Adipura Environmental Awards programme, where awards are given to top-ranking 'eco-cities' in according to a set of criteria which includes proper waste management. It is possible to link the Adipura Awards programme with the proposed ESC Model Cities programme, as both programmes have similar goals of promoting the development of smart, humane and ecologically friendly cities in Indonesia.

#### **2. REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Gangneung City is the first Low-Carbon Green Demonstration City in Korea designated by central government of Republic of Korea. The city aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80% by 2020. Based on the principles of ecological cycles, the city has developed the "Gangneung Model", which provides low-carbon solutions for green living via eco-friendly land use, green transportation, energy efficiency, green tourism, which are in harmony with the natural ecology including water and resource cycles. The Model employs not only GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation methods, but also CDM methods in urban planning.

The Gangneung Low-Carbon Green City Plan embodies the following four key messages. :

- Cooperation among local governments, the central government, the private sector, and citizens
- Pioneering new methods for green growth and establishment of a low-carbon green city.
- Improvement of environmental stock and capital through ecological restoration.
- Futuristic thinking

The city's plans include various specialised projects that will promote the use of renewable energy, energy saving, and habitability of residents.

### **3. LAO PDR**

- The traditional urban planning scheme that has been in practice since the last twenty years is now gearing toward a long term strategic development plan by giving a priority on the town greenery, cleanliness, safety, including disaster prevention, and reduction of transport emissions. The concept of Green City is well accepted and promoted by all provincial capital towns and major cities of Laos.
- The National Urban Forum and thematic sub-forums are under an establishment process to provide a better knowledge sharing, exchanges of opinions and co-ordination of efforts in urban planning and development between the public, private sectors and civil societies, especially in combating uncontrolled urban sprawl, increasing in number of road accidents, deterioration of natural environment and destruction of traditional construction sites in the more economically advanced cities.
- Strengthening the capacity of local authority and facilitation of decentralisation of power in urban management and administration are defined as an integrated part of development missions of on-going urban development projects and will be further consolidated in the future.
- Under the activities of AWGES, the Clean Air, Clean Land and Clean Water indicators have been tested in three towns. With support from GIZ, a road map towards a clean air plan has been prepared for Capital City Vientiane.

### **4. MALAYSIA**

The concept of Bandar Lestari (Sustainable City) incorporates many dimensions. In addition to the environment dimension, other strategies imperatives such as economic growth to meet essential needs, provision of shelter and urban services, efficient transportation, public safety, good governance and community stakeholder participation are equally important.

In collaboration with relevant government agencies and community-based organizations, the

Department of Environment under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has initiated the "Bandar Lestari Environment Award" to give recognition to urban centres for their overall commitment and efforts towards environmental sustainability. The Award is now in its third cycle after the launch on 5 June 2003.

The Award is not designed as a competition and participation is on a voluntary basis. The objectives of the Award are:

- Recognise the efforts and contributions of Local Authorities with regard to environmental sustainability of policies and actions;
- Enhance awareness of environmental sustainability with the support of local communities; and
- Encourage innovative approaches and promote good practices towards environmental sustainability.

The assessment criteria are:

- (i) Physical Environment
- (ii) Ecological Initiatives
- (iii) Environmental Services
- (iv) Environmental Governance
- (v) Education and Awareness

The process of assessment and selection involves several stages: Submission of information; Public Perception Survey; Field Assessment; Evaluation of Environmental Quality Data; Committee Evaluation and Ministerial Panel Selection.

## **5. THAILAND**

Since 2003, the Thailand Livable City Awards (TLCA) has been jointly organised bi-annually by the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), National Municipality League of Thailand (NMLT), Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) (Secretariat) and a number of other organisations in Thailand to acknowledge and reverse the good performance of municipal governments which are evaluated in accordance to the agreed 5 major components with 60 indicators in attaining Livable City. The 5 components are: well being city, happiness city, sustainable environment, learning organisation and good governance. Each component has its own indicators. For the process of evaluation, firstly, municipalities are encouraged to submit their written documents

of their performance in the past two years; secondly, an actual field visit to each municipality of which the written document has passed; and thirdly the final selection of the awardees is decided by an independent and multi-disciplinary representatives from various interested agencies. There are 3 categories of municipalities, namely, City Level (Large), Town Level (Medium) and Commune Level (Small) based on population size and annual operational budget. The 3 categories are separately evaluated. This year, the programme is honoured to be having the three 'excellent' awards of the three categories granted by Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

For the sake of sustainability and the sharing and learning purpose, it is imperative that the Good Practices of the Awardees should be widely distributed to other municipalities in the country. As planned and practised earlier, One Municipality, One Good Practice Document is distributed to all municipalities through the 5 Regional Learning Centers on Urban Environment (earlier supported by the UNDP and UN-Habitat), and a series of seminars and workshops are jointly organized by the 5 Regional Chapters of the NMLT and TEI. More financial resources will be mobilised in this coming year in order to facilitate the decentralisation of livable city knowledge and managerial skills to the municipalities as members of the NMLT. And ultimately, the learning and sharing of Good Practices of the ASEAN cities should be seriously encouraged and strengthened by the association of the cities of each country, and the concerned parties of in the region.

## **6. SINGAPORE**

### **Sustainable Development in Singapore**

Sustainable development in Singapore's context is about maintaining a high quality living environment in tandem with economic and population growth. This is achieved through good governance and benchmarking Singapore against international standards and best practices. Singapore adopts an integrated approach to environmental protection and management that comprises the following:

- Long-term, integrated land-use planning – various land-uses are sited to minimise their impact on the environment. Pollution control considerations are also factored upfront in the planning and development process.
- Pragmatic and cost-effective approach – recognising the need for growth but with stringent environmental checks and investment in environmental infrastructure. We choose the most cost-effective options, bearing in mind that incurring short term costs may generate long-term benefits.

- Test-bedding new technologies – to build up capability so Singapore can exercise different options in future when they become cost-effective.

### Strategy

To address the challenges of sustainable development, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sustainable Development (IMCSD) released the Sustainable Singapore Blueprint (SSB) in April 2009. The SSB sets out Singapore's 2030 targets for sustainable development as well as four strategies to help Singapore achieve these targets. The four strategies are:

- Improving Resource Efficiency – focus on raising energy and water efficiency, reducing waste and boosting the national recycling rate
- Enhancing Singapore's Urban Environment – ensure good air quality and provide green and blue spaces to improve the quality of life for Singaporeans
- Building Capabilities – build new environmental and technological capabilities so that Singapore can be a global centre for knowledge and ideas on sustainable development in a high-density urban setting
- Fostering Community Action – obtain the support of the people, private and public (3P) sectors – NGOs, businesses and community leaders – for Singapore's sustainable development initiatives

### 2030 Targets

Boosting Resource Efficiency	35% improvement in energy efficiency from 2005 levels
	Reduce domestic water consumption to 140L per person per day
	Raise overall recycling rate to 70%
Enhancing Urban Environment	Improve air quality: lower PM2.5 to 12mg/m <sup>3</sup> and cap SO <sub>2</sub> at 15mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Provide more parks: 0.8ha per 1000 persons, 360km of park connectors
	Open up 900ha of reservoirs and 100km of waterways

Building Capabilities	Build Singapore into an international knowledge hub in sustainable development solutions
Fostering Community Action	Make environmental responsibility part of our people and business culture

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