

APPENDIX H

Summary of Thematic C: Governance and Partnerships

Thematic Session C1: Governance and Public Participation Part 1

This session was chaired by Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG and co-chaired by Ms. Aisa Tobing, Deputy Secretary General, CITYNET. There were a total of 3 presentations:

1. *"Challenges, Achievements and Lessons Learned from the Replicable Project in Chiang Rai Municipality, Thailand"* by Ms. Suranid Ongla, Municipal Clerk and CEO of DELGOSEA, Chiang Rai City Municipality
2. *"The Replication Project in Pakkret Municipality, Thailand"* by Ms. Petchada Weschasri, Director, Department of Technical Support, Policy, and Planning, Pakkret City Municipality
3. *"MSW Management Policies and Practices and Promotion of the Green City by Intercity Cooperation"* by Mr. Junichi Sono, Kitakyushu Asian Centre for a Low Carbon Society

Ms. Suranid Ongla, Municipal Clerk and CEO of DELGOSEA, Chiang Rai City Municipality presented "Challenges, Achievements and Lessons Learned from the Replicable Project in Chiang Rai Municipality, Thailand"

Chiang Rai is a city on the border of Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar and is a cultural and tourist hotspot. Due to solid waste and pollution having no boundaries and local governments being unable to deal with issues outside their boundaries, cooperation between local governments to address needs of the city and its neighbouring municipalities on solid waste management (collaborative governance) was sought.

Chiang Rai decided to learn from the experience of Kartamantul in Indonesia whose collaborative efforts are one of the best practices of the DELGOSEA programme. 19 MoUs were signed with nearby local governments with 10 governments starting solid waste reduction at source initiatives. This involved activities such as community composting, capacity building for both local public and municipal staff and handcrafting from recyclables.

The key to success has been building awareness and partnerships. Challenges are numerous and include change of policies accompanying the change of Mayor, staff changes causing projects to stop, and an unwillingness to do extra work without extra funds. However the project has seen beneficial impacts across the economic, social and environmental spheres.

In terms of economic benefits municipalities can reduce budget for solid waste disposal, a clean city attracts more tourists, and income generation is possible at both the grassroots and city level. Social benefits include synergies found as local governments share aims and targets, more social reconciliation and strong stakeholder networking. Positive environmental impacts have included an increasing environmental awareness among

citizens and municipal staff, and maintaining the amount of solid waste generated and managing it properly.

Ms. Petchada Weschasri, Director, Department of Technical Support, Policy, and Planning, Pakkret City Municipality presented "The Replication Project in Pakkret Municipality, Thailand"

Pakkret has implemented a Participatory and Sustainable Conservation and Development of Pakkret Old Waterfront Market Project as a replication of the best practices from Solo, Indonesia within DELGOSEA programme and aims to improve the old waterfront market by promoting and strengthening public participation's system.

Numerous meetings were conducted to empower the participation of the public which aimed to set up a strategy, vision and action plan which led to community mapping for landscaping and environmental improvement as well as public relations efforts. Training and study tours were undertaken by the working group and community leaders in market management along with the establishment and mobilisation of a sustainable Pakkret old market conservation market.

The key to the success of the project was proper policy and stakeholder participation. Outcomes included an (i) increased number of vendors compared to the past due to market's improved environmental conditions; (ii) the Old Market of Pakkret becoming Nonthaburi province's tourism calendar as a cultural tourist destination; (iii) one conservation and development group was set up in Pakkret old market with a clear management structure, regulation, execution plan, and office location; (iv) improvement of human, social and environmental well-being.

Mr. Junichi Sono, Kitakyushu Asian Centre for a Low Carbon Society presented "MSW Management Policies and Practices and Promotion of the Green City by Intercity Cooperation"

Kitakyushu City is located in the west of Japan with a population of nearly 1 million people. There are a variety of well-known companies in the city such as Nippon Steel, Yasukawa Electric, TOTO Ltd., Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Toyota Motor Corporation, Nissan Motor Corporation and Mitsubishi Materials Corporation. Kitakyushu City has overcome severe pollution that it faced in the past through partnership between the citizens, government and private sector and has further demonstrated that reduction in pollution can go hand in hand with economic development.

Kitakyushu has moved from a local diplomacy policy to a resource-circulating society policy, then to a sustainable society policy and finally to a low carbon society policy in the pursuit of the creation of a local and global sustainable society. One strong aspect of this policy has been solid waste management which has been cooperation between citizens, government, and companies on waste treatment facility based on win-win relationships. This in turn has led to partnership with Asian cities in solid waste management – for example with Surabaya which has been the most successful cooperation and has become a Green Sister City to Kitakyushu City due to the high commitment of Mayor. Aside from Surabaya, there has also

been cooperation with Cebu, Philippines and Rayong, Thailand with outputs including a 30% household waste reduction in Surabaya, the establishment of recycling-oriented intermediate waste processing facilities in Surabaya, plastic recycling and e-waste projects in Cebu and the start of an Eco-Industrial town cooperation in Rayong.

Discussion:

Q: Which comes first: regulation or participation of private sector particularly with respect to corporate social responsibility (CSR)?

A: These activities should progress in parallel ideally.

Comment: Initially the cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu was public sector only and the involvement of the private sector is comparatively new. It is important that both cities receive benefits from the cooperation otherwise it would not be sustainable, and this is one way of achieving that.

Q: How do you encourage eco-industry to invest in Kitakyushu City?

A: Kitakyushu City offers tax exemptions to eco-industries within the city. Kitakyushu also brands itself as an eco-friendly city which incentivises companies to invest in the city to be a part of this brand. Kitakyushu City also supports a lot of companies in their business.

Comment: In developing countries there is often a lack of capacity for local governments to determine which companies are truly eco-friendly companies. Assistance is needed from research centres and institutions which can inform local governments concerning the pros and cons of given technologies.

Thematic Session C2: Governance and Public Participation Part 2

This session was chaired by Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG and co-chaired by Ms. Aisa Tobing, Deputy Secretary General, CITYNET. There were a total of 3 presentations:

1. *"Lesson Learnt From Urban Environment Project"* by Mr. Neak Sovannary, Governor, Kampot Municipality
2. *"Sustainable Tourism - Low Carbon City, a Case Study in Wakatobi"* by Mr. Hugua, Mayor, Wakatobi Regency
3. *"The Role of Practical Good Governance and Partnership in Development Program on Environmental Sustainable City in Metro Lampung"* by Mr. Lukman Hakim, Mayor, Metro City, Indonesia

Mr. Neak Sovannary, Governor, Kampot Municipality presented "Lesson Learnt from Urban Environment Project"

Kampot Province is based in the southwest of Cambodia. Its capital is Kampot, which has a population of 35,640. It has a variety of problems from increasing solid waste (23 tonnes per day in 2011 to 35 tonnes per day currently), a wastewater system which has poor sewerage and combined pipes as well as public littering and illegal dumping.

In order to improve the solid waste management through recycling the province has replicated the best practices from Marikina, Thailand in DELGOSEA Programme. The project focused on behaviour changes and public awareness in solid waste through public campaigns, eco days, meetings with communities and workshop and training. In addition, concrete policy and implementation actions were undertaken through local ordinance, private contract amendment, collection and disposal and a recycling centre.

Kampot needs assistance and support from other resources, such as donors for extending and replication of the project scope. Awareness raising needs to be done over the long run, and assistance is needed in methodology and funding. Capacity building for the local authority and grassroots leaders should be increased gradually.

Kampot is doing this by sharing experiences with peer districts and municipalities. The Municipality has a small budget. Kampot will continue to mobilise local resources from bilateral partners (KAS Cambodia, CSARO, UN-ESCAP) and private contributions. People's active participation is the most important factor for success of beautifying Kampot City and the improvement of people's quality of life. Therefore, Kampot needs to organize more events (mostly community outreach ones) on this theme. This includes public and community awareness activities, forums, consultations and public hearings.

Mr. Hugua, Mayor, Wakatobi Regency presented "Sustainable Tourism - Low Carbon City, a Case Study in Wakatobi"

Wakatobi Regency is a group of 142 islands, 7 of which are inhabited, with a total population of 111,423 in southeast Sulawesi. The name is an abbreviation from the names of the four

largest islands, Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. The Regency has the highest marine biodiversity in the world with 750 coral species and 942 species of fishes. It has 118,000ha of coral reef with Kaledupa atoll being the longest atoll in the world. It has been declared a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in July 2012.

Wakatobi Regency aims to establish a low carbon city to promote sustainable tourism through behavioural change. Its strategy is to promote awareness and change of community attitude, enhancing coordination and integration amongst stakeholders as well as developing regulations and facilities for waste processing. The key to success has been the availability of an annual local budget programme, the involvement of multi stakeholders in equal partnerships as well as and the involvement of tribal leaders.

Mr. Lukman Hakim, Mayor, Metro City, Indonesia presented "The Role of Practical Good Governance and Partnership in Development Program on Environmental Sustainable City in Metro Lampung"

Metro is a city located in the centre of Lampung Province, Sumatera Island and is about 45km from Bandar Lampung (the capital of Lampung Province) with a population of 160,000. Its vision is to be an Education Center City, where the public and community are productive and prosperous. The mission is to govern and build a balance between development programmes and the protection and preservation of natural resources and the environment, used improved governance to achieve this. This is being achieved through policies which keep controlling pollution through building and improving best management, systems and mechanisms for the environment and natural resources.

To achieve the vision it is necessary to build partnerships with businesses, educational institutes, cultural centres, NGOs, government, public forums, economic entities and political entities through a holistic approach. Actions to keep city green have included the development of a Garden City with Gerhan (Gerakan Rehabilitasi Lahan) programme, Omot (one man, one tree) Programme, OBIT (One Billion Tree) programme, planting trees and greenery. This has led the city to achieving a city with 30% green open space, improving public care and communal awareness and improving commercial businesses. The city has also won various national awards.

Discussion:

Q: What are Wakatobi's long term plans for solid waste management considering the lack of land in the Regency?

A: The long term plan is environmental education starting with kindergarten students as this is a generational issue. However there is no special curriculum for waste in kindergartens or primary schools. A community learning centre has also been established but it is difficult to change mind sets. For example the public could traditionally dispose of banana skins anywhere and it would naturally rot without a problem, disposing of plastic wrapping is not the same. Additionally Wakatobi faces the issue of waste being washed up from passing shipping due to being near shipping routes therefore a regional solution is important for them.

Q: Green buildings are very expensive to implement, how did Metro City overcome this issue?

A: The first step is the creation of a green building strategy which is followed by the construction of example green buildings. Care of taken to ensure that the green building is cost competitive with the alternative. Finally subsidies are given to companies which want to be involved in green building construction. Green buildings can be started simply with the provision of a garden or trees in housing development before the construction of more ambitious buildings.

Thematic Session C3: ESC in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam (CMLV)

This session was chaired by Mdm. Keobang A Keola, Director General of Pollution Control Department, MONRE, Lao PDR and co-chaired by Mr. Susumu Shimura, JICA Expert, JICA-LPP-Environmental Management (LPPE) Project. There were a total of 4 presentations:

1. *"Efforts being made by MONRE/PCD together with LPP/LPPE on ESC Promotion in Lao PDR"* by Mdm. Keobang A Keola, Director General of Pollution Control Department, MONRE, Lao PDR.
2. *"Introduction of LPP/LPPE and ESC_GL"* by Mr. Susumu Shimura, JICA Expert, JICA-LPP-Environmental Management (LPPE) Project
3. *"Vision for ESC of Luang Prabang and Implementation of the Vision"* by Mr. Sackdaphone Keoprachan, Technican Staff, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE), Luang Prabang
4. *"Concept and The way forward to support ASEAN ESC Model Cities Program Phase 2"* by Mr. Lun Kanel, Director, Department of the Environment, Siem Reap Province

Mdm. Keobang A Keola, Director General of Pollution Control Department, MONRE, Lao PDR presented "Efforts being made by MONRE/PCD together with LPP/LPPE on ESC Promotion in Lao PDR"

MONRE of Lao PDR has established a policy to encourage cities in Laos to be "Clean, Green and Beautiful" so that they become environmentally sustainable without compromising the quality of living of the next generation. In order to encourage cities to be ESC it is necessary to operationalize the Concept of ESC (Put the Concept in Practice) in a tangible manner. The "National Guidelines for Environmentally Sustainable Cities (Lao_ESC_GL)" elaborated by the PCD/MONRE with cooperation of JICA's LPP/LPPE is an efficient tool to realize its policy. To actually operationalize the ESC Concept the PCD/MONRE has organized dissemination workshops of Lao_ESC_GL for 17 provincial capitals. By the end of year 2013 three provincial cities have formulated and are implementing the Vision for ESC together with LPP/LPPE. 12 provincial capitals of remaining 14 provinces has set up committees for formulation of the Vision for ESC and commenced to formulate their Visions. The experience on operationalizing ESC concept in Lao PDR is worth sharing with the other ASEAN cities to contribute to ASEAN ESC Model Cities initiative.

Mr. Susumu Shimura, JICA Expert, JICA-LPP-Environmental Management (LPPE) Project presented "Introduction of LPP/LPPE and ESC_GL"

LPP aims at to narrow the development gap towards ASEAN integration through the tripartite cooperation mechanism among Lao PDR, the ASEAN Secretariat and JICA and has three components. LPPE is environmental component of LPP and main purpose of LPPE is to promote ESC in Lao PDR based on the "ASEAN Initiative on ESC". The ESC guidelines are one of the major outputs of LPPE. The ESC guidelines recommends six stages for developing ESC, namely – (i) organizational arrangement; (ii) study on current

status; (iii) vision formulation; (iv) action plan preparation; (v) implementation; and (vi) application of lessons. In the LPPE, the ESC guidelines have been tested in three pilot cities – Vientiane Capital, Luang Prabang and Xayaboury – which are now in stage 'v'. Eventually, MONRE intends to apply the ESC guidelines to all the provinces and respective capitals in the country.

The ESC guidelines have been observed to bring about certain impacts, including fostering active communication among different organizations under the common agenda of ESC, clarification of issues to be dealt with, encouraging the mobilization of local resources, clear demonstration of resolution towards ESC to external agencies and better understanding by MONRE about the overall environmental status all over the country. The national government plans to officially endorse the ESC guidelines by the year 2015.

Mr. Sackdaphone Keoprachan, Technician Staff, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE), Luang Prabang presented "Vision for ESC of Luang Prabang and Implementation of the Vision"

Luang Prabang (LPB) City (District) is part of the ASEAN ESCs network and was rewarded in 2008. The City, therefore, shall improve its UEM (urban environmental management) as an ESC while ensuring economic and social development, world heritage conservation, healthy and comfortable urban lives for all citizens. Vision of ESC shall integrate all UEM which cover broad areas of urban activities. For the Formulation of the Vision of ESC for LPB, world heritage city, LPB DONRE has established an ESC unit and involved as many stakeholders as possible. After the formulation of the Vision of ESC, the ESC unit selected SWM sector as priority one and set up an action plan for SWM sector improvement in cooperation with LPPE. Then, the taskforce discussed to prioritize the activities in the A/P and select "priority projects" from the A/P. Most of the priority projects are being implemented in cooperation of JICA/LPPE.

ESC guidelines are the fundamental tool for formulation of the Vision for ESC which shall be shared by all stakeholders. Once the vision is formulated, all stakeholders will be able to make efforts towards ESC step by step. The vision will be first step to develop further action plans and other projects in LPB, and further promotion of ESC in future.

Mr. Lun Kanel, Director, Department of the Environment, Siem Reap Province presented "Concept and The way forward to support ASEAN ESC Model Cities Program Phase 2"

Siem Reap is a famous tourist and cultural centre based in northwest Cambodia, known for the world famous Angkor temple complex. It has a population of 300,000 growing at 5.28% annually. Under the ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme, Siem Reap has been establishing better solid waste management in the city. This was done through the establishment of a working group, followed by activities to promote sustainable waste management.

The Clean Environment Day was held to promote the Organic Waste Reduction Project with three aims: (i) to promote 3R approach for all levels of people in province (ii) to promote the

reduction of plastic bag use and (iii) to encourage people in packaging and storing their own waste in a good manner. A Workshop for the Evaluation of Organic Waste Reduction under ASEAN ESC Model Cities was also held in order to evaluate project implementation at the demonstration. A SWOT analysis was carried out. Strengthens included an appropriate framework; right concept to deal with the real status and problems; regional support and local commitment. Weaknesses are long term implementation with results slow to come; lower income people rarely accept such efforts; lack of a municipal solid waste database. Opportunities include strong government vision; demand for good sanitation; private sector participation; NGOs involvement. Threats are rapid population growth and gradual behaviour changes.

Recommendations are (i) to look for further assistance and support for MSW management particularly database improvement and awareness raising (ii) to look for improvement in other key aspects such as wastewater treatment, eco-housing, greenery, low carbon city, renewable energy and so on (iii) to implement same actions at the same time across the region and (iv) establish the ESC Model City Criteria for contest programme.

Discussion:

Q: Please share the outputs of the JICA LPPE Programme to Phnom Penh and let us know how we can also be involved in the programme.

A: We are very pleased in your interest and will hand this onto JICA headquarters