













8-9 FEBRUARY 2017 • CHIANG RAI, THAILAND

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: Seminar Objectives



Introduction to Seminar

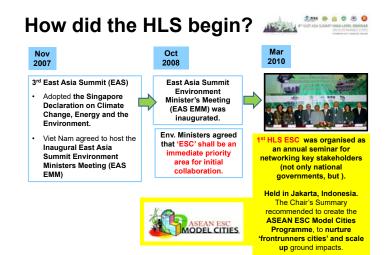
Opening Session

Dr. Vann Monyneath

Chairperson,

ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC); and Deputy Secretary General of National Council for Sustainable Development Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

8 February 2017



HLS seminars and Model Cities in parallel



How to bridge policy and implementation



- Must link policy, training and implementation of projects on the ground.
- Continue to support the implementation of the ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme and the High-level Seminar on Sustainable Cities.
- Scale up the ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme to Year 4, with clear link to SDGs and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2016 – 2025.
- 4. In addition, <u>more creative</u> mutual learning/capacity development opportunities should be continued (combination of 'classroom' and 'site visits').

What can we do more?

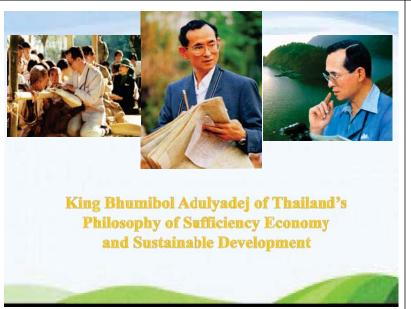


- Cities want to learn from each other. How can we better facilitate it?
- 2. Cities want to learn how to effectively engage multiple stakeholders (including the private sector, youths, academia, civil society etc.), including for environmental education and city branding. How can we help them?
- 3. How can (1) and (2) be streamlined with the global agenda, including the SDGs?



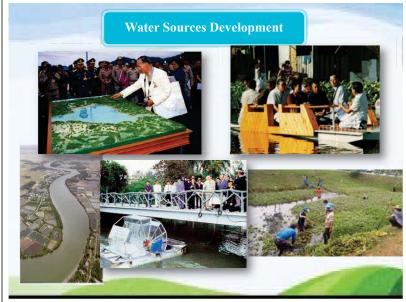
OPENING CEREMONY

: Keynote Address















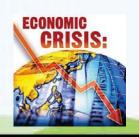




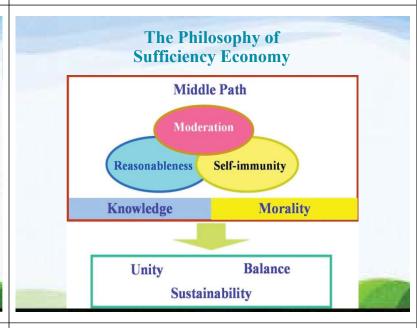
The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

• The term was first mentioned and introduced by His Majesty the King in 1997 when Thailand faced a severe economic crisis.

Tom Yum Koong Crisis (1997)



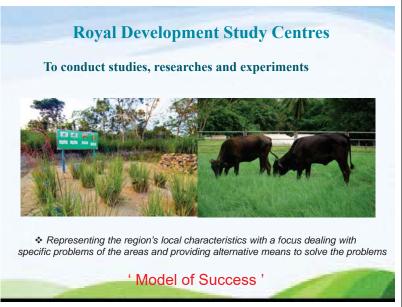






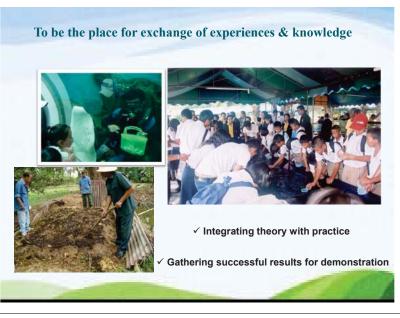








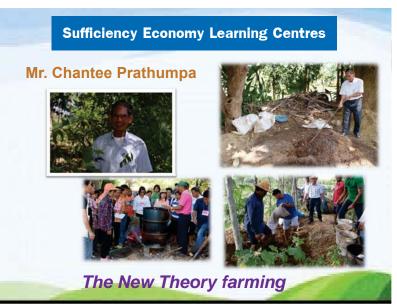


















Research by Thailand Research Fund (2010)

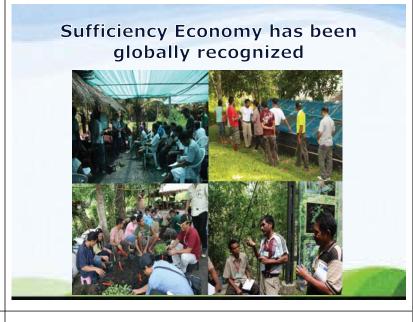
Samples = 2,381 agricultural families in Chainat Province

REVENUE = 384,242 Baht (10,978 USD)

EXPENSE = 293,752 Baht (8,392 USD)

INCOME = 90,490 Baht (2,585 USD)

average per family per year



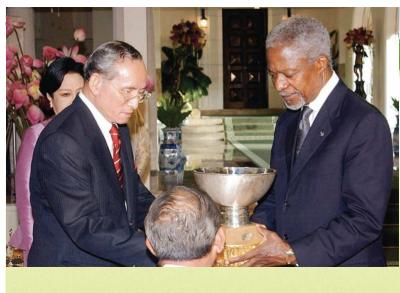




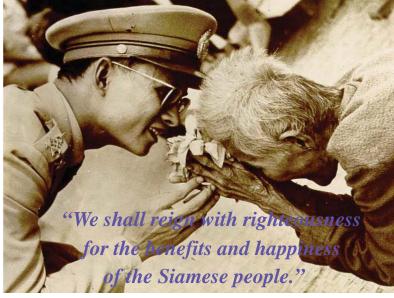


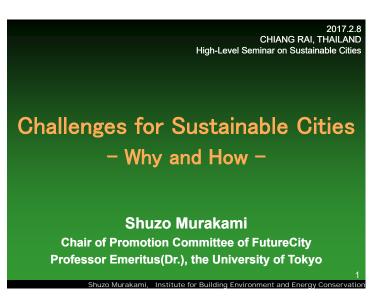








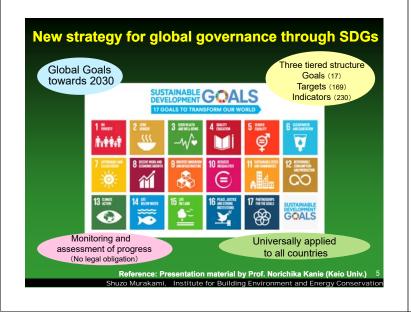


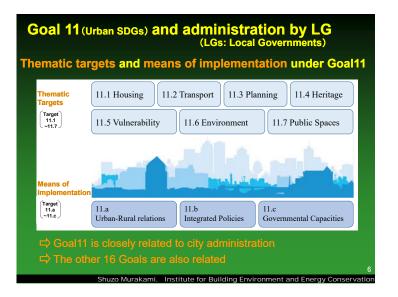












Background and necessity for introduction of SDGs to LGs

1. Position

- C> LGs are facing issues of various scales, which can be solved with the aid of SDGs

2 Stakeholders

LGs can organize various stakeholders within their communities

3 Citizons

 ⇔ LGs have close communication with citizens, which support the introduction of SDGs to local communities

4. Identity

□ LGs can strengthen their own identities by promoting SDGs

5. Challenges

□ LGs can solve various challenges through the introduction of SDGs

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Benefits of promotion of SDGs

- 1. Improvement of QOL of citizens
- 2. Development of local identity and vitalization of local community
 - Promotion of unique town-development by intensifying their own local resources
- 3. Integration of economy, society and environment
 - Solutions to trans-boundary issues and creating co-benefits
- 4. Promotion of partnerships
 - ➡ Promotion of partnerships among LGs, both domestically and in other countries, as well as sharing best practices
- 5. Development of international cooperation and international contributions

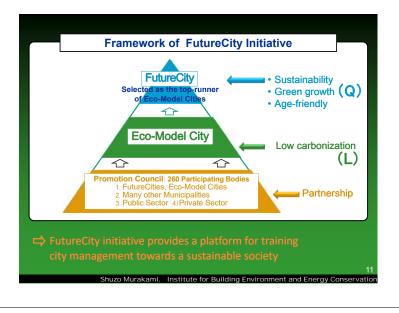
Shuza Murakami Instituto for Building Environment and Energy Conservation

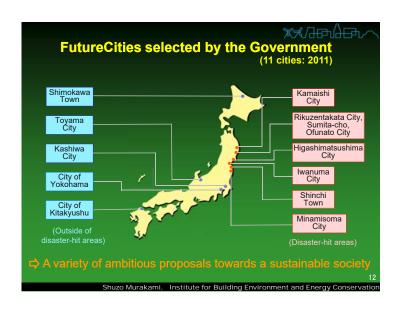
Topics

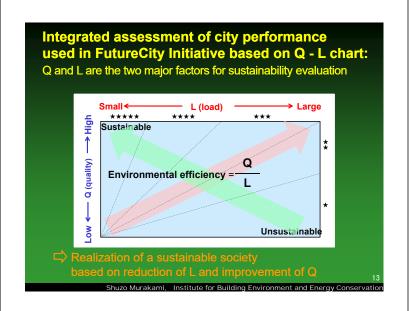
- 1. Sustainability of cities
- 2. FutureCity Initiative in Japan
- 3. Development of SDGs guideline for local governments

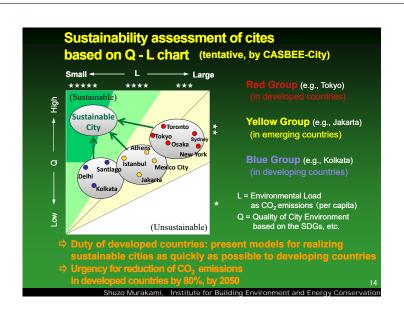
Shuzo Murakami, Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation

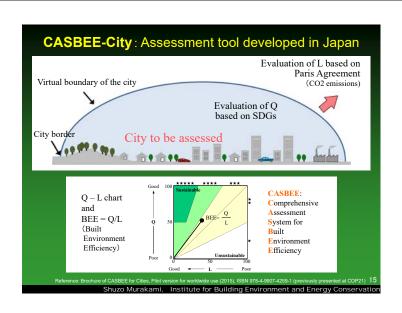
Aim of FutureCity Initiative: (1) Raise the peak and (2) Boost the base (1) Raise the peak: select and certify top-runner cities by Central Government (2) Boost the base: dissemination of best practices and promotion of partnerships



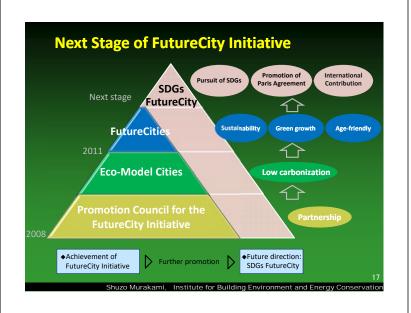




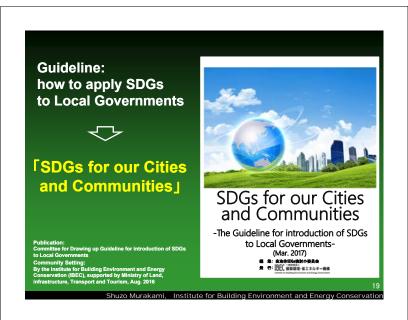


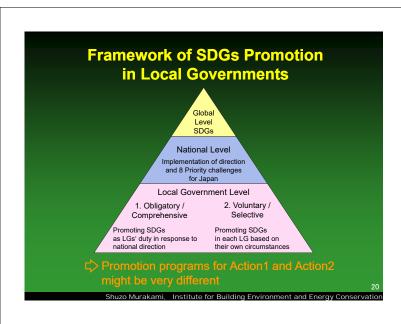




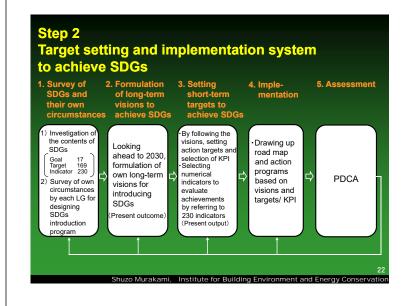


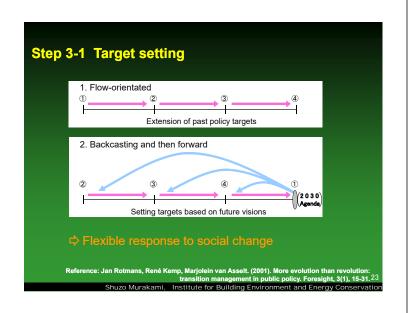


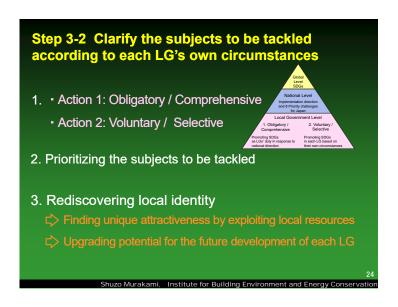




Structure of Guideline Step1: What are SDGs? Step2: Management-team for introducing SDGs Step3: Vision and targets Step4: Program for action Step5: PDCA







Step 3-3 Selection of indicators:

tools to measure the progress of actions

Process1: Prioritizing action objectives from 17 Goals and 169 Targets

Process2: Selection of indicators

- 1. Review of 230 global indicators
 - ⇒ Selection of indicators that can measure the progress of actions for Goals and Targets
- 2. When there is no suitable indicator, or no sufficient data for evaluation

 - by own initiative

Shuzo Murakami. Institute for Building Environment and Ener

Step 4 Checkpoints for action program

- 1. Do they reflect the local individual situation?
- 2. Are they pioneering and reasonable?
- 3. Realizability of the program
- 4. Governance of the SDGs management-team
- 5. Organization of stakeholders
- 6. Financing-scheme for action program
- 7. PDCA and dissemination

出典: 村上周三講演資料 26

Step 5-1 Establishment of follow-up system



□ Turn the PDCA cycle

Step 5-2 Checkpoints of follow-up

- 1. Investigation of domestic and overseas situation related to SDGs
 - □ Does the management-team reflect social change?
- 2. Evaluation of the output and outcome as the achievements of SDGs
 - ⇒ Is there a necessity for revision of visions and targets?
- 3. Survey of the indicators
 - Are they suitable for evaluating the present social situation?
 - □ Maintenance of the data-base for calculating the indicators

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Concluding remarks

- 1. ASEAN ESC Model Cities Program and related national activities have made valuable achievements.
- 2. For SDGs introduction and localization, experiences of FutureCity Initiative in Japan can be used in many countries.
- 3. SDGs guidelines for LGs will surely help cities in addressing challenges towards sustainability. and will produce many partnerships among cities and countries

ESC: Environmentally Sustainable City 29
Shuzo Murakami, Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation

Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgement:
I have received great support in drawing up this PPT from Assistant Prof. S.
Kawakubo of Hosei University. I would like to extend my sincere graduate for his

- Reference:
 1) United Nations: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015.10,
 2) Japanese Government: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation Guiding Principles, 2016.12,
 3) ICLEI: ICLEI Briefing Sheets Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
- 2015.11,
 4) UCLG: The Sustainable Development Goals: What local governments
- need to know, 2015-10,

 5) Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments: Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level, 2016.6



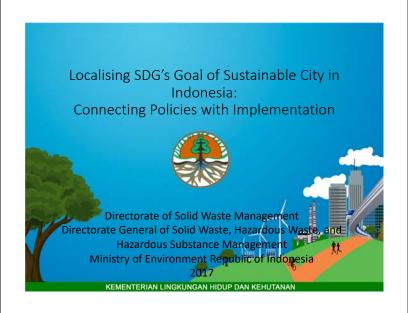
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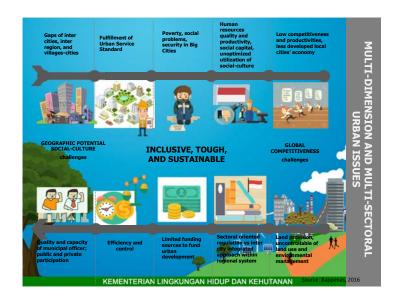
PLENARY 1

Localising the SDGs in Asian Cities: Connecting Policy with Implementation













- public transport, with special attention to the needs of troise in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

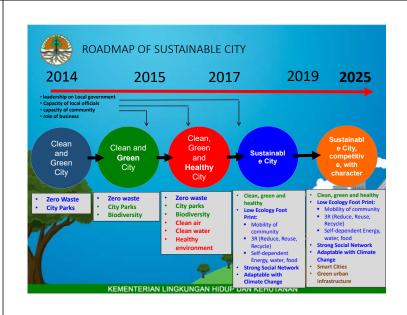
 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

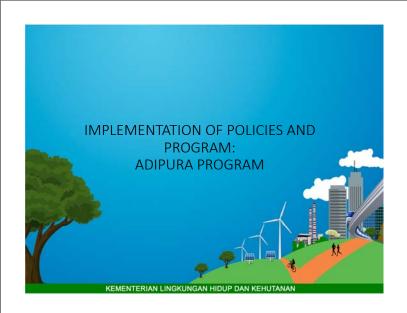
 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

 By 2030, by 2

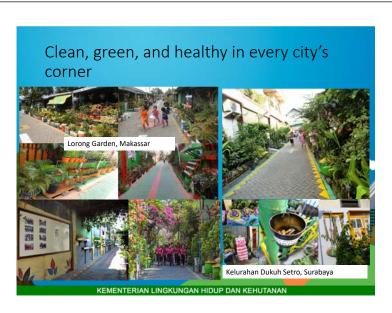


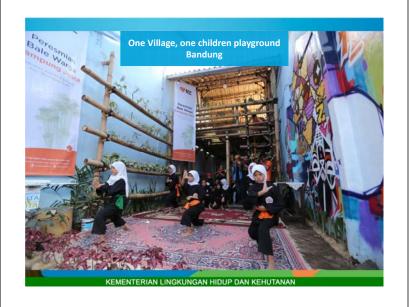




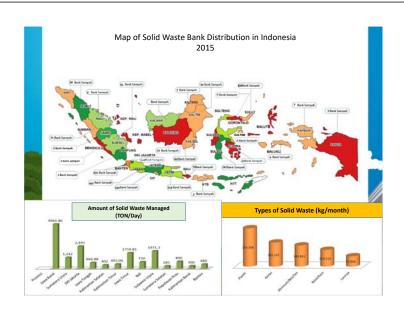




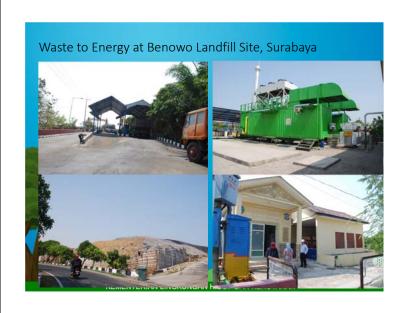






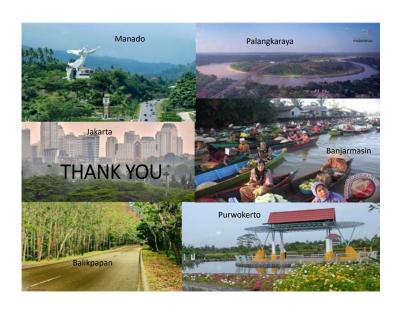


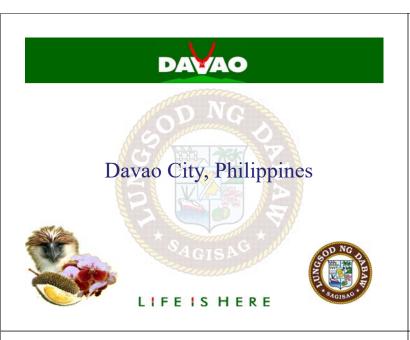


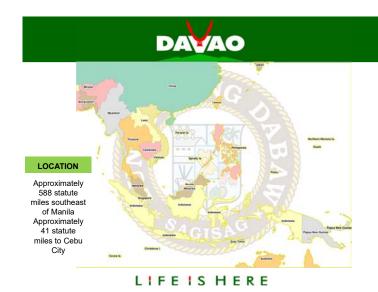


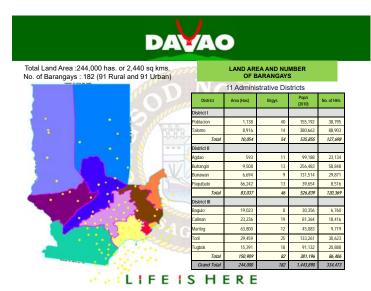


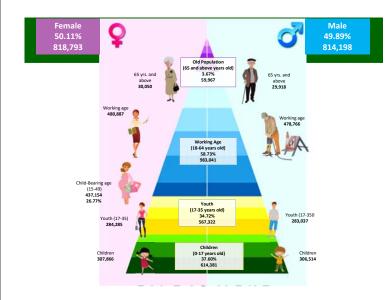


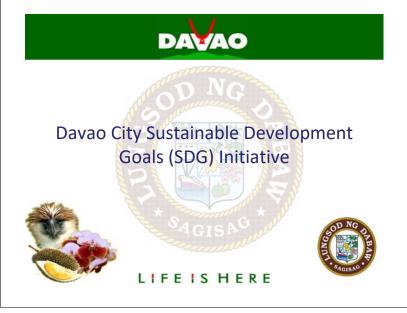


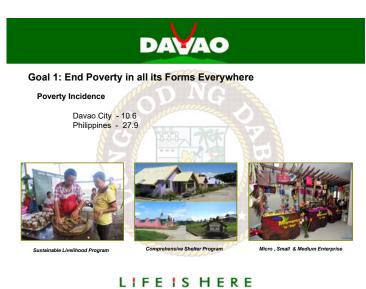














Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved **Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture**

- 98% of all Households of the City have food for the next 3 days
- Farm to Market Road (FMR) Investments correspond to 20% of the Infrastructure Budget











LIFE IS HERE



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- Maternal Mortality Ratio 55 per 100,000 livebirths
- Under 5 Mortality Rate 12.45 per 1,000 livebirths
- Neonatal Mortality - 5.14 per 1,000 livebirths
- ❖ Awarded as The Most Healthy Lifestyle Advocate by the World Health Organization
- ❖ Awarded 1st 100% smoke-free Metropolitan in ASEAN Region by Southeast Asia Tobacco Council Alliance (SEATCA)









Safe Motherhood Program

LIFE IS HERE

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- Early Childhood Care and Development
 Participation Rate Primary Davao City 86.73% Philippines 91.05%
 - Secondary Davao City 54.69%
 - Philippines 68.15%
- Alternative Learning System (ALS)
 Educational Benefit System unit











Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and

- ❖ Women Development Code
- Women Participatory Governance
 - Legislative 42% Executive 36% Barangays - 9%
- Women-Friendly Jail Facility (Ray of Hope)



nen and Children Protection Unit







Ray of Hope (Women Jail Facility)

LIFE IS HERE

LIFE IS HERE

GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- ❖ 99% of Households have access to safe water
- Drinking water at \$0.29 per cu. meter
- ❖ 90% of the households in Davao City has access to sanitary toilet facility
- ❖ Watershed Management Council









LIFE IS HERE

GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- ❖ 50% Davao City's Energy is sourced from Hydro Power Plant
- ❖ Davao City is 100% energized
- ❖ Power Rate \$ 0.17 per kwh









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GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Employment Rate

Davao Region - 94.5

Philippines - 94.6

❖ Best Public Employment and Services Offices (PESO) – Hall of Fame Award









GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- ❖ Davao City's economic drivers: Agriculture, ICT and Tourism
- Upgrading of Drainage and Waterways Projects amounting to 5% of the total infrastructure budget
- Center of Excellence for IT-BPM (Information Technology and Business Process Management) Operations









ding of City's Drain

LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

LIFE IS HERE

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

- Gross Domestic Product grew by:
 - ➤ Philippines 6.3 percent
 - ➤ Davao Region 7.9 percent
- Annual Average Family Income \$ 4,940
- Annual Average Family Expenditure \$3,800
- Anti Discrimination Ordinance







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GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- Comprehensive Urban Shelter Services Development Code
- Davao Urban Public Transport Study
- ❖ Peace and Public Safety Programs











LIFE IS HERE

GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Agro Fishery Resource Management Program
- ❖ Aerial Spraying Ban Ordinance
- Promotion of Organic Farming









Aerial Spraving Ban

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Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- ❖ Davao City Climate Change Action Plan
- ❖ 5% of Annual Budget Allocated for Disaster Fund
- Establishment of Davao City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
- ❖ Central 911 only 911 emergency response system outside of the U.S. and Canada









LIFE IS HERE



Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

- ❖ Coastal Resources Management Plan
- ❖ Mangrove Rehabilitation
- Declaration of Marine Protected Areas







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Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- ❖ Watershed Management Code
- ❖ Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance
- Zoning Ordinance, Resolution No. 02561-13 Series of 2013









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Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- ❖ Public Safety Command Center
- Task Force on Child Trafficking
- ❖ Council for the Welfare of Children
- Brgy. Council for the Protection of Children









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Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- Global Linkages and Private Partnership
 - ➤ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
 - Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
 - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)







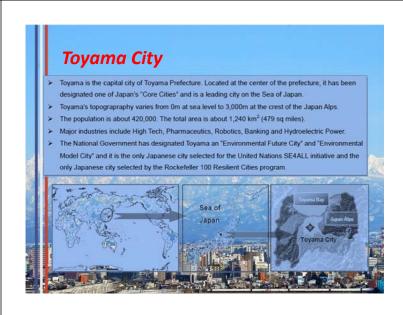


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Benefit and Challenge for municipality Challenge <u>Benefit</u> If the Goals and targets are more specified and refined for Selection of Goal for municipality and its municipality, reasoning City partnership relations will be enhanced both in **Relation with National** gov. and other foreign and domestic country in addition to an assistance to developing municipalities Incentive for new projects based on SDGs is countries As environment, prosperity and society will be deeply cross involved , better cycle necessary Rule setting for unified index for goals in Japan expected.



8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar on **Sustainable Cities**

'Localising the SDGs in Asian Cities: Connecting Policy with Implementation' for Mandalay City

8 February 2017

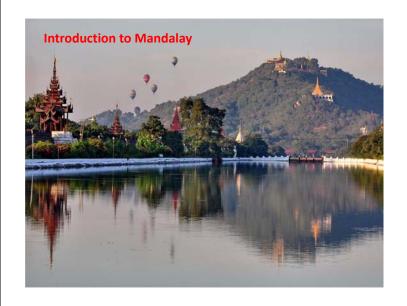
Mr. Thit Sinn **Committee Member Mandalay City Development Committee** Mandalay, Myanmar.

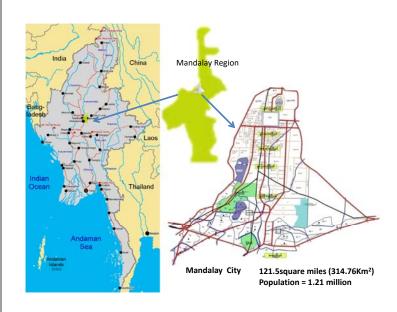
Presentation Guidelines

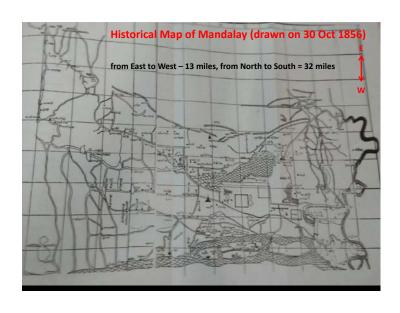
- 1) Presentation duration: 10 minutes
- ements and initiatives of Mandalay City to 2) Highlight the most outstanding achie achieve green and sustainable city development, especially to connect policy and
- 3) If Mandalay City has not yet made plans to localize the new global 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs), <u>share your views on the SDGs</u>.
 4) to answer the questions below from Mandalay City's point of view.

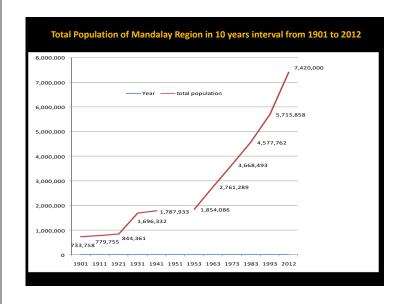
 Has the <u>national government of Myanmar</u> promoted the SDGs to Mandalay City

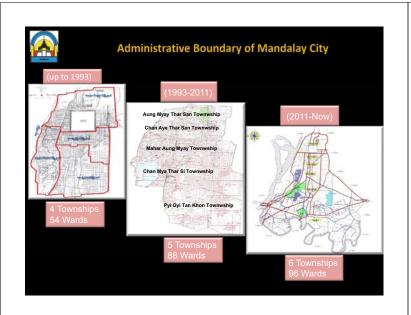
- When it comes to sustainable development and the SDGs, how does Mandlaay City address the <u>trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of</u> ainability – economic, social and the environment?
- In what new ways could Mandalay City experiment with implementing <u>public</u> participation and partnerships with non-government stakeholders? And <u>how can development partners and supporting organisations help</u> Mandalay City?





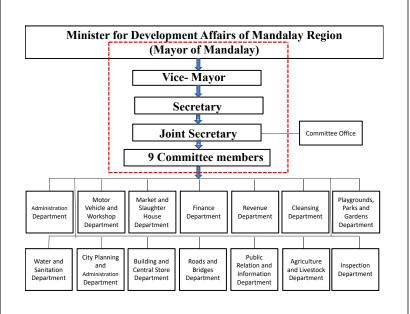








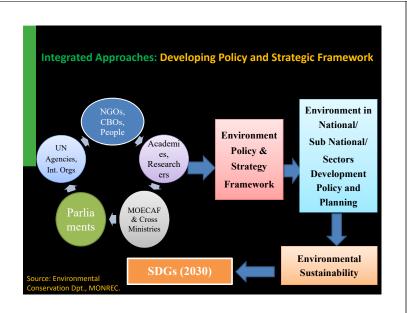
- Previously called Mandalay Municipality or Mandalay City Development Organization under General Affairs Department up to 1992 (during Burma Socialist Programme Party regime and early period of State Peace and Development Council).
- MCDC was formed in accordance with The State Law and Restoration Council Law 10/92 and called Mandalay City Development Committee under Prime Minister, Union Government.
- Now called Mandalay City Development Committee under Chief Minister, Mandalay Region Government.











Policy & Laws and Rules

- Environmental Policy (1994)
- Constitution (2008)
- Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- Environmental Quality Guidelines (2015)
- EIA Procedures (2015)
- MIC Law & Rules & Notification (2013)
- SEZ law (2014)
- Relevant Sectoral Laws and Rules



- Revised Mandalay City Development Law 12 Jan 2015
 Section 14 & 16 environmental conservation
- Mandalay City Development Bylaw 14 May 2015
 Departments that specifically address environmental issues are cleansing/ water and sanitation/ playgrounds, parks and gardens
- Operation Guidelines (30 Nov 2015) in detail procedure

 On ground - as policies, laws and regulations on environmental concerns went down farther & farther away from 'up', more and more of its essences of cross-national/ global effects were lost (means that local community hardly paid attention on cross-national/global). It became localized in other ways.

Has the national government of Myanmar promoted the SDGs to Mandalay City and other Myanmar cities?

- not yet but key stakeholders from Mandalay were made aware of SDGs by Environmental Conservation Department, MONREC.
- Tradition of MCDC focused on infrastructure development / practiced regulatory mechanism/ enjoyed tangible/visible outcomes.
- In cases sustainability and development are to be addressed in SDGs, the role of MCDC – limited to 'contribution from common ground' even if Goals are highly specific to MCDC.
- Working together with others in various ways of relationship is vital.

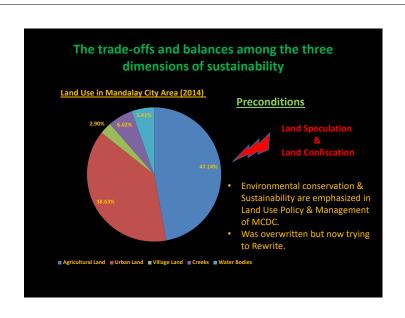
The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

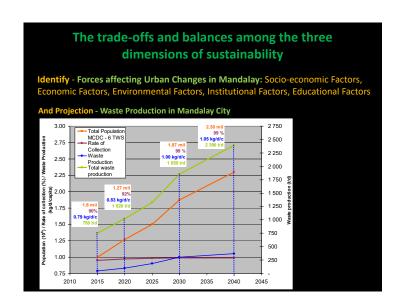


Voices of Mandalaythar (Mandalay born people)-"Mandalay was lost..lost."

Means that Mandalay's tradition was gradually faded away over 20 years in the past.

- Mdy City Planners preserved culture on one hand and inserted efforts for economic development on other hand.
- Mdy City Master Plan in 30 years perspective (2011-2040) was formulated by the Department of Housing Estate placing culture on one side and economic development on the other side.
 Zoning Plan 16 zones (high class low-rise residential area, mid-rise residential area, high-rise area, commercial area, mixed-commercial
- Zoning Plan 16 zones (high class low-rise residential area, mid-rise
 residential area, high-rise area, commercial area, mixed-commercial
 zones, traditional compounds, historical conservation zones around
 palace, historical conservation zone around Mandalay, area visual axis,
 green area with parks, green area with sports, development freeze areas,
 development promotion areas, industrial areas (non pollution), industrial
 area (with pollution), industrial area (with hazardous).





The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

External Inputs Loan, Grant, BOT

- 1. Capacity building support for project identification (ADB)
- 2. Project preparatory technical assistance for Mandalay Urban Service Improvement (ADB)
- 3. Pro-poor community infrastructure and basic services (ADB)
- 4. 30% water supply system of Pyigyitagon Township (JICA)
- To assist water supply system and buy small-scale equipment (AFD, France)
- 6. Green City Development (SAFEGE, France)
- 7. Technical Cooperation for Water Supply System (VEI, Netherland)

The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

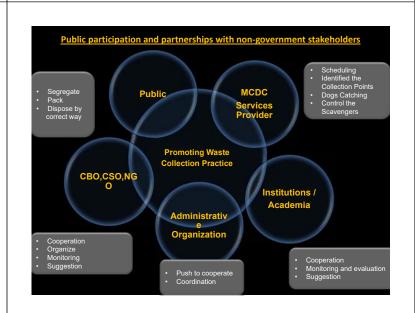
- 8. Project for implementation of Capacity on Water Treatment Plant operation in Mandalay (JICA) (Kitakyushu)
- 9. 100 Resilience Cities (UN habitat, Rockfeller Foundation)
- 10. Upflow anareobic sludge blankets & activated sludge system (Hydrotek Public Co., Ltd., Thailand)
- 11. Solid Waste to Energy (Organic Group, Thailand)

In-kind Contributions

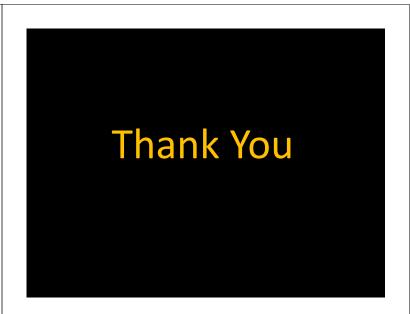
- Provision of Education on solid waste management and environmental conservation (Kitakyushu City, Japan)
- Education on solid waste separation (ASEAN Environmental Sustainable Cities)
- Medical waste management (KEKO)

<u>Public participation and partnerships with non-government</u> stakeholders

- CSOs/NGOs/CBOs etc. NGOs & Parahita
- Parahita Orgs. (Parahita altruistic)
- Community attitude towards NGOs and Parahita impressive. "It is different from Government. It brings 'no harm".
- Eg. Participation in community-based solid waste collection
 - Enabling environment vs Actor and working in the context of behaviour change
 - Still there are needs representativeness/multidimensional approach and their limited representation









PLENARY 2

Public-Private Partnerships and SDGs: Going Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility









THE CONCEPT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The assumption of responsibility of companies whether voluntary of by virtue of statute in discharging socioeconomic obligations to society.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

A long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service.

Social Enterprises

Organisations that have a social cause as their primary mission and use a private sector business model to sustain themselves.

CSR IN MALAYSIA

prosperity

- 1970's CSR began in the form of small contributions driven by religions and racial motivations.
- Overtime Influenced from the west more multinational companies are formed – became more structured and linked to corporate strategies.
- Currently
- Increased focus and promotion of CSR
- Policies and regulations
- Framework for CSR
- Yearly budget report
- 5 years Malaysia Plan
- Tax and fiscal incentivesEndorsement through awards



FRAMEWORKS AND REGULATIONS FOR CSR **IMPLEMENTATION**

- 1. Silver Book (2006) **Guidelines for Government-linked** Companies (GLC) Part of GLC's Transformation Programme 2. CSR Framework (2006) **Guidelines for Public listed Companies** (PLC)

 - Developed by BURSA Malaysia (Malaysian **Exchanged Holding Company)**
 - Mandatory reporting of CSR activities
 - Focus areas: Environment, Workplace, Community, Market Place
- 3. Business Sustainable Programme (2010)
- 4. Environmental, Social and Governance Index for PLCs

CSR IN MALAYSIA

Government linked Company (examples)













Public Listed Company

















CSR - TENAGA NASIONAL BERHAD



Empowering the Community -Kampung Kuantan (Fireflies park)

In partnership with the State Government, community and NGOs:

- Fireflies protection
- Replanting of Trees
- Campaign and awareness programmes



Tree For A Tree - Tree Planting in Port Dickson

In partnership with the State Government, community and NGOs:

- Trees planting
- Campaign and awareness programmes

CSR – THE ACHIEVEMENTS

Environment Workplace Community

Programmes

- 1. Welfare initiatives
- 2. Education support
- 3. Environment conservation
- 4. Child protection
- 5. Heath programmes
- 6. Housing for the bottom 40%

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN MALAYSIA

1983 Privatization Policy

2006 Private **Finance** Initiatives

2010 Public Private **Partnership**

Enabling Framework

- Formation of Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) under the Prime Minister's Department
- Main roles:
 - Processing and evaluation of PPP Project.
- Propose potential projects to the government
- Projects: Infrastructures, Facilities, Services
- Guidelines and Master plan for Privatization



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN MALAYSIA

Public Private Partnership Guidelines (2009)

Key Principles

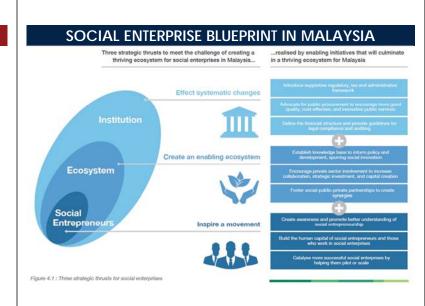
- i. socio-economic impacts ii. value for money and cost savings to the Government
- iii. quick delivery of the project and service enhancement
- iv.increased level of accountability, efficiency and effectiveness

Key Features

- i. Risk transfer
- ii. Long term contract
- iii. Output specification
- iv.Competition
- v. Performance-based payment
- vi.Value for money

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP - THE ACHIEVEMENTS

- · More than 500 privatized projects
- Saving in capital expenditure: RM161 billion (estimated RM25 billion over 25 years)
- Reduce government administrative ecpenditure following privatization of 58 government agencies
- Provided world class infrastructure (north south highways, LRT, Ports, KLIA)
- Successfully created local conglomerate Tenaga National Berhad (National Electricity Board). TELEKOM Malaysia, etc.
- Development and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities



SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN MALAYSIA



The folks in Kakiseni are fighting the good fight for Arts in Malaysia. Revenue: Events and training program



Provides HIV/AIDS education and support programs for communities. Revenue: User fees at drop-in centres



One-stop-hub for volunteering in Malaysia Revenue: Licensing its technology and arranging volunteering opportunities



Bridging the urbanrural divide through building houses for aboriginal families. Revenue: organizing workshops

"BUILDING GREAT ENTREPRENEURS"

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES - THE ACHIEVEMENTS



SOCIAL PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (SOCIAL PPP)



It is an initiative under the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS).



Social PPP is a collaborative initiative between Malaysia Innovation Agency (AIM) and UKAS



It relooks at traditional ways of delivering social services, tapping into strengths of government, social-purpose organisations (SPOs) and the private sector to address social disparities.

SOCIAL PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (SOCIAL PPP)



SOCIAL PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP 4 Pilot Projects (Completed 2016)



Malaysian Collective Impact Initiatives (MCII)

An innovative model for multi-sectoral partnership for corporate CSR involves 7 corporate funder



School Retention Programme (subset of MCII)

Peer tutoring and mentoring programme to increase student's Maths



Youth Up Skilling (subset of MCII)

To up skill disadvantaged and at-risk youth towards emplyment by



Scalable, Commision based telemarketing Center

An establishment of a virtual call center service, allowing 18 disabilities and impaired person the opportunity to be financially independent and sontribute to the society

SOCIAL PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP 6 Projects (coming up)

After School STEM Programme

• Empowering Single Mother

• Building Library for the Autism Children

• Using Technology to Address Social Issues

• Developing Local Center in Urban Low Cost Housing

• Free on-line Tuition for Studentn with Disabilities

THE CHALLENGES

Social development & environmental conservation are not growing at the same

pace with economic development

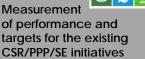








portion of public expenditure



of performance and targets for the existing **CSR/PPP/SE** initiatives towards Sustainable Development

Social purpose organizations lack of the resources and professionalism to scale and achive wide impact

Traditional ways of

delivering social services

are not fully effective,

and consume a huge

THE WAY FORWARD

- To link CSR,PPP, SE and Social PPP with sustainable development and SDG's
- · To embed environmental and social safeguard in targets and goals
- To develop performance measurement towards sustainable development
- · To replicate the initiatives at city scale
 - creating policies and guidelines to achieve SDG's Goals,
 - identify projects for partnerships.
- To promote and extend the initiatives to small and medium industries (SME's)

SUCCESS STORY AT THE CITY LEVEL: THE PARKLIFE - CITY OF SHAH ALAM





PLANMalaysia

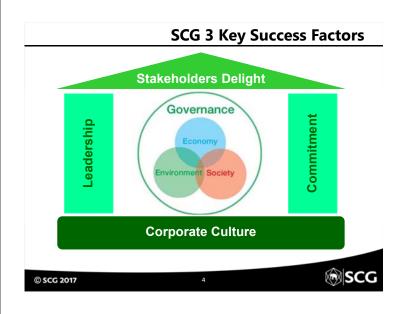
MINISTRY OF WELL BEING, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MALAYSIA

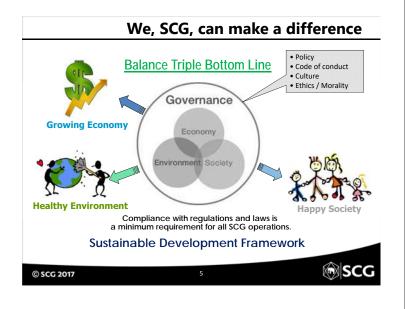
http://www.townplan.gov.mv

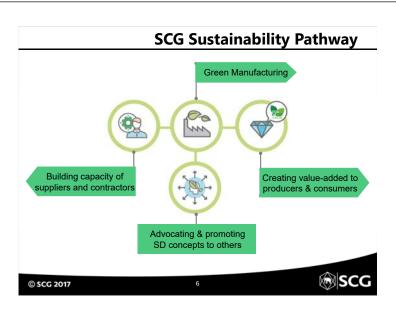




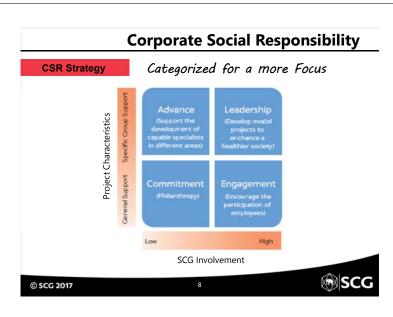








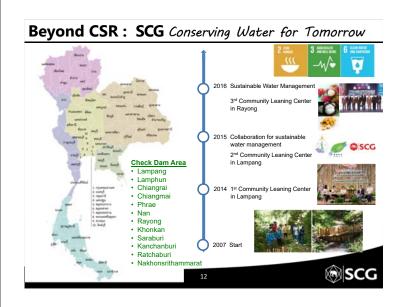


















THEMATIC SESSION A

New Initiatives, Theories and Frameworks from Development Partners

A1: Cities for Clean Air

Cities for Clean Air **Katharine Thoday** 8th East Asia High Level Seminar on **Sustainable Cities** 8 February 2017 | Chiang Rai, Thailand

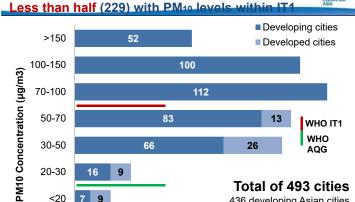
Overview



- Situation Analysis
- Overview of Clean Air Asia work with cities
- What are we learning?

97% of cities in Asia with unhealthy air quality



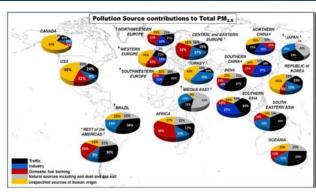


Data collected from publicly available sources compiled by CAA and WHO. Data for the last available year in the period 2009-2015 Clean Air Asia, 2016

<20

Transport is a major contributor of PM emissions





WHO 2016

Air pollution may not always be visible, but it can be deadly.







436 developing Asian cities 57 developed Asian cities





Challenges in addressing air pollution



Our engagement with Cities have shown there are challenges in taking action on air pollution at the city level as a result of:

- Impacts being the side effect of other decisions
 - How can we better integrate air quality into economic and development decisions?
- Unclear responsibilities.
 - ✓ What can local government do compared to regional and national governments?
 - ✓ How to improve vertical and horizontal co-ordination?
- Prioritizing actions amidst data complexity

About Clean Air Asia Objective: To work towards achieving better air quality and Clean Air Asia livable cities by translating knowledge to policies and actions Actionable guidance for that enable Asia's 1,000+ cities to administrators and policymakers High-level expertise in air reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from quality management transport, energy, other sectors. An ethos of partnerships collaboration, and cooperation as key drivers for meaningful and lasting

Clean Air Asia was established as the premier air quality network for Asia by the Asian Development Bank, World Bank and USAID in 2001, and operates since 2007 as an independent non-profit organization.

Working with Cities



	Supporting Air Quality Management	Assessing Air Quality Management Capacity	Recognizing City actions to address air pollution
Target Audience	Integrated Programme for Better Air Quality in Asia	Clean Air Scorecard	Cities for Clean Air Certification
Focus	Technical Support, Capacity building	Capacity Review	Policy Implementation
Geographical focus	Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines and Vietnam	China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam	India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines

Addressing subjective and impartial assessment of air quality in cities





About the Clean Air Scorecard



The **Clean Air Scorecard** tool aims to provide an objective and comprehensive assessment of cities leading to informed policies and identified necessary actions.



Air Pollution

and Health







Clean Air Management Capacity



Policies and

verall Clean A Score

Community Perception Survey





Complemented by a perception survey on the community's understanding and outlook of AQ in their city. Results provide insights on the community's level of awareness of air quality issues.



CAA's Capacity Building Approach in China - similar process is starting in India





MOU with FECO of the MEP

Annual City AQM Workshops

Regional Clean Air Forum to address regional capacity building needs & promote dialogue

- Yangtze River Delta
- Pearl River Delta
- NE China
- SW China (new)

Support to cities

- City to city collaboration
- AQM assessments
- Clean Air Report
- Expert on-site auidance

Regional Training Hub of the Train-for-Clean-Air (T4CA)















Partnerships

- Clean Air Asia has been recognized as the Regional Training Hub of the Train-for-Clean-Air (T4CA) program, recognized by the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities
- Established partnerships with key institutions in the Philippines
- · Memoranda of understanding with:
 - · Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)
 - · Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of

Overview: City Certification



Clean Air Asia launched the initiative in 2014 with the goal of setting 200 cities across Asia on the pathway to achieving improvements in air quality by 2020 through a **clean air certification program.**

The certification program (or voluntary standard) will:

- Recognize actions that cities take to improve air quality
- Increase opportunities for cities to learn from each other and collectively address issues
- Make it easier to establish new collaborations with public and private stakeholders

.4

Development of Clean Air Certification



Key difference between:

- Cities that need <u>technical assistance</u> with meeting compliance standards (such as in China)
- Cities where there is an implementation gap where the need is <u>putting the issue</u> of addressing clean air on the agenda.

Voluntary certification can play a key role in the latter circumstances.



Clean Air Certification – Action Areas



Cities are required to demonstrate action in six areas.

The focus is on actions cities can take to address air quality, not absolute air quality levels.

Engage people to take action

Identify responsible personnel and inter-agency and community outreach to take forward actions that advance air quality goals.

- 1. Institutional Co-ordination
- 2. Engaging New Stakeholders

Consolidate and communicate relevant data

Collect existing air quality monitoring data, air quality-related health data and review emission sources in the city in order to prioritize air pollution reduction measures.

- 3. Air Quality Information
- 4. Understanding Pollution Sources

Demonstrate action that improves citizens lives Integrate air quality into economic and development decisions.

- 5. Infrastructure and Planning
- 6. Air Pollution Reduction

18 months

16

Demonstrating Action



Remedy "complete streets" gaps and lack of connectivity for all modes of transport Generate tax revenue from new/infill projects to pay for ➤ A Sustainable Land-Use Pledge ➤ A "Complete Streets Policy" ensuring streets allow all modes of transport the related public infrastructure >Transport-oriented Development Zoning Provisions Establish design goals for at least one highway/vehicle oriented corridor/cluster A scorecard approval for large-format developments Participate in regional economic development planning Carry out feasibility studies for sustainable transport Require or provide incentives for the siting of retail services at areas of high population density and transit an Energy Shift to clean fuel/equipment for commercial/domestic Eliminate two-stroke engines Increase low-emission engine types Increase the use of emissions-control devices for diese Work with industry to ensure stack emissions are Increase the efficiency of modes of transport taken or city journeys to reduce travel time Optimize traffic flow Promote the use of public transport Promote eco-driving practices Reduce dust resuspension/fugitive dust Reduce open burning Reduce agricultural burning

Certification steps and indicative timeline



0-1 month

1-2 months

1
Expression of Interest

City COMMITMENT

Assign focal person Demonstrate action on:

- Assign focal person Demonstrate act
 Secure Mayor and Institutional
 City Council support coordination
- Establish city Aligning urban certification team stakeholders
 - Air quality informationAir pollution emissions
 - Air pollution emission
 inventory
 Planning and

3-12 months

Infrastructure

• Air pollution reduction

4 Third-party AUDIT

3-6 months

Submit evidence/s of completed actions online for verification and assessment – www.cleanairasia.org/ ccap

National Stakeholder Groups It's vital that certification links to existing initiatives in order to build reinforcing momentum. Partnerships to support the certification are being developed at National and international levels.

City Network/Local Government Association

Other

National/ Regional Govt. Academic/ Research

Private Sector

Health/Civil Society

Pilot and Objectives





A new online management system is in development to support certification rollout. This will allow cities to track and upload their actions – providing both an individual management resource and a means of sharing and aggregating data and best practices.

By 2018

- At least 5 cities to have achieved certification and therefore taken demonstrable and credible action to address air quality (assuming 18 month trajectory)
- At least 50 cities to be working towards certification

20

What are we learning?



- The need to integrate environmental issues with city development priorities, jobs and investment.
- The need to engage urban stakeholders, particularly the private sector, to develop shared goals as well as support solutions relevant to improving air quality.
- The need to focus on outcome indictors to help to localize international agendas and also to scale up the collection and dissemination of relevant local data that is necessarily embedded in city development decisions.

Panel Discussion



1. Environmental Governance: What governance arrangements allow for the most effective action?

2

21

Panel Discussion



2. Facilitating multi-stakeholder solutions: How can we encourage the alignment of different stakeholders and initiatives around the same goals? **Panel Discussion**



3. Outcome indicators: How to balance data collection with driving and communicating implementation?

For more information: www.cleanairasia.org



Clean Air Asia

center@cleanairasia.org
Unit 3505 Robinsons Equitable Tower
ADB Avenue, Pasig City
Metro Manila 1605
Philippines

Clean Air Asia China Office

china@cleanairasia.org 11-152, JianGuoMenWai Diplomatic Residence Compound, No.1 XiuShui Street, Chao'ang District, Beijing 100600 China

Clean Air Asia India Office

india@cleanairasia.org Basement C-3, Green Park Extension New Delhi 110016 India

Clean Air Asia Center Members



TOYOTA





261 Clean Air Asia
Partnership Members

• Cities

• Environment ministries and government agencies

• Development agencies and foundations

• Non-government organizations

• Academic and research institutions

• Private sector companies and associations

Clean Air Asia Country Networks

Indonesia . Malaysia . Nepal . Pakistan Philippines . Sri Lanka . Vietnam

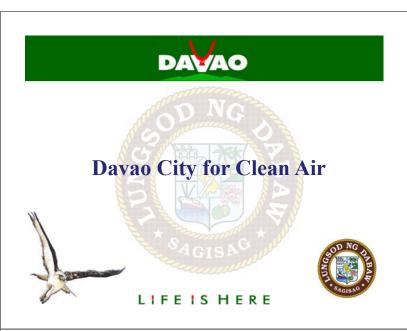


Air Pollution, City Problem, Global Impact





Thank you Terima kasih Matur Suwun





Presentation Outline

- I. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
- II. FACILITATING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER SOLUTIONS
- III. OUTCOME INDICATORS

LIFE IS HERE





LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

Smoke-Free Davao City



LIFE IS HERE



Smoke-Free Davao City

Policy:

- In advancing the 2003 National Tobacco Control Law and to strengthen anti-smoking policy of then City Mayor Duterte, the City passed its Comprehensive Anti-Smoking Ordinance in 2002 and amended in 2012.
- The Ordinance bans smoking in all public places and enclosed places but has an option for designating a smoking area – provided establishments pass through a series of rigid inspections by the Anti-Smoking Task Force.
- The ordinance also extends smoke-free places to some public outdoor spaces where people congregate to be together or attend concerts, rallies and other events.

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Smoke-Free Davao City

Implementation:

- The Anti-Smoking Task Force was organized to prepare and implement an enforcement plan.
- Stakeholders support was ensured to strengthen commitments, consolidate efforts, and sustain the participation of partners.
- Popularization was initiated and sustained through "No Smoking" signs informational billboards on the hazards of smoking and important provisions of the law placed in public places within the City.
- Enforcement through inspection of establishments, community vigilance and apprehension of violators.
- Regular monitor the implementation of the law and evaluate its Results and the need for improvement.



Smoke-Free Davao City

Results:

- Majority of public places are completely smoke-free.
- Intensity of smoking reduced in the city.
- Davao City's smoke-free experience has been recognized by, and become a learning resource for, other cities and countries in the region
- Residents and visitors are well aware of the smoking regulation of the

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Youth for Anti-Smoking



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Anti-smoking Educators



LIFE IS HERE

Lectures in Schools







LIFE IS HERE



Anti Smoke-belching



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Anti Smoke-belching

Policy:

- The Anti-Smoke Belching ordinance of Davao City was passed in 2006 to protect the air quality of the Davao City Airshed declared under the Clean Air Act of 1999
- Standards and procedures for emission testing was established
- All private emission testing centers (PETCs) shall be monitored by the city and national government agencies

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Anti Smoke-belching

Implementation:

- Established the Anti Smoke-Belching Unit (ASBU) for the city to enforce the ordinance
- Vehicle emission testing is being conducted for all vehicles annually by private emission testing centers
- Random testing is conducted by the ASBU to vehicles suspected of smoke belching

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Anti Smoke-belching

- An annual average of 10,783 vehicles are being randomly monitored by the Anti-Smoke Belching Unit
- Ensure vehicles run under allowable emission standards
- 18% decrease in Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from vehicles; 66% decrease in Nitrogen Oxide (NO) emissions



LIFE IS HERE

Regular Meeting with the ASB Unit





Garage smoke emission testing for pu



LIFE IS HERE



Ban on Aerial Spray



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DAVAO

Ban on Aerial Spray

Policy:

- In 2007, Davao City passed Ordinance 0309-07, banning aerial spraying of chemicals as an agricultural practice.
- The ordinance was passed to protect the communities around agricultural plantations as well as communities downstream and the river systems. Moreover, it aims to protect the aquifers, the city's source of drinking
- A thirty (30) meter buffer zone within the boundaries of their agricultural farms/plantations must be provided for by all agricultural entities.





Ban on Aerial Spray

Implementation:

- Strict enforcement was immediately implemented.
- Participation of affected agricultural entities was enjoined through meetings and fora
- A Multipartite Monitoring Team was formed to constantly monitor the progress of compliance by the agricultural plantations

Results:

- More than 5,000 hectares of fruit plantation complied with the ban
- Safer (lesser health risk) communities situated near agricultural plantations
- Lesser risk of water and ground pollution



Monitoring compliance of banana plantations



LIFE IS HERE



Monitoring compliance of banana plantations



LIFE IS HERE



Managing Solidwastes





LIFE IS HERE



Managing Solidwastes

Policy

- The Davao City Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance was enacted in 2009 to ensure the protection of public health and the environment. This is in compliance to the Republic Act 9003 of 2002, providing for an ecological solid waste management program
- Promote research and development programs for improved methods of waste collection, separation, processing, recovery and disposal
- Encourage greater public-private partnership in solid waste management
- Instill environmental awareness and action among citizenry
- Prohibit open burning of solid waste

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Managing Solidwastes

Implementation

- Acquisition of solid waste management equipment such as dump trucks, compactor trucks, garbage bins was prioritized
- Intensive Information Education Campaign was sustained to familiarize families, businesses and institutions
- A sanitary landfill facility was constructed and has been in operation
- Composting Facilities and Materials Recovery Facilities were also established
- A solid waste management enforcement unit was created to enforce the ordinance
- Complementary and essential facilities were established such as composting facilities and materials recovery facilities

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DAVAO

Managing Solidwastes

Results

- Eliminated open dumping, which can be a source of pollution and health hazards
- Greatly reduced volume of waste disposed to the landfill facility by 43.77% from 377,220 tons in 2009 to 212,112 tons in 2015.
- Encouraged families to segregate wastes at source
- Process biodegradable wastes and convert it into something useful
- Greatly reduced the risk of polluting waterways

LIFE IS HERE











Greening



LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

Greening

Policy

- Massive reforestation on a nationwide scale through the National Greening Program (NGP) by virtue of Presidential Executive Order
 - The program is seen as a climate change mitigation strategy as it seeks to enhance the country's forest stock to absorb carbon dioxide
 - This is a convergence initiative among the Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and Environment and Natural Resources
- Urban greening is a priority of the city government which includes tree planting, seedling propagation and parks maintenance
- The Zoning Ordinance of Davao city, implemented in 2015, declared a total of 74,684 hectares (or 31% of the city's land area) as conservation, forest, parks & recreation or mangrove rehabilitation.

LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

Greening

Implementation

- Areas declared as protection forests have been prioritized for greening
- Operation and maintenance of nurseries around the city
- Private groups and schools are enjoined in the tree-planting activities both in upland and urban areas
- Protection forests are considered "No-Habitation zones" through strict implementation of the Zoning Ordinance

LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

Greening

Results

- A total of 6,104 hectares were planted with various tree species
- A total of 19 urban parks are being maintained, including roadsides and road islands
- For 2015, a total of 230,231 seedlings of various mangrove, fruit and forest trees to watershed, riverbank, roadside and mangrove areas were distributed and planted

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Upper Kibalang, Marilog

L ! F E ! S H E R E

DAVAO



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DAYAO

Riverbank Rehabilitation



Urban Container Garden



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DAVAO

Air Quality Monitoring

- Davao City Airshed was established by virtue of DENR Memorandum Circular 02-Series of 2003
- Davao City Airshed Governing Board was created which is tasked to formulate and carry out its air quality action plan
- In 2013, the Davao City Air Quality Monitoring Network (DC AQMN) was established. It is an area quality monitoring network of urban scale representation and composed of selected sampling sites from the three AQMNs of neighborhood scale representation. The devices used for the monitoring network measure PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂, O₃ and CO parameters.

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Air Quality Monitoring Stations in 6 locations

DAVAO



LIFE IS HERE





LIFE IS HERE



Davao City Water District - Adopt-A-Site Project



LIFE IS HERE



Interface Development Interventions – Adopt-A-Riverbank Program



LIFE IS HERE

DAVAO

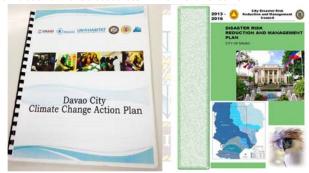




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Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council – Formulation of Plans that address Environment Concerns

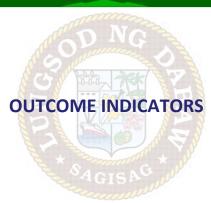


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Air Quality:

Based on the 2015 monitoring of air quality:

- PM₁₀ (Particulate Matter) concentrations are within the short-term guideline value of 150 ug/Ncm.
- SO₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) concentrations fall within the short-term guideline value of 180 ug/Ncm.
- NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide) concentrations are all within the short-term guideline value of 150 ug/Ncm.
- The 8-hr O₃ (Ground-level ozone) concentrations are within the short-term guideline value of 60 ug/Ncm.
- PM_{2.5} (Particulate Matter) concentrations are within the short-term guideline value of 75 ug/Ncm.
- The 8-hr CO (Carbon Monoxide) concentrations are all within the short term guideline value of 9 ug/Ncm.

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Health:

- The number of cases (lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, ischemic heart disease) which could be related to smoking has decreased by 37.33% from 3,410 in 2010 to 2,137 in 2015.
- The number of cases with respiratory diseases related to air pollution decreased by 17.33% from 8,216 in 2013 to 6,792 in 2015

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DAVAO

Awards



LIFE IS HERE



Ways Forward

- Expansion of air quality monitoring network
- Atrium for hospitals
- Installation of anti-pollution devices in large manufacturing plants to reduce if not eliminate air contaminants
- Greening programs for carbon sequestration
- Inclusion of "Green Architecture" in the zoning ordinance
- Urban greening (parks and other open spaces)
- Adopt waste-to-energy technologies
- Encourage and promote use of renewable energy source





THEMATIC SESSION B

Good Practices, Experiences, and Successes from Cities in Asia

B1: Institutionalising Resilience in a Changing and Warming Climate

WELCOME TO CAN THO CITY, VIET NAM



Climate change & resilience strategy in CAN THO CITY



· ***

Climate change & resilience strategy in Can Tho city

CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAN THO
- 3. RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES PLAN OF CAN THO CITY.





Climate change & resilience strategy in Can Tho city

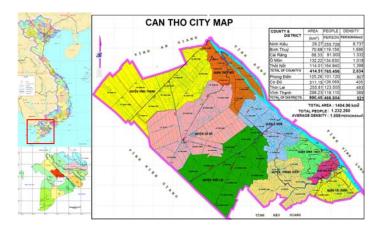
1. INTRODUCTION

- Can Tho is one of five cities directly under the Central Government, located in the central of Mekong Delta.

Area: 1.405 km² Population: 1,23 million

- Can Tho's climate is tropical and monsoonal with two seasons: rainy (from May to November) and dry (from December to April. Average annual humidity is 83%, rainfall 1.700mm/year (65in) and temperature 27°C (81°F).
- The economic structure: GDP in 2015: US\$4.6 billion
 Agriculture accounted for 6.49%,
 Industrial construction accounted for 35.02%,
 Commerce and Services accounted for 58.49%

Location map of Can Tho city in the Mekong Delta

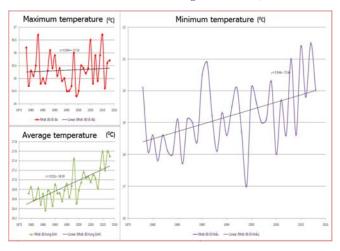


Climate change & resilience strategy in Can Tho city

2. DEMONSTRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAN THO

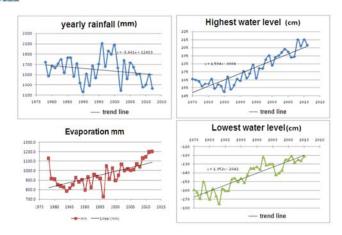
- average temperature increase 0.7° C
- annual rainfall tends to decrease, from about 1.700mm to 1.500mm/year.
- changes in the water level: both of highest and lowest level increase 50cm.
 - appearing many places were flooded
 - bank erosion
 - drought and salinity intrusion
 - tornado and storm

The trend of actual data change 1978 to 2013, CanTho



cco

The trend of actual data change 1978 to 2013, CanTho



flooding



Riverbank erosion BÁN ĐỘ CÁC KHU VỰC SẠT LỞ BỞ SỐNG RA PURCHASION PROPERTIES SỐNG AND CHÁ SÁIS THANK MÁCY CLÁMAG THANK MÁCY CLÁMAG PROPERTIES SỐNG AND CHÁ SÁIS CHÁ MÁCH CHÁ SÁIS CHÁ SÁIS CHÁ MÁCH CHÁ SÁIS CHÁ MÁCH CHÁ SÁIS CHÁ M

Drough and Salinity intrusion



Salinity sensors system monitoring and alerts





03/2016, the first time, measured the salinity up to 2g/l in Ninh Kieu district

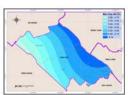
Tornado and storm in Can Tho



30/07/2014, in Co Do town, a strong tornado damaged 147 houses, 56 of which collapsed completely.

B2 scenario by 2100, MONRE.

•Average temperature increases 2 - 3°C



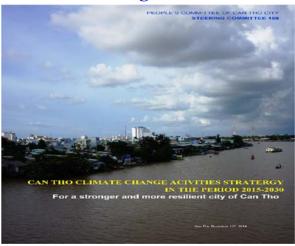
•Sea level rises 76-82 cm,

BÂN ĐÓ NGLÝ CƠ:

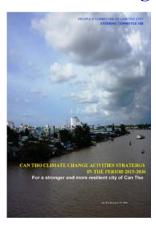


•Rainfall increases 10-20%.

3. Climate Change resilience Strategy



Climate Change resilience Strategy







The key tasks and solution

- Propagate and educate to raise awareness
- Support diversified response with scientific researches
- Strengthen capacity for state administration in climate change
- Improve the system of legal policy
- Renovate financial mechanisms
- Integrate to international climate change response



Solution to make communities have better adaptations

COMMUNITY BASE DISASTERS RISK MANAGEMENT







Climate change resilience Strategy

Advantage

- The actual phenomenon demonstrate,
- The interest and support of the government and the community,
- · The domestic and international support.

Climate change resilience Strategy

Disadvantage

- The uncertainties of climate change,
- Lack of specialized knowledge of leaders & community,
- To make the whole covering resilience plan is very difficult,
- Lack of funding.

THANKS FOR LISTENING

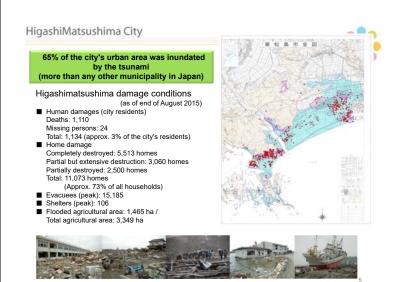






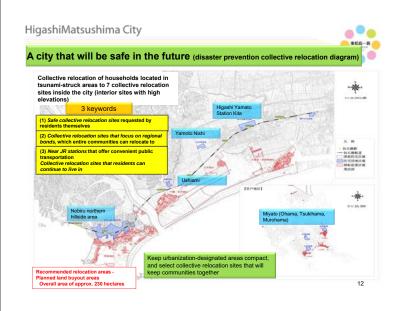


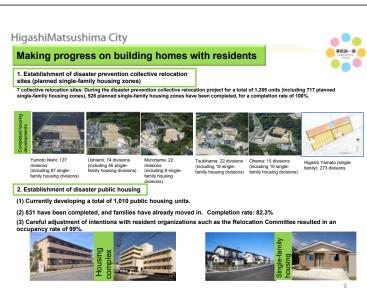


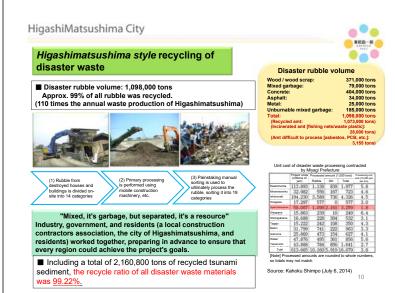








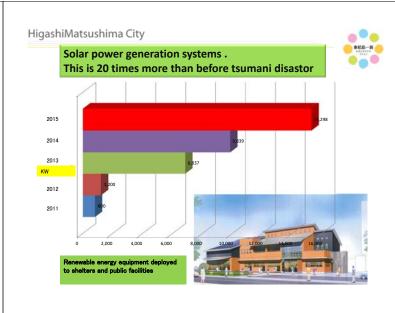








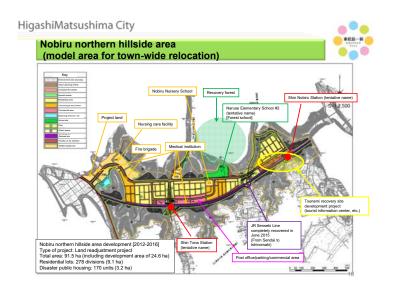


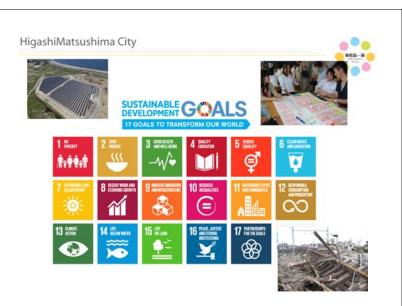




















Challenges in a changi and Warming Climate

Chinese Experiences o Sponge City

China-ASEAN Partnersh for Eco-Friendly Urban Development





t in the less

Megatrends in cities Water use & Sanitation water scarcity Currently, 2.5 billion people are without Water withdrawals have improved sanitation tripled over the last 50 facilities. years. In 2030, there will Human health be a 40% supply shortage of water. Currently, 3.4 million peop mostly children - die from borne diseases every year.

Hazards Water-rel hazards a for 90% o all natura hazards.

Water-related challenges **Urban Heat** looding Islands Wastewater ater Scarcity disposal and treatment

Widespread Flooding in China, 2016



Widespread Flooding in China, 2016

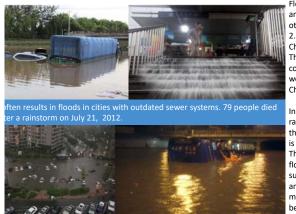


Water as a resource is irreplaceable. Yet heavy rainfall can a disaster even in modern cities if rainwater is not drained time. This was recently evident in Shanghai, Nanjing and other cities, especially in southern China, where streets more like the canals of Venice.

An estimated 32 million people across 26 provinces were a and more than 300 people were killed. 280,000 hectares o cropland was destroyed, with state damage estimates of ar US\$5.73 billion. The damage estimate has reached US\$22 billion. Flooding of this magnitude was last seen in the cou 1998

Wuhan saw 570 millimeter of rainfall during the first week o surpassing the record that fell on the city in 1991. A red alei heavy rainfall was issued on 2 July. At least 27 people were the province and 400,000 required evacuation. Flooding encompassed 500,000 hectares of crops; 15,000 homes coor sustained major damage, and economic losses reached ¥5.7 billion (US\$850 million).

Urban Waterlogging in Beijing, 2012



Flooding causes more econom and humanitarian damage tha other natural disaster and has 2.3 billion people over the pas China has been particularly aff This year saw the worst floods country since 1998. In July 15C were killed in central and nort China after intense rainfall.

In China the climate is bringing rain in summer. From June to 5 there will be high density rainf is bringing up urban planning there's already been very seric flooding for four or five years 6 summer. You will see flooding and more cities. As urbanizatic more people to those cities the becomes worse and worse.



International Concepts about Sustainable Urban Develor



Definition of Sponge City

/ater

esilience

ties with a minimal impact I the natural water cycle I dable to absorb and Iturally filter storm water, fill urban aquifers and eserves healthy urban ater resources.







Definition of Sponge City



A Sponge City refers to a type o which allows much of the s water to be absorbed by the grc Thanks to the vast amount permeable surfaces across the (green areas, wetland, lakes, gar etc.) the water is able to be absorby the ground which naturally for the water. The naturally purwater can then be re-extracted reuse through natural or articles.

Background

tention paid by central government and local government

ember 2013 President Xi Jiping announced a national plan to t flooding in China's cities—inhabited by 450 million people. id that during the upgrade of urban drainage infrastructure they make it a priority to retain valuable water resources and to the natural system to achieve drainage, to establish natural on, natural infiltration and natural purification—like a sponge

e sponge city programme takes inspiration m low impact development in the US, water nsitive urban design in Australia and stainable drainage systems in the UK. But thing at this scale has ever been attempted fore. The sponge city programme is more mprehensive and ambitious.



Benefits of Sponge City



More clean water for the city

Cleaner groundwater

Reduction in flood risk

Lower burdens on drainage systems

Greener, healthier, enjoyable urban sp

Enriched biodiversity



Chinese president Xi Jinping suggested cities "should be like sponges"

Relevant Policies issued on Sponge City

Ministry of housing and urban-rural development: Guidelines for the Sponge City (Low-Development)

Ministry of housing and urban-rural development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water Res selected 16 cities as the first batch of pilot city.

Ministry of housing and urban-rural development, The performance of sponge City Con: Evaluation and evaluation index

Promoting Sponge City Construction (State Council)

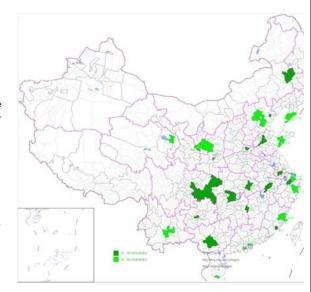
Each pilot city should submit a draft Specialized Planning before October, 2016.

Second batch of pilot cities (14 cities)

Pilot Cities

6 cities were selected as China's "sponge cities" ne, but eventually it will out nationally. There are ities as the second batch.

tious project is being y central government , local government and te sector. The central ent is giving each city an a year for the first Irs. In return, 20% of the ties must be constructed ge city standard by 2020, by 2030. All of the pilot d to have completed the I construction by 2017.



Methodology

2014

2015

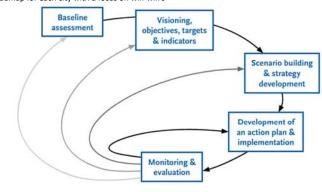
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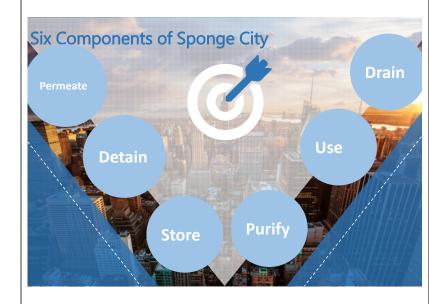
2015

2016

City Design (Natural storm water infrastructure, storm water filtration, flood resilience, etc.)

nade roadmap for each city with a focus on win-win's





Technology

sponge cities and the gies to support their nent such as for permeable concrete further ments.



Sponge City Cases





Changde

Chongqing





Nannin



Low Elevation Greenbelt







Retent

ow Elevatio

w Elevation Greenbelt



Changde



Changde



Purify





Changde







Changde







Xiamen





After the "Xiamen Sponge City Constructio Technical Specifications (Trial)", anothe important document -- the "Xiamen Spong City Construction Management Interir Measures" (the Measures) has also bee promulgated. The Measures document set regulations for the management of th construction operation sponge city undertaken by the government and applie to the entire municipal area. Standard atlas guidelines, implementation specification and other relevant documents are yet to b completed, to comprehensively quide th development of the Xiamen sponge city.

Chongqing

imately 800 million yuan nvested in the ction of a pilot "sponge sject in Yuelai New District, jing.

estment will be used to eight roads and renovate anging international Expo and its surroundings, overs 400,000 square

ountain city with a unique of rainfall, the biggest ge for the project in Yulei strict is to find a tailor//ay of constructing a city, according to Yang. ed that "the key to it is to lear of the characteristics ity's rainfall."



"Nanning Characteristics" **Highlighted in Sponge City** Construction

rly April 2015, Nanning, with the nding achievements, was identified as the first batch of national pilot cities to ict sponge city. Now, the construction ined significant progress: the operating nism and technical system for planned action have been set up, and on the of the green land of parks, new water een led in to form a contiguous ted sponge body with Nanning teristics. The present achievements aid a good foundation for Nanning's goal orb 70% of rainfall in 20% of the built-up area in 2020.





China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development

To tackle the issues related to urban development, especially the challenges related to climate change and sustainable development

To share the policies, regulations, methodologies for urban design

To scale up innovation, good examples and best practices among this region To fuel up the implementation of SDGs

What We Need? Cooperation!



China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development



"Our Struggle for Global Sustainability will be won or lost in cities."

-Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General



SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development

8th ASEAN-China Summit, November 21st, 2015

hinese Premier Mr. Li Keqiang

Explore a China-ASEAN partnership for ecologically riendly urban development, and jointly pursue green evelopment."



inar on China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development

17-18, November 2015 Beijing, China







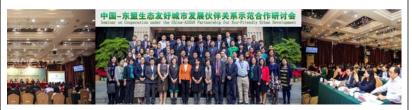
Seminar on Cooperation under the China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development

12-13 December 2016, Shenzhen, China

ational and Local Policies on Urban Ecosystem Conservation in China and ASEAN poperation on Environmentally Sound & Low carbon Industries & Technologies

- rea 1: Treatment and Recycling Use of Urban Waste
- rea 2: Building Green and Eco-friendly Communities

lot Cooperation on Ecosystem Conservation - Mangrove Conservation and Management



China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development Objectives



Promote and mainstream green and sustainable development through exchange and cooperation of Eco-Cities.



Enhance the capacity of urban environmental governance and eco-system management to support the development of ecologically friendly and livable cities in China and ASEAN; and



Promote the building of a green "Belt and Road"



Promote national and regional green and sustainable development through the participation of governments, enterprises and society.

China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development Areas of Cooperation

Policy and Experience Exchange on Development of Eco-cities



01

Organize China-ASEAN Eco-cities Summit

Conduct seminars and joint studies on management of urban ecosystems

Conduct capacity build activities on eco-city development

China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development Areas of Cooperation

Cooperation on Low Carbon and Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST)

02

Conduct seminars on corporate social and environmental responsibility

Establish low carbon and EST cooperation network

China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development Areas of Cooperation



Conduct exchange activities on eco-community

Promote public awareness

China-ASEAN Partnership for Eco-Friendly Urban Development Areas of Cooperation

Establish China-ASEAN Eco-city Alliance



U4_

As the implementation body of the Partnership

provide the cities of China and ASEAN countries with a region-wide platform to carry out cooperation activities





resentation Outline

PAT'S GREEN INITIATIV

Dverview of PAT

'AT's Green Initiative







erview of PAT



- ➤ An autonomous government agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation (MOT)
- ➤ 5 ports under the good governance c PAT including Bangkok Port, Laem Chabang Port, Chiang Saen Commercial Port, Chiang Khong Port and Ranong Port
- ▶ 1 River port, 1 International deep sea port and 3 Regional ports
- ➤ Operate 4 ports, only Laem Chabang











Port Authority of Thailand (PAT)



Bangkok Port (BKP)

- > Land area: Total of 941 Acres, only 342 Acres are utilized for Port
- consists of 2 Cargo ope Vest and East Quay
- Inland location limits access to ships of 1.34 million T.E.U.s/year
- ➤ West Quay is used for container

- Quay is used for rendering services for containerized cargo and liner berths with 2 container terminals.
- ces: Outbound Container Freight station (CFS), Open Stuffing Area leefer Container
- ce to ships up to 12,000 deadweight tonnes or less

iicai nanuiing Equipment								
m	Quantity (Unit)	Item	Quantity (Unit)					
Crane	14	Mobile Crane	8					
r Tyred Crane	38	Forklift Truck	212					
or for ainer	1227	Motor Truck	45					
r Chassis	110	Reach Stacker	23					
oader	31	Tug Boat	9					



Laem Chabang Port ➤ Sharing of 70% of sea transp volume

- > Thai government tries to proi as the main trading gateway c Indochina with the future expa phase 3
- consists of 2 Basins



➤The capacity to handle conta 5.83 million T.E.U.s in 2012 and growth rate

>Electric consumption produc 35,590 ton carbon dioxide in 2

Mechanical Handling Equipment

ltem	Quantity (Unit)	Item	Quantity
Rail-Moubted Gantry Crane	42	Mobile Crane	3
Rubber Tyred Gantry Crane	113	Forklift Truck	67
Tractor for Container	284	Motor Truck	45
Container Chassis	300	Reach Stacker	21
Top Loader	28	Tug Boat	7

onal Ports



Saen Commercial Port

longside the Mekong River in the art of Thailand

d of 2 pontoons, which is 12 m. and a roofed gangway of 6×30 m. ons can accommodate 4 barges terminals can accommodate 2

Handling Equipment and Facilities

Plugs



Chiang Khong Port

- Adjacent to the Mekong River , opposite to Lao PDR (Houay Xai District of Bokeo Province)
- Enhancing the efficiency of import-export services and promoting border trade between Lao PDR and Thailand
- > 22 x 208 meters quayside terminal
- > Accommodates 3-5 motor vessels of up to





Ranong Port

- A multi purpose berth with a 26 x 134 m., Accommodate 2 barges with maximum loa 500 gross tonnage Mechanical Handling Equipment and Facilities
- The container berth with 30 x 150 m., Accommodate one cargo vessel of 12,000 I Mechanical Handling Equipment and Facilities

item	Quantity
Mobile Crane	1
Forklift Truck	7
Rubber Tyred Mobile Harbour Crane with the capacity of 63 metric tonnes	20
Top Loader	2
Reach Stacker	1
Tractor for Containers	10
Multi-Durnose Trailer	2



PAT's Green Initiative







I's Environmental Management Timeline \mathbf{p}_{A} Analyzing Emission Baseline Emission Reduction Target 10% by 2019 2014 1st PSHEMS for DG 2nd PSHEMS for All Services 2006-20012 2011-2014 Goal Sustainable and Green P Low Carbon Ports Renewable Power Implei ENV Policy, 2011 ENV Master Plan, 2015-2019 (The Study of Green Port, 2013 Review Green Port Practices Sustainability Framework Sustainability Vision & Policy

ion in DG warehouse: The Sudden Awakening



- In March 1991, a chemical explosion occurred in Dangerous Goods warehouse in Bangkok
- > A SHE management system was given top priority.
- In March 2005, Port Safety, Health and Environmental management System (PSHEMS) was introduced.

Scope of BKP PSHEMS recognized by PEMSEA	Effective years of co		
Service for Handling of Dangerous Goods	December 2006-2009 November 2009-2012		
All Service of Bangkok Port	August 2011-2014		

I's Environmental Policy

nvironmental policy was issued in July 8th, 2011.

e development of business plans and port-related activities ust consider potential and possible impacts on the environment nd local communities. Necessary approaches shall be focused n preventive and mitigation measures that reduce the impacts.

y port-related activities must not affect the environment and ust also comply with federal environmental regulations in different international conventions.

*i*ronmental monitoring and impact assessment programs ust regularly and continuously be conducted to minimize a potential impacts.

r personnel, port users and residents near the ports shall be couraged to participate in PAT's environmental management ograms.



's Greenport Projects



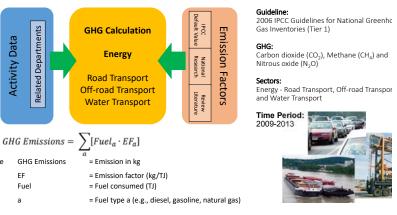
ctive:

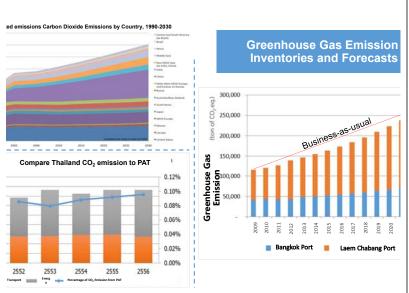
- prepare the GHG inventories and identify the port activities that cause GHG emissions
- analyze emission baseline using 2013 as the base year
- o develop PAT Environmental Master Plan for 2015-2019
- o identify an emission target

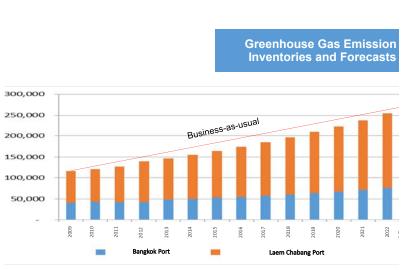
/ Area: 5 ports under the good governance of PAT (Bangkok Port, Laem Chabang Ing Saen Commercial Port, Chiang Khong Port and Ranong Port)



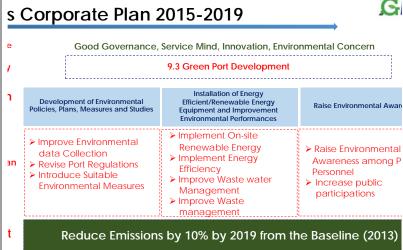
eptual Framework of GHG Inventory







Reduce Emissions by 10% by 2019 from the Baseline (2013) 209,136 147,273 Reduce Emissions by 10% by 2019 from the Baseline (2013)



creasing Air Emissions of Cargo Handling Equipment Project Replace 3.0 Metric Ton Diesel Forklifts to electric ones Install electric quay cranes Install energy-saving equipment for RTGs ergy Efficiency Project Replace of ordinary light to LED for street light and office building Install solar panels in the four sides of a cubic buoy Install solar panel on the water level station ntinuously monitoring reporting and verification project Implement Environmental management Information Systems (EMIS)



ronmental Programs and Projects

: measurement of black smoke

Cooperate with Department of Land Transport (twice a year)

Measure carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and noise levels from the PAT's vehicles nitor and Survey

- **Environmental Quality Monitoring Program**
- regular monitoring
 Parameters: Ambient Air Quality, Noise Level, Waste Water, River quality **Environmental Surveillance Program**
- **Monthly Surveillance**









nings & Workshops

lanagement and executive

- ✓ Gain fresh perspectives on broader economic environmental and societal challenges
- ✓ Understand the role and direction of PAT towards sustainable development and green

✓ Raise awareness of environmental issues and possible impacts related port performance

lorkshop for Environmentally responsible personnel

> learn more about new technologies and invention









nership between PAT and the City of Yokohama

e partnership between PAT and the City of Yokohama to pport PAT to promote "Green Port Project" and increase e possibility for PAT to achieve the goal of Green Port

y of Yokohama and Yokohama Port Corporation will lize their knowledge and experiences about carbon luction gained through environmentally friendly asures introduced at the Yokohama port.

e proposed projects are such as installation of solar oftop on the warehouse, implementation of vironmentally friendly technologies like electronic klifts and hybrid RTG etc.











THEMATIC SESSION C

Thailand Feature Sessions

C1: 3Rs and Waste Management in

Thailand: Policy and Implementation

Solid Waste Management in Thailand: Policy and Implementation

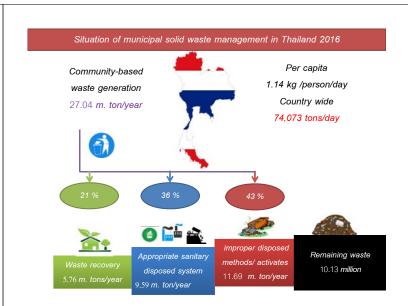




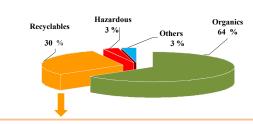


Dr. Wijarn Simachaya Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Waste Composition



- Plastic 17% (2.5 mt) Plastic bag, foam and other packaging
- Paper 8% (1.1 mt) News paper, magazine, Paper packaging
- Glass 3% (0.4 mt) Glass container and packaging, one-way products
- Metal and aluminum 2% (0.3 mt) packaging and container

Source : Thailand State of Pollution Report 2015

Waste disposal sites in Thailand (2016) 2,801 Overall waste disposal sites in Thailand Appropriate management system (12%) appropriate landfill alle lincinerator with air pollution treatment system Appropriate landfill alle lincinerator with air pollution treatment system (MBT) 2,801 Overall waste disposal sites in Thailand 18 altes Dumpate method 1,730 altes In-appropriate landfill system In-proper incineration system (stithout ventilation treatment system) 7,7 steep

National Agenda on Waste Management

2014

Road Map on Waste and Hazardous Waste Management

Approved by the National Council for Peace and Order on the 26th August 2014

2016

National Solid Waste Management Master Plan (2016 - 2021)

Approved by the cabinet on the 3rd May 2016

2016

Action Plan "Thailand Zero Waste" (2016 – 2017)

According to the Participatory State Principle Approved by the cabinet on the 20th September 2016

Principle of SWM Roadmap

Reduced amount of accumulated waste

Promoted appropriate MSW and Hazardous Waste Management

Specific law on SW Management

Instill National Discipline

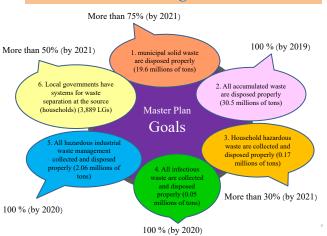
National Waste Management Master Plan 2016- 2021



The Cabinet approved the plan on the 3rd of May 2016

National Waste Management Master Plan (2016 - 2021)• Apply 3R into waste management s • Increase efficiency of waste separation • Improve improper waste disposal sites. • Apply integrated technologies i.e. WTE, Biogas, RDF Law amendment and development • MSW/ WEEE • Environmental Law • Education Program • Awareness rising Capacity building

National Waste Management Master Plan



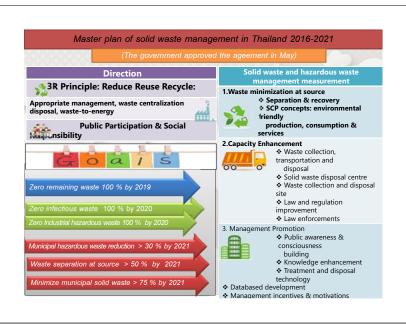
Action plan "Thailand Zero Waste"

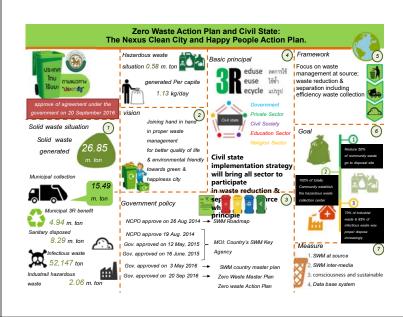


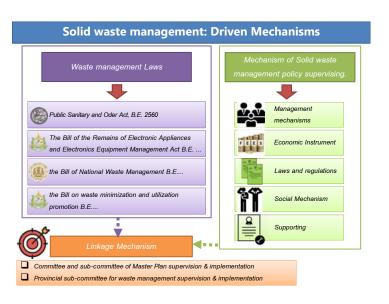
Action plan goal and target











The implementation of 3R Policies Laws and Regulations.

- > Initiating (draft) strategy on promoting of Reduce Reuse Recycle: 3R

 - > providing the framework guidelines for 3R implementation > emphasizing on the minimum amount of waste at sources and the final disposal
 - maximizing the values of natural resources
- Initiating (draft) Country's Waste Reduction and Recycling **Promotion Act**
 - > supporting law and regulation of related agencies
 - > enhancing the reference framework for support and applicable guidelines on 3R activities

Zero Waste Action Plan and Civil State: The Nexus Clean City and Happy People Action Plan.

Implementation and action plan under the Civil State approaches Up-scale public awareness and participation on waste reduction and waste separation according to 3R principle.











Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) **The Department Core Activities**

> Solid and Hazardous wastes reduction and separation project

16 departmental organizations of MNRE 's 3R operation includes:

- > Inter departments wastes separation
- > Zero Polystyrene food packaging
- > Reducing the amount of wastes for disposal – at sources
- Reducing plastic bags and disposable food containers







3R Activities: The Examples

> End of life product disposal - voluntary project





- Donation of aluminum (pull-tab lid) to make prosthetic limbs
- Green roof project

fluorescent tube



mobile phone and battery



3R Activities: The Examples

Setting-up junk shop entrepreneurship managerial efficiency for waste management











Public Participation Promotion

& Campaign on

waste management

in local levels nationwide

(76 Provinces)

Country's Discipline & public participation promotion

towards sustainable waste & environmental management programme







Properly Waste Disposal

Community based waste management activity



- - Organic waste for composting, earthworm farming
 - Selling the recyclable waste to the recyclable shop
- Collect & let the remaining waste to the disposal site by the local administration

Reduce



Recycle waste bank







Zero bath shop & grocery



 The shop accept only recyclable waste materials as payment for the purchased grocery items



ราวางแห้งหแลกสินค้า 100 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 5 บทเ 200 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 15 บทเ 300 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 15 บทเ 300 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 15 บทเ 400 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 25 บทเ 500 แม้น เลกซิลท์สุดท์ 25 บทเ เลซิสท์แหลส์สุดราช 100 แล้วไม่

Charitable activities like recyclable waste materials donation for Buddhist





Hazardous waste collection point



Public Involvement









Conclusion

- Country Strategy local action
- Waste is waste
- Lesson learned City to City
- Strong Local Authority Involvement
- Waste to energy
- Leader's Vision







Knowledge Platforms for Cities & City-to-City Cooperation

8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities 8 Feb 2017, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Natalia Wehmer

Sustainable Urban Development Section
United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)



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 - · Implementation of all goals depends on local action
 - 65% of targets relevant to cities (UCLG)



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Aim & Structure of today's session

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- → importance of city-to-city cooperation increased
- → online platforms important role in linking cities & other stakeholders

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Presentations

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- Urban SDG Knowledge Platform, Felix Kalkowsky, CityNet
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- Renewing political attention on & commitment to way cities planned & managed
- New Urban Agenda (NUA) complementary to 2030 Agenda, & other global mandates e.g. Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, & Paris Agreement
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- Cities concentrate development challenges, but they are also best placed to develop solutions
- Collaborative efforts & city-to-city cooperation can go a long way in enabling cities to develop & adopt innovative solutions to shared challenges
- As cities seek to find solutions to persistent & emerging issues of sustainable development, important to highlight & share such initiatives among cities - to facilitate knowledge sharing & cooperation
- Cities' best practices can be basis for crafting national policies to address specific issues: imperative to learn from such best practices & to up-scale & replicate them



Background research

- · To inform development of the platform, a user needs survey was conducted to assess the needs of the main target users - local government representatives
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- Many forms of offline city-to-city knowledge sharing already exist (UCLG, CityNet, ICLEI, CLGF, among others) & there are many online platforms
- · But, there is a gap for an online platform that focuses on sharing the knowledge acquired by local governments related to planning, financing, implementing, monitoring & evaluating progress against SDG targets



Existing platforms: explicitly SDG related

Localizing the SDGshttp://www.localizingthesdgs.org/



- Recently launched by UNDP, UN Habitat & UCLG
- Provides guidance & resources for localizing SDGs
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Partnerships for the SDGs https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/



- SDSN Knowledge Platform
- Good SDG resources
- Users can upload any initiative related to SDGs

Existing platforms: explicitly SDG related

World Urban Campaign http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/



- UN Habitat + 136 partners
- Advocacy & partnership platform to raise awareness about positive change in cities
- Focus on New Urban Agenda



Existing platforms: User-generated content sites

PreventionWeb http://www.preventionweb.net/



- Participatory web platform for DRR community
- Provides news, views, tools for exchange & collaboration
- Includes resources on
 - Sendai Framework
 - Events
 - Publications
 - Op-eds/ articles

- **Existing platforms: User-generated content**
- ACCCRN https://www.acccrn.net/

sites

- Asian network on urban climate change resilience Well-established community online & has some user-
- Members gain
 - Knowledge on inclusive LICCR

generated content such as op-

eds, articles, good practices

- Resources access to funds, people, networks
- Advocacy





Existing platforms on Sustainable development

Global Platform on Sustainable Cities

https://collaboration.worldbank.org/groups/global-



- Partnership of GEF & World Bank
- Recent
- Information & resources linked to offline knowledge sharing



Existing platforms on the market: Sustainable development sites

The Cities Clean Air Partnership (CCAP) http://cleanairasia.org/ccap/



- Core of CAAP development of certification scheme
- Online platform supports offline work & partnerships
- Contains tools, resources & case studies for members only



Other existing platforms:

Seoul Solutions - https://seoulsolution.kr/en/content/seoul-solution.

100 Resilient Cities - http://www.100resilientcities.org/

Global Platform to End Violence Against Women - http://evaw.unwomen.org/en

IISD - SDG Knowledge Sharing - http://sdg.iisd.org/

Green Growth Knowledge Platform http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/

ADB–PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative (RKSI) - https://www.adb.org/news/adb-calls-increased-regional-knowledge-sharing



Associated events

- Work around the Platform will be linked to other events related to the SDGs, including key regional fora organized by ESCAP such as:
 - The Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF)
 - The <u>Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development</u>
 (APFSD) to be held 29 31 March 2017 in Bangkok
 - The International Forum on Urban Policy for the SDGs hosted by Seoul and organized together with SMG and CityNet
- The Platform will also help partners:
 - Identify cities that are leading in SDG implementation
 - Identifying speakers for events & facilitating potential side events of forums and events such as APFSD & APUF
 - · Inform future research and publications
- The platform will also facilitate the regional follow-up & review of progress in implementing SDGs







http://www.unescap.org/our-work/environment-development/urbandevelopment



DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Recommendations for Policy



- Secure Income for Waste Management
 Descending Price for Timping Fee and
- = Reasonable Price for Tipping Fee and Feed in Tariff
- Promote 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)
- Develop Emission Guideline
- Promote Public Education

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DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Challenges for PPP Project Realization



- Creating Data System (Collection, Storage, Analysis)
- Making Master Plan
- Managing Waste Pickers
- Creating Proper Power Purchase Agreement Mechanism
- Introducing Pragmatic "Feed in Tariff"
- Guaranteeing Active Government Participation
- Securing Project Site with Proper Soil Analysis and Landfill for Ash
- Building Finance Scheme

These challenges need be overcome to realize the project.

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DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Why WTE fail in many countries?



willy wife fall in many countries ?

Planning Design PQ Build Operati (pre-FS) (FS) Tender Build /Mainten

Stop at Planning Stage

Weak policy enforcement, public opposition, no financial source, no supporting regulations, etc.

Stop at Designing Stage

 Reject of proposal by a competent authority, opposition from existing stakeholders, lack of budget, gap between proposal and needs, etc.

Stop at PQ/Tender Stage

- Unsuccessful PQ/tender due to conflict of price (tipping fee, etc.), etc.

Stop at Operation Stage

Insufficient performance of facility, critical change of waste management policy, bankruptcy od operation company, etc.

Source : Created based on "Financing issue for a development of recycling and waste treatment facility", Nov. 3^{ed} 2016, Shiko Hayashi, IGES
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DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Financing of WTE in PPP Scheme





Company

Company

Source : Created based on "Financing issue for a development of recycling and waste treatment facility", Nov. 3" 2016, Shiko Hayashi, IGES

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Tipping Fee

Waste Treatment

Service Construction

GES 4

Special Purpose

DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Financial Sources for WTE (Yokohama Case)



Thansar Courses for Till (Tokenama Case)								
Name of WTE	Total Construction Cost	Central Government	Prefectural Government	City Bond	City Budget			
	Mil. JPY (%)	Mil. JPY (%)	Mil. JPY (%)	Mil. JPY (%)	Mil. JPY (%)			
TSUZUKI (1,200tpd, 12MW)	28,683 (100.0)	8,044 (28.0)	(0.0)	16,428 (57.3)	4,211 (14.7)			
TSURUMI (1,200tpd, 22MW)	51,778 (100.0)	12,450 (24.0)	(0.0)	27,532 (53.2)	11,797 (22.8)			
ASAHI (540tpd, 9MW)	27,289 (100.0)	4,633 (17.0)	96 (0.4)	13,911 (51.0)	8,649 (31.6)			
KANAZAWA (1,200tpd, 35MW)	62,594 (100.0)	11,030 (17.6)	47 (0.1)	43,344 (69.2)	8,173 (13.1)			

Source : Resources and Waste Recycling Bureau, City of Yokohama

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Major Dicks

National

Subsidy

Major Risks and Problems on WTE Project

JFE

	Item	Risk/Problem	Impact/Remarks
1	Waste Volume	No guarantee for Waste Volume (insufficient volume)	Tipping fee will be increased
2	Feed in tariff (PPA: Power Purchase Agreement)	PPA is responsible for the bidder	Project is not financially feasible
3	Tipping Fee	Lower tipping fee	Project is not financially feasible
4	Sovereign Guarantee	No Guarantee from central government providing government guarantees for infrastructure Public- Private Partnership (PPP) projects.	Negative influence on project finance

Guarantees and financial condition for a project are the most important

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DISCUSSION PURPOSE ONLY

Risk Allocation of PPP scheme



Optimization of Risk Allocation between Public and Private for Minimization of Total Project Life-Cycle Cost

	_							
	(City A in Asia		City B Japan (Typical)		City C Japan (Biogas)		
Business Scheme		PPP(BOT)		Public Work (EPC)		PPP(BTO)		
-Finance		Private		Local Gov. + state subsidy		Private		
-0&M		By Private		By Public with outsourcing		By Private		
Risk Allocation		blic	Priv	te	Public	Private	Public	Private
-Waste Quantity		Fai	led′	*	~		/v\	
-Waste Quality			~	1	~		~	
-PPA(Rate & Tenure)			~	•	~		V	
-Survey & Soil Condition				•	~		V	
-Ash Disposal			V		~		1/2/	
-Plant Performance			7			V		~
-Durability & Availability			~		~			~
-O&M Cost			~		~			~
-Law & Regulation	•	/			~		~	
-Escalation (CPI)		/			~		~	
-Plant Shutdown				**	~	(Landfill	· ·

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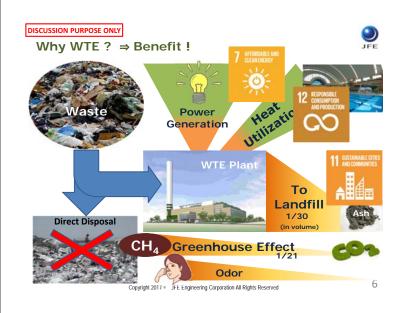


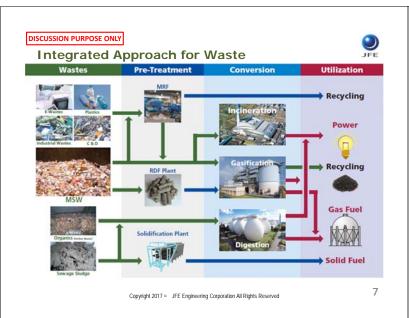


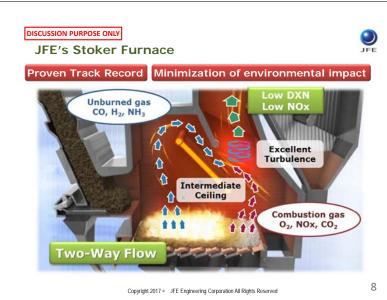


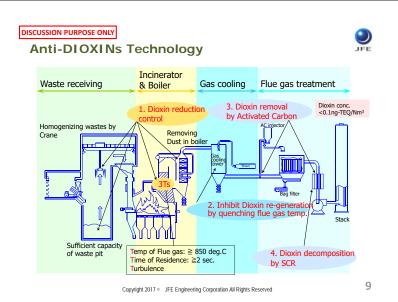


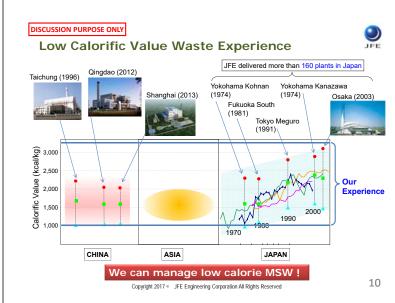


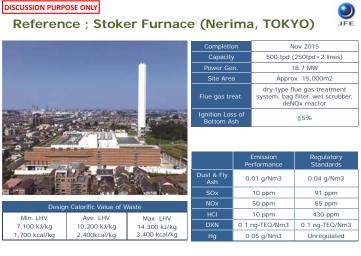






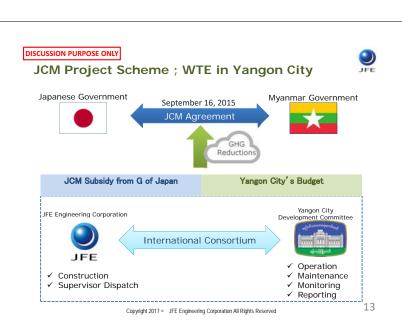






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http://www.jfe-eng.co.jp/en/



THEMATIC SESSION A

New Initiatives, Theories and Frameworks from Development Partners

A2: Knowledge Platforms for Cities and City-to-City Cooperation





Knowledge Platforms for Cities & City-to-City Cooperation

8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities 8 Feb 2017, Chiang Rai, Thailand

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 - Events
 - Publications
 - Op-eds/ articles

ACCOM Adian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network Busing Consump Indicate Use Change Resilience Formula Consump Indicate Change Resilience Formula

Existing platforms: User-generated content sites

ACCCRN https://www.acccrn.net/

- Asian network on urban climate change resilience
- Well-established community online & has some usergenerated content such as opeds, articles, good practices
- Members gain
 - Knowledge on inclusive UCCR
 - Resources access to funds, people, networks
 - Advocacy





Existing platforms on Sustainable development

Global Platform on Sustainable Cities

https://collaboration.worldbank.org/groups/global-



- Partnership of GEF & World Bank
- Recent
- Information & resources linked to offline knowledge sharing



Existing platforms on the market: Sustainable development sites

The Cities Clean Air Partnership (CCAP) http://cleanairasia.org/ccap/



- Core of CAAP development of certification scheme
- Online platform supports offline work & partnerships
- Contains tools, resources & case studies - for members only



Other existing platforms:

Seoul Solutions - https://seoulsolution.kr/en/content/seoul-solution.

100 Resilient Cities - http://www.100resilientcities.org/

Global Platform to End Violence Against Women - http://evaw.unwomen.org/en

IISD - SDG Knowledge Sharing - http://sdg.iisd.org/

Green Growth Knowledge Platform http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/

ADB–PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative (RKSI) - https://www.adb.org/news/adb-calls-increased-regional-knowledge-sharing



Associated events

- Work around the Platform will be linked to other events related to the SDGs, including key regional fora organized by ESCAP such as:
 - The Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF)
 - The Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) to be held 29 – 31 March 2017 in Bangkok
 - The International Forum on Urban Policy for the SDGs hosted by Seoul and organized together with SMG and CityNet
- The Platform will also help partners:
 - Identify cities that are leading in SDG implementation
 - Identifying speakers for events & facilitating potential side events of forums and events such as APFSD & APUF
 - · Inform future research and publications
- The platform will also facilitate the regional follow-up & review of progress in implementing SDGs







Thank you

http://www.unescap.org/our-work/environment-development/urbandevelopment



Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

Mr. Jarupong Pengglieng Chief of Vehicle Emission Control sub-division Air Quality and Noise Management Division Department of Environment Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

Challenges









1,112,000 m³ / day 46 % of total wastewater



353,707 million MJ. Electricity consumption 32,605.44 GWh (2013)





GHG Emission 42.65

Framework Global Sendai Paris Agreement Framework National Bangkok Plan on Climate Change 2013-202 Resilience Adaptation

The 20-year Bangkok Development Plan **Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change** 2013-2023

The Bangkok Resilience Plan

Low Carbon Development Green Growth

Climate Resilience **Development**

Sustainable Development Goals

Green Growth Project in Bangkok

Project Period 12 months (July 2014 - July 2015)

Objective

To assess the impact of urban green growth and sustainability policies on economic performance and environmental quality

Scope of Study

nd R & D inable Urban Form and Mobility Strategies for Climate

Natural Resource

Green Growth Project in Bangkok

Output

The Report of Green Growth in Bangkok



Strategies Boosting Green Growth in the BMR

- Vertical and horizontal co-operation among various government in the BMR
- · The involvement of all stakeholders
- · Financing options
- · Capacity-building activities
- Role and contributions of international co-operation agencies

Low Carbon and Resilient Bangkok

Concrete Action on Climate Resilience

Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023

-[Environmental Sustainable Transport	
_		
_[
_		_
_[Efficient Solid Waste Management and Wastewater Treatment	
	Green Urban Planning	
1	Adaptation Planning	

Bangkok Resilience City



 BMA received technical support and resources from 100 Resilient Cities
 -to hire a Chief Resilience Officer (CRO) and develop and implement a City Resilience Strategy



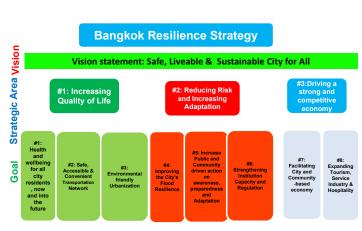
5 Discovery Areas



- Flood Prevention
- · Reduction of the Impacts of Shocks
- Mobility
- Economic Prosperity and Equity
- Health and Wellbeing



Bangkok Resilience Strategy





Thank you for your kind attention

Challenges Ahead to Achieve SDG

- Inclusive policy
- Coordinated actions
- Database
- Raising awareness and participation
- Networking
- Capacity building



Content

- Introduction
- · SDG Knowledge Platform
 - Objectives
 - Examples
 - Benefits
 - City-to-City (C2C) Cooperation
- Outlook

Introduction

- 130 members in Asia-Pacific region - Cities, Organizations and Corporate
- 30 years old
- Secretariat relocated to Seoul in 2013
- Mission: To connect urban actors and deliver tangible solutions for cities across the Asia Pacific region.
- Activities
 - Training city leaders and decision makers
 - Facilitating effective dialogue between cities
 - Sharing policy, technology and technical expertise between key urban stakeholders

Introduction

- · Problem Statement
 - Many cities develop sustainable solutions to tackle urban challenges
 - Many of these innovative solutions are not widely shared through the Asia Pacific region
 - There is a need for knowledge sharing for cities to implement innovative ideas and best practices for sustainable urban development

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform



- Developed by Seoul Metropolitan Government, UN ESCAP and CityNet
- Addresses the knowledge sharing needs of cities in regard to sustainable urban development and supports local action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda







Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

www.urbansdgplatform.org



Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: Objectives

- The Platform supports local action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, by:
 - Providing a repository of policies, initiatives and good practices at the city level.
 - Facilitating regional cooperation, linking cities that have specific solutions with cities interested in replicating them.
 - $-\,$ Facilitating regional follow-up and review of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- · Target users and audience
 - The main target users of the Platform are local governments.
 - The Platform will also provide a useful knowledge base for national government officials, in particular those tasked with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, multilateral agencies and donors, as well as civil society organizations active in cities.



Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: Examples

- · Resilience Plan for Bangkok, Thailand
 - Developing an action plan to protect the city from flooding by reducing the impacts of shocks and be able to bounce back stronger
 - Holistic planning approach to build capacity and implement innovative technologies in cooperation with the public & private sectors, experts and international organizations
 - Supported by 100 Resilient Cities
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project (Islamabad, Pakistan)
 - BRT takes advantage of the Islamabad's wide road alignments to serve 135,000 people every day
 - Supported by Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)





Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: Examples

- Women Friendly City Project (Seoul, Republic of Korea)
 - All departments integrate perspectives of women into their planning processes and policy design
 - Improved public restrooms, womenfriendly parking lots, walk ways and parks as well as a variety of women's safety initiatives
- Integrated Naga River Revitalization Project (Naga City, Philippines)
 - Revitalizing Naga River, the heart of Naga City's culture and history through flood protection, design of walkways, water pollution control and river transport development
 - Supported by CDIA





Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

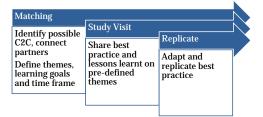
- Content and Functionality Overview
 - The main content of the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform is available through a searchable database of urban policies and initiatives related to SDGs.
 - The Platform will focus on user-generated knowledge sharing, sourced directly from local government representatives
 - Cities can upload policies and share information about the key parameters of policies, including contribution to SDGs, results, risks involved, resources required, and media.
 - The Platform will also provide an overview the SDGs, outlining why each goal is important for cities, and link to additional resources.
 - Policy sharing: Users will be able to register to the platform and upload their initiatives by completing the policy upload form.
 - Interaction and Cooperation: Members of the site will be able to interact with other users through the comments sections, and visitors to the site will be able to share platform content on social media. The Platform aims to enhance city-to-city (C2C) cooperation

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: Benefits

- Share: Promote cities' achievements in sustainable urban development
- Learn: Gain access to activities and insights for sustainable urban development from various cities
- Connect and Replicate: Connect cities through city-to-city (C2C) cooperation, policy and best practice sharing though peer-to-peer learning

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: C2C

- C2C Cooperation: CityNet Services
 - Match suitable cities and partners for C2C Cooperation
 - Utilize expertise, technical advise and best practice examples from innovative cities and market leaders
 - Deliver technical assistance, study visits, consulting services, face-to-face learning exchange between different cities and organizations



Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: C2C

- Benefits of C2C Partnerships: Learning from best practice
 - Solutions through focused exchange of technical knowledge
 - Narrower focus: fosters mutual understanding and reciprocity, benefits all involved parties
 - Demand-driven and cost-effective process
 - Can motivate decision makers: "seeing is believing"
 - Multi-dimensional form of learning that combines political, administrative, technical and managerial dimensions
 - Utilize co-benefits of CityNet's and its partners' capacity building programs

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: Outlook

- SDG Knowledge Platform is planned to be linked with other online platforms
- The platform will grow and feature a variety of innovative initiatives from cities that are localizing the SDGs
- · Work with us!

Thank You.



Website: www.citynet-ap.org
Email: programs1@citynet-ap.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/citynetsecretariat
Twitter: @CITYNET_ORG

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SRPrYCC3AYE

Knowledge Platforms for Cities & City-to-City Co-operation

Katharine Thoday

8th East Asia High Level Seminar on **Sustainable Cities**

8 February 2017 | Chiang Rai, Thailand



Opportunities for City Learning



- Innovate new solutions
- Leverage technical assistance
- Catalyze market transformation
- Provide trusted advice amongst peers
- Replicate good ideas



Types of Information Sources

- Case Studies
- Online tools
- Technical Brief
- Webinars
- How-to videos
- Site visits
- Phone-a-friend
- Mentoring Workshops
- Training

Areas of Consideration for C2C Co-operation



- Common objectives
- Clarity on time-frame and resources needed
- Level of complexity transferability/replicability
- Communication preferences
- Managing time differences/language differences
- Managing changes of personnel

Providing expert review

Sharing knowledge on Clean Air



- Working through existing platforms i.e. local government associations
- Developing thematic hubs/networks
- Importance of Secretariat to develop partnerships between similar programmes
- Collating data

For more information: www.cleanairasia.org



Clean Air Asia

center@cleanairasia.org Unit 3505 Robinsons Equitable Tow ADB Avenue, Pasig City Metro Manila 1605 Philippines

Clean Air Asia China Office

china@cleanairasia.org 11-152, JianGuoMenWai Diplomatic Residence Compound, No.1 XiuShui Street, ChaoYang District, Beijing 100600 China

Clean Air Asia India Office



agencies

Development agencies and foundations

Non-government organizations

Academic and research institutions

Private sector companies and association

261 Clean Air Asia Partnership Members

Clean Air Asia Country Networks

Indonesia . Malaysia . Nepal . Pakistan Philippines . Sri Lanka . Vietnam

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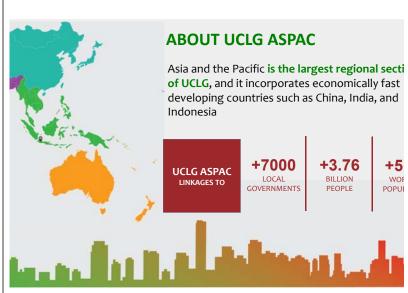
Localizing Global Agendas

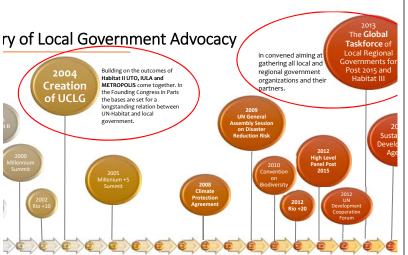
Role of Local Governments in SDGs

Arief Mulya Ramadhian Programme Development Specialist – UCLG ASPAC

Environmental Sustainable Cities lai, Thailand, 8-9 February 2017









rernments can contribute to more effective and accountable international governance if we are re re of government and given a seat at the global table.

economic and cultural forces)





Gs to Development Actors to partnership: To learn from egional platform

Rapid assessment to local government on the best way to communicate on SDGs --> communication toolkits/strategy

CAPASIT

Capacity Buildings

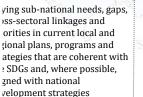


Road Map Development on SD Goals (i.e. #8 on LED on Roadr #11 on Supporting LGs in Partic Public Space Improvement)



UCLG

ng Ready to Start the Implementation of DGs at the Sub-national Level



balanced systems of cities





Defining how local and regional priorities can be integrated in participatory local and regional development plans

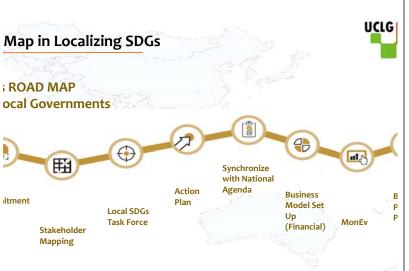










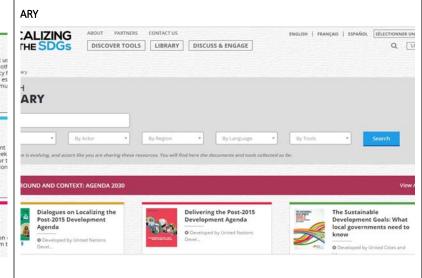


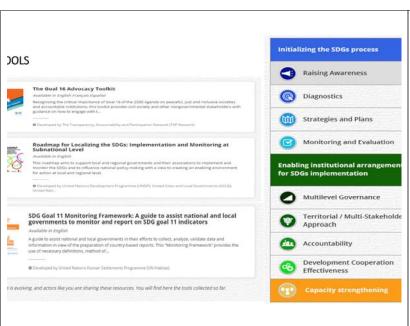
THE TOOLBOX FOR LOCALIZING THE SDGs

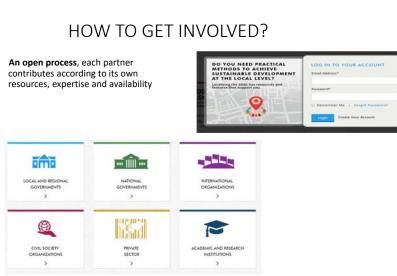






















Experiences and Lessons Learned from Implementing an Online Knowledge Platform:

Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

Augustine Kwan Programme Manager (Knowledge Management and Outreach) IGES Regional Centre 8 February 2017, Chiang Rai, Thailand



GOC



(f) (s) (h)

APAN Web Portal: Funding Structure

Introducing IGES and APAN

Non-profit policy research institute promoting sustainable development across the Asia-Pacific region

Established in 1998, IGES is headquartered in Hayama, Japan and has branch offices and desks in Bangkok, Beijing, Kansai, Kitakyushu, New Delhi, and Tokyo

IGES Regional Centre (Bangkok) – main arm to collaborate with local and international partners, including USAID, ADB, etc.

Regional network of practitioners responding to the growing and urgent need for climate change adaptation

Capacity building; knowledge management; forum organization Supported (financial and in-kind) by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, USAID, UNEP and others

Who's IGES?

How's the APAN Web Portal funded?

- USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, a climate financing project, sees APAN as pillar for sustaining its outcomes, knowledge
- Funded APAN knowledge management activities, including website development/management. implementing Community of Practice activities
- Work done through IGES, with allocated, dedicated KM and web staff
- Clear work plans and regular, quarterly and annual, reporting to USAID/RDMA on KM activities



(6)

Global Was Partnership

I C

SEARCA

USAID

ADB

ICIMOD

RCCCA

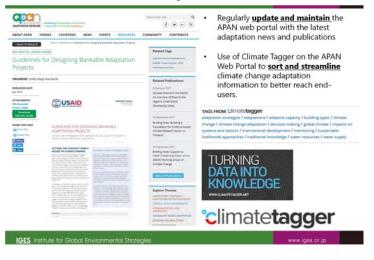
⊠SEI

IGES

APAN Web Portal: http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/



APAN Web Portal: Key Features



Fostering a Community of Practice (CoP)

What is the APAN Exchange Series?

- Regular email-based discussions, reaching over 800 practitioners.
- Developed by IGES, supported by USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific
- Effective (and cost-effective) CoP modality to engage governments and practitioners
- Getting responses directly in your email inboxes is immediate and <u>intimate</u>
- Capture experience-based knowledge from practitioners
- Encourage discussion, interaction and learning



Page 106 of 262

Fostering a Community of Practice (CoP)

How to ensure successful regional knowledge sharing?

- Be current and be touch with global events
 - Discussion on gender and climate change adaptation ran during International Women's Day in March 2016
- Run online discussions prior to face-to-face events
- Online communities don't emerge spontaneously; need to nurture, identify CoP 'champions' to initiate/stimulate discussion
- Summarize conversation and develop/share key messages and reports



Knowledge Platforms: 9 Points to Think About

- 1. Being clear on your objectives
- 2. Identifying a distinctive niche
- 3. Narrowing down your audience
- 4. **<u>Understanding</u>** your audience
- 5. Generating **great content** (good content doesn't create itself)
- 6. Creating effective online communities (don't emerge spontaneously; time limit discussion)
- 7. Getting your staffing right
- 8. Clarifying governance arrangements
- 9. Creating a sustainable business model (what's your funding model; demonstrate value; sponsorship)

IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strates









What is the APAN live online chat? Connect experts with practitioners

(national/local govt officials) 'live' Text-based (typing) accommodates low bandwidth



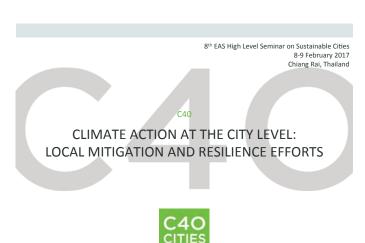




THEMATIC SESSION B

Good Practices, Experiences, and Successes from Cities in Asia

B2: Climate Action at the City Level: Local Mitigation and Resilience Efforts

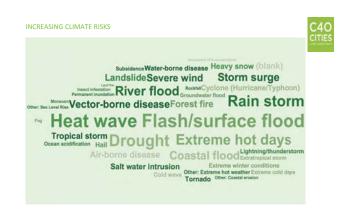






2





4

Paris Agreement: compared to what it could have been, it's a miracle





COP21

But Agreement won't come into force until 2020, by which time global emissions must have peaked





WHAT'S NEXT



Headline Findings:

- Presents first significant pathway for relating the ambition of the Paris Agreement to action on the ground Ave per capita emissions across C40 cities would need to drop to around 2.9 tCO2e per capita by 2030 From 2016 to 2050, over \$1 trillion investment is required
- across all CAD cities

 DEADLINE 2020: ACTION TAKEN IN THE NEXT FOUR

 YEARS WILL DETERMINE IF IT IS POSSIBLE FOR CITIES TO

 GET ON THE TRAJECTORY REQUIRED TO MEET THE

 AMBITION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT
- Mayors can deliver or influence just over half of the savings needed to put C40 cities on a 1.5 degree
- savings needed to put to dust of a 1.3 degree trajectory
 Wealthier, high carbon cities must deliver the largest savings between 2017-2020 action to deliver structural changes from outside cities, must start to have a significant impact from 2023 at the
- latest [f all cities with a population greater than 100,000 adopted the ambition for C40 cities set out in this report, they could save 863 GtCO2e globally by 2050.







8

CO-ORDINATED CITIES

Successful future cities will run on data

Rio Operations Centre: "I sleep better thanks to it. The worst thing is not having the information, to not have the tools to act. But we do now." (Mayor Paes)





- Prompted by fatal landslides
- emergency response times 30%
- Co-ordinates all service, including transport and waste





TOWARDS LOW CARBON FUTURE

A low carbon development pathway means faster rise in living standards and stronger economies







Thank you

Milag San Jose- Ballesteros Regional Director for Asia- East, Southeast and Oceania mballesteros@c40.org

FOLLOW US

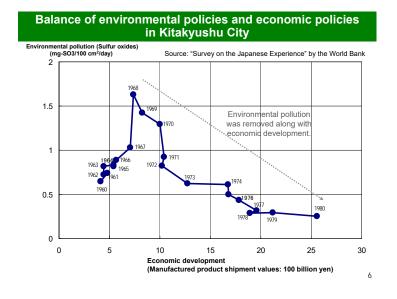






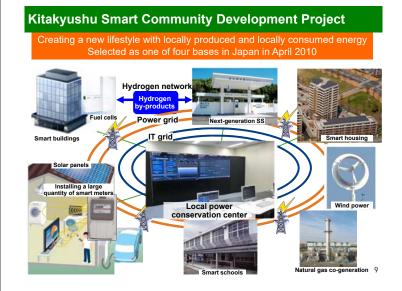








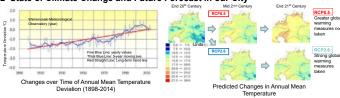






Climate Change Impact and Adaptation

2 State of Climate Change and Future Forecast in our City



3 Impacts of Climate Change and Major Adaptive Measures
Adaption measures have been extracted based on the regional characteristics of our city, from the national "Climate Change Adaptation Plan". Aiming to improve capacity through the "strengthening" of various adaptive measures together with a medium to long-term view.

- Promote introduction of high-temp.-resistant rice strains
 River projects (establish and maintain seawalls etc.)
- Frosion control projects (retaining walls etc.)
 Maintaining and securing an emergency medical system
 Surveys of mosquito habitats and viruses
- · Providing infectious disease information to citizens
- Red tide measures
- Coastal projects (establish and maintain seawalls etc.)
- Disaster Prevention Guidebook development
- Heat stroke prevention awarenessInfectious disease surveys
- Shimonoseki City tap water agreement etc.

10



CDP's mission To transform the global economic system to prevent dangerous climate change and value our natural resources by putting relevant information at the heart of business, investment and policy decisions.

www.cdp.net | @CDP

Page 2



How we create change



Page 3

CDP

Global environmental disclosure platform



www.cdp.net | @CDP

Page 4





CDP's wider work GLOBAL COVENANT of MAYORS for CLIMATE & ENERGY (C) NAZCA COMPACT of MAYORS





LoCaL









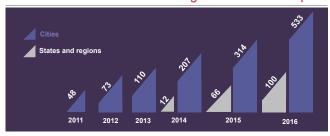


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Page 6



70% increase since the Paris Agreement was adopted



www.cdp.net | @CDP

Page 7



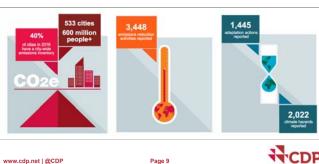
Cities that disclose through CDP take more action



www.cdp.net | @CDP



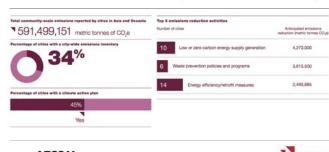
CDP Cities in 2016...



www.cdp.net | @CDP



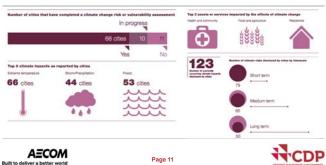
31 cities in Asia and Oceania have a city-wide emissions reduction target



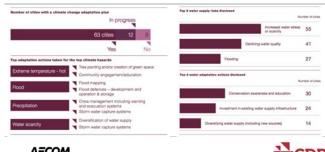
AECOM



87% of cities view climate change as a risk to their city



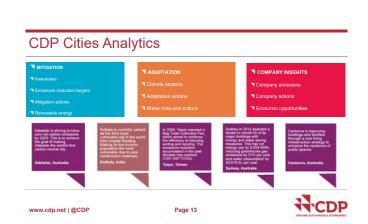
72% of Asia and Oceania cities foresee risks to their water supply

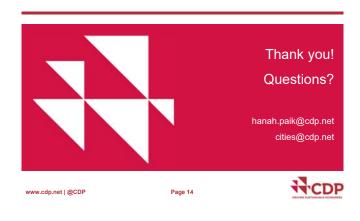


AECOM

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THEMATIC SESSION C

Thailand Feature Sessions

C2: 3Rs and Waste Management in Thailand: Best Practices

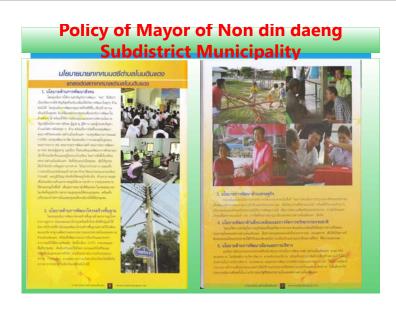


































Analyze Community Problems

Weakness

- 1. Waste from other people
- 2. The villagers lack of knowledge about waste

management

Strength

- 1. Strong leader
- 2. Strong associate network
- 3. Unity





Compositing







Enzyme Ionic Plasma



Waste Segregation



Segregation for recycle





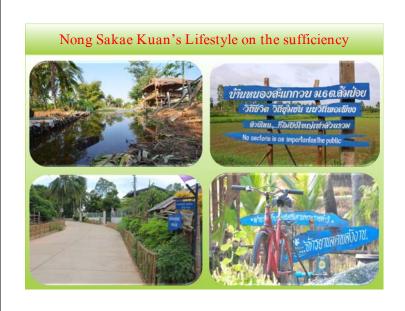


The participation of many organizations.



The participation of many organizations.

























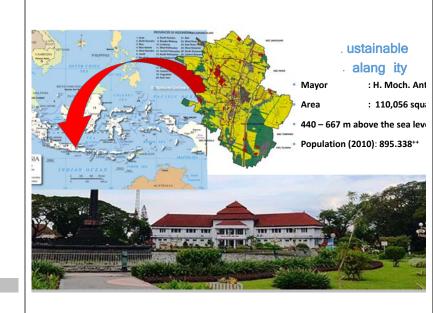








Awareness Is Over



6 Challenges are likely to face when they practice MRV schemes:

- 1. Data
- 2. Technical Capacity
- 3. Institutional system
- 4. Funding
- 5. Human resources
- 6. Awareness

Consistently keeping track of Parties' emissions and actions is key to build transparency and confidence in the climate regime. Furthermore, many instruments to combat climate change only function when reliable data is available

Malang it is commonly known as

'Education City":

Elementary school (SD) = 269 schools = 97 schools Junior high school (SMP) = 44 schools Senior high school (SMA) Vocational high school (SMK) = 51schools = 50 schools Religion Elementary school (MI) Religion Junior High school (MTs) = 25 schools Religion Senior High school (MA) = 15 schools Total = 551 schools

More than 60 University and College

Waste, City Issue, Global Impact

\s and aste anagement in

alang est ractices









. Composting and Urban Farming







7. Green and Clean Village Kampoong Contest



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overty, destruct everything

Waste and energy database challenge

- Environmental data inventory with 30 School,
 We are collecting waste and energy data on weekly based, transportation data every semester,
 Environmental data support Adiwiyata Program (Environmental School Award)
- Participatory approach (bottom up)
- Using eco-mapping process

ttp://datachallenge.ecomappingpilotindonesia.org/

Waste and youth

ttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3_j4KCTgfc

Waste for education bill

ttp://www.tribunnews.com/video/2016/10/08/siswa-di-sekolah-ini-bayar-spp-dengan-sampah

Waste for health insurance

ttps://www.changemakers.com/users/gamal-albinsaid

Thank you Terima kasih Matur Suwun

Zero Waste Learning Center Baan Pong Sri-nakorn



Community Map



ใช้เอง Waste Flow Diagram อาหารกบ ,อาหารปลา,อาหารไก่, อาหารหมู,ปุ๋ยใส่แปลงลัก ทำปุ๋ยหมัก,น้ำหมัก จำหน่าย ปุ๋ยหมัก,ที่เหลือใส่ถุงจำหน่าย จยะดินหรีย์ (ใช้เอง,จำหน่าย) จุดรับขยะประจำ เทศบาลนำไปจัดการ ขยะมีพิษ ານຢູ່ບ້ານ อย่างถูกต้อง uokausur เทศบาลเก็บทุกวันเสาร์ ขยะทั่วไป (เคียนถะ 4 ครั้ง) นำไปแปรรูป จำหน่าย ผลิตภัณฑ์ ขยะรีไซเคิล เช่น เป็นส่วนประกอบของ ของที่ระถึก ไม้กวาด,ส่วนประกอบขอ: ไขตักปลา ตักกุ้ง,ของที่ จำหน่าย (เอกชน รับชื้อของเก่า) แยกประเภทขยะ (แก้ว,พลาสดิก,โลหะ,กระหา ทุกครัวเรือน ทำการบันทึกข้อมูลสดิติ

Using natural materials instead of plastics in community events



Zero Waste Funeral





Waste Composition Analysis



Green Cone for Food Waste





Donation of Recyclables by Elders





Source Separation









Safe Disposal of Hazardous Waste



Furniture from Secondary Materials







Craftmanship





Home Stay Group







PM visits a home stay







Local products from bamboo



Bloom from local materials







Textile Group



Mops from Secondary Materials





Pawn Traps from Secondary Materials





Organic Compost





Safe Food Project





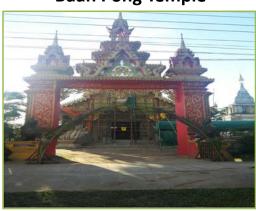




Organic Farm



Baan Pong Temple



Baan Pong School













A Sharing on
"Saint Joseph Thare School's
Zero Waste Management Project"

.. What have inspired you to join the Ze Vaste School Project ?

1.1 One of His Majesty the King's speeches in which he states that





".... Protecting the environment is tantamount to saving our children's future."

1.2 One of our school's visions which states that taking care of environmen









Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Paul de Chartres. "Be All to All'



We have adopted and applied the King's Philosophy (Sart Praracha) in our school waste management projections.

1.3 We realize that waste is an important factor that destroys the environment and we found out that in our school there are two main sources where waste come from:





Natural Source

Human Source

2. How does the school enforce waste management?



We use the King's Philosophy as a way to enforce waste management following 3 Rs Principles, in both dimension of academics and activities.

2.1 Academic Dimension:





Following His Majesty the King's Philosophy to working, the school's curriculum has integrated teaching and learn processes in all 8 subject groups.



rudents, and workers both peoretical and practical nowledge on the environment







Through brainstorming, we have developed step-by-step methods in making waste management easier and more self-manageable to the point that it has become a way of life. W patience and diligence, we started with small things and move on to bigger ones. By being environmentally friendly with nature, we have let nature help itself; for example, covering the soil with dry grass and hay, using earthworms to get rid natural wastes, and even using earthworm manure as fertiliz

2 Activities Dimension: Following the inistry of Education's "Lessen Study Time, dd Learning By Doing Time" policy, students arn by doing in each of the 13 stations in oung's Philosophy Garden" (SuanSartPraracha).





Station 2- Organic Farming







Station 3- Feed the Soil and Let the Soil Feed the Plants





Station 4- Growing Three Kinds of Plants



Station 5 Sufficiency Economy Station



Station 6- Fertilizers Using HRH Princes: station 7- Triple Waste Water Treatment Pla Sirinthorn's Formula and Application







Station 9- Organic Water Study from Undesirable Dried Herbs





Station 10- Growing Mushrooms



Station 11Feeding Earthworms to Get Rid of Organic Was



Station 12- Recycled Waste Bank





Station 13- Charcoal Incinerator 200 Litres Station





Success Gained from Joining Zero WasteSch Management Project.On the Personal Level:

- All school personnel gained knowledge and understanding of the importance of cooperation to urgently preserve the environmenthe use of 3 Rs principles.
- All school personnel are united, understanding, compassionate at see the importance of their colleagues and well as respect their abilities.



Success Gained from Joining Zero WasteSchool Management Project. On the Personal Level:



■All school personnel have become service-minde and service-oriented. They care for the community more than they care for themselves

Success Gained from Joining Zero WasteSchool Management Project. On the Personal Level:





All school personnel are loyal to HM the King in a sustainable, stable, and firm way after having learned f the King's Philosophy.

Success Gained from Joining Zero WasteSchool Management Project. On the Personal Level:



All school personnel understand and practice the Sufficien Economy well enough, to be used as their way of life not and in the future.

Place/Organization



The school has become a learning center that is visite by many organizations. Because of this, we have been able to extend and expand our knowledge and methods work on the environment and waste management, which has resulted in the sustainable preservation of the environment.

The school was awarded Her Royal Highness Prince Findhorn's Trophy for Zero Waste School Projection the national level.





Social: The school is greatly acknowledged by mar anizations, both far and near, as evidenced by requests for visits to the school, for school person to be guest speakers in other organizations, and for the school to share its Zero Waste Project.









Social: The school has received help and cooperation from both public and private sectors and organizations in sharing knowledge and has even received equipment from them.





The school receives cooperation from parents are the community in its Zero Waste School activities





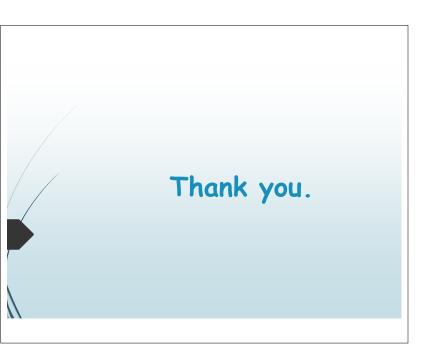
The school has made other communities more aware of the importance of preserving the environment by getting rid of waste. This has been seen and affirmed from the many reques to visit our school.





4. Problems and Solutions

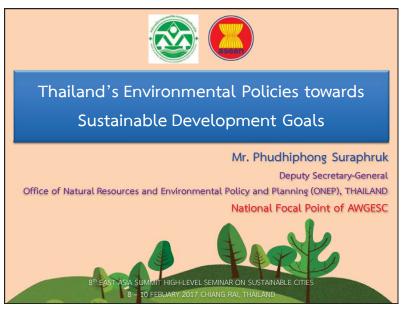


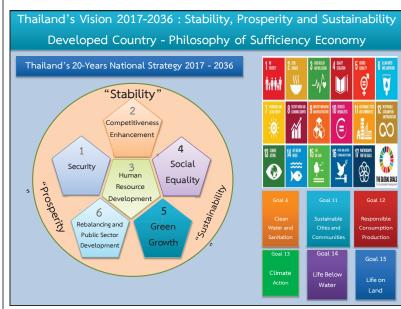




PLENARY 3

New Initiatives to Promote the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

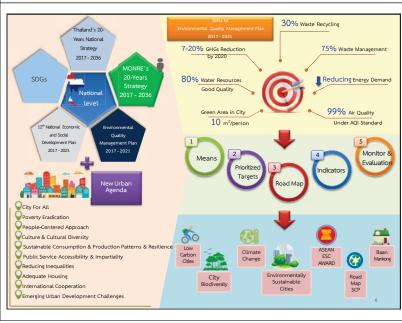


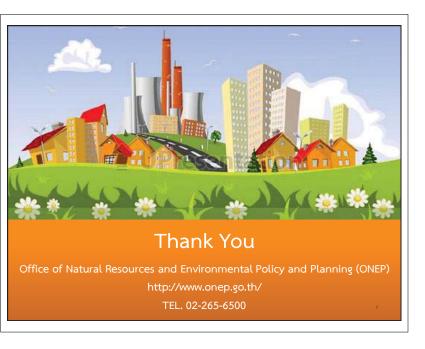












SDG's implementation on Environment In Japan

RYUZO SUGIMOTO

Principal Deputy director, international strategy division Ministry of the environment, japan

9 FEBRUARY, 2017

Why SDGs is important for us?

Ministry of Environment

- Mainstreaming ENV to Development
- Interlinkage Multi benefit with stakeholders

Local Government

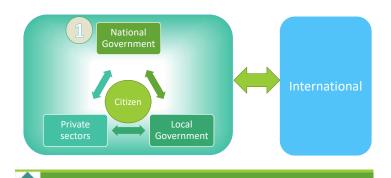
- Attractive Cities =Competitive Cities
- National and International recognition

Private sector

- New social business
- ESG investment
- · Sustainability of enterprises



SDGs' activities in Japan



2-1 National Implementation Framework

- SDGs Promotion Headquarters
- Established in the Cabinet in May, 2016
- Headed by Prime Minster
- Attended by all Ministers
- Stakeholder meeting for advice
- SDGs Implementation Guideline
- Define Vision, Priority issues, Specific measures, Indicators, Follow-up mechanism etc.
- Ensure coherence and inclusiveness of various measures by different Ministries.
- Define roles of stakeholders including private sectors, consumers, academia for SDGs

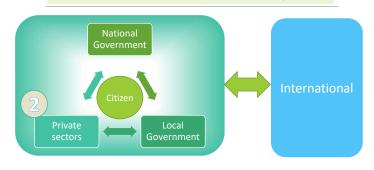


SDGs Stakeholders' Meeting organized by the MOEJ

- Key Objective
- 1. Share pioneering practices among stakeholders
- 2. Introduce the international trend to Stakeholders
- <u>Disseminate best practices</u> domestically and internationally
- Stakeholders' meeting in Aug and Dec
- 1. More than 400 audiences mainly from business
- 2. Five global companies shared their activities
- 3. Networking event for participants exchanged their views



SDGs' activities in Japan





Private sector's action for SDGs

- Example 2: Sompo Japan (Insurance)

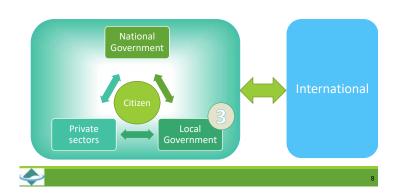
Weather Index Insurance for Southeast Asian farmers (SDGs Goal 2, 13, and 17) SOMPO

Insurance product to reduce agricultural business risk in Southeast Asia.

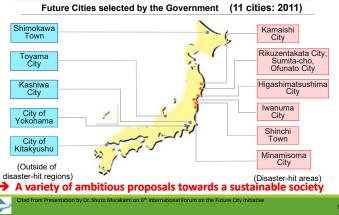
- Pay insurance amount when a weather index fulfills certain conditions without certificate of loss
- → Reduce agriculture's risks by climate change,
- → Expand the concept of insurance, and saving
- Expand insurance market to farmers



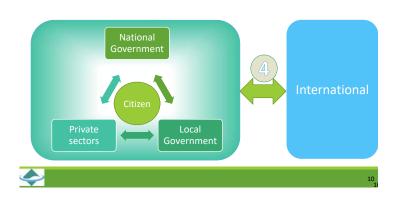
SDGs' activities in Japan



Cities' Action for SDGs - Future Cities -



SDGs' activities in Japan



7. Japan's Assistance Initiatives to address Climate Change

- ◆ The initiative on the Japan's major supports for the developing countries to address climate change in 2016
- ◆ Main Areas of Japanese Contribution

Mitigation

• Diffusion of superior low-carbon-emission technology

Adaptation

• Sharing of Japan's experiences and cases

Transparency

• Human resource development for inventory enhancement

• Comprehensive measures for controlling emission of fluorocarbons

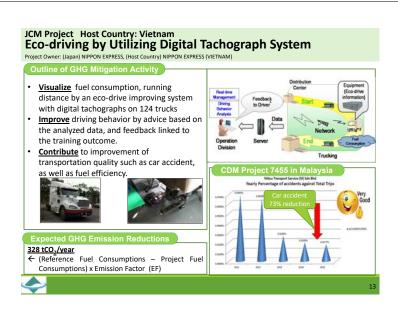
SDGs

• Support for sustainable societies

Japan's Assistance Initiatives to address Climate Change

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- 1. Feasibility study for JCM projects by city to city collaboration
- 2. International Cooperation for Realising ESCs
- 3. Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
- 4. Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)
- 5. Monitoring national GHG emissions with satellite
- Promoting international contribution by Climate Change Adaptation Measures of Water-Related Disasters
- Support to promotion of forest conservation and sustainable forest management



ASEAN ESC Model Cities Year 3 Overview

Background:

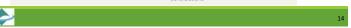
Established with support by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), ASEAN ESC Model Cities is ASEAN's platform of 'frontrunner' cities in 2011

- Implement innovative practices
- Improving local quality of life
- Contribute to national/global goals.

Main activities:

- Support training and seed funds for pilot projects in Model Cities to develop/scale up good practices
- Connect Model Cities to learn each other within countries and across **ASEAN** countries
- Recommend high-potential cities to additional project and training opportunities by other supporting organizations





(as of 1 Dec 2016)

Country / City		Year 3 Activities (in progress)	Targeted SDGs*
Cambodia		Initiate a pilot 'Model Green Building', focusing on solid waste management (SWM) and better overall environmental management.	3, 7, 11, 12
	Kep	Establish a Model Eco-School focusing on SWM, renewable energy and awareness raising campaigns.	3, 11, 12
Indonesia	1	Scale up citywide replication of waste banks to achieve the goal of at least 50 new community waste banks established in one year.	3, 11, 12
		Establish local 'Data Revolution' in Malang City by training at least 30 schools on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).	3, 7, 12
Lao PDR	Luang Prabang	Establish the city's first Model Green Public Toilet (fulfilling the ASEAN Public Toilet Standard) directly attached to a decentralised wastewater management system (DEWATS) at the Night Market - the busiest spot in city.	6

- * SDGs 3 Good health & well-being
 - 6 Clean water & sanitation
 - 7 Affordable & clean energy
- 11 Sustainable cities & communities
- 12 Responsible consumption & production



Pilot Training Workshop on City Experiences

Waste Management for Low-Carbon, Resilient and Sustainable Cities (9-13 January 2017, Kitakyushu City) ◆環境省 IGES

Peer-to-Peer learning for finding solutions applicable to local contexts

Lectures

- · Collection, separation, recycling, treatment International financial/
- Disaster waste Awareness & Education
- Waste and climate change

- Incineration plant (waste-to-energy)
- Garbage collection · Recycling center
- Semi-Aerobic Landfill Environmental museum



JAIF

Sharing & discussions

- Japanese cities' experiences (Kitakyushu, Hiroshima, Minamata)
 Participating cities and countries



- Mandalay City
 - Thai Nguyen Province Quezon City Cambodia (MOE)

 Balikpapan City Chiang Mai Province

Viet Nam (MONRE)



Next Steps to promote SDGs implementation...

- 1. Localize SDGs into the environment Plan and support to integrate environmental aspect into local development planning
- 2. Support to connect private sectors which actively engaged in SDGs to ESG investment
- Support to develop and scale up good examples of SDGs projects which has multi benefits with multi stakeholders.
- Accelerate to share, plan, and act with Multi-level Stakeholders



Thank you for your attention



ADB's Urban Development Operations to Promote SDGs and Sustainable Development

Eri Honda

Principal urban Development Specialist,
Asian Development Bank

Focus Areas

- * Inclusive Cities: providing urban services and infrastructure for poor and vulnerable communities
- * **Green Cities:** promoting urban environmental improvement, energy efficiency, and climate change resilience
- * Competitive Cities: providing strategic physical and social infrastructure to foster economic growth

Linkage with SDG 8: Economic Growth and SDG 11: Livable Cities

ADB urban development projects are designed:

- * as comprehensive urban development projects covering water, sanitation and wastewater, solid waste, road and drainage, flood, etc.
- * to improve access to urban services, environmental conditions, and public health
- * to attract business and investment, and tourist visits, thus increase employment opportunities
- * to increase household income and reduce poverty

China: Guangxi Nanning Urban Environmental Upgrading Project

- * Project components: flood, wastewater, solid waste, public park, and capacity development
- * Public satisfaction with the urban environment increased based on surveys
- * Incidence of dysentery reduced from 46 to 35 per 100,000 and diarrhea reduced from 52 to 46 per 100,000
- * Number of tourists increased 1.3mil to 2.3 mil

Myanmar: Mandalay Urban Services Improvement Project

- * Project components: water supply, wastewater and drainage, and capacity development
- * HH with access to improved water supply increased from 19,000 to 124,000
- * NRW reduced from 52% to 25%
- * Direct wastewater discharge reduced from 85,000m³/day to 25,000m³/day
- * Flood frequency reduced from 1 in 6 mos to 1 in 2 yrs







giz

TCC project

Energy efficiency and climate change mitigation in the land transport sector in the ASEAN region

- Overall term: 2013 2015 (phase I); 2016 2018 (phase II)
- Budget: € 2.5 million for phase I; € 3.5 million for phase II
- Commissioned by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam



By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children persons with disabilities and older persons







Project concept (Phase II: 2016-2018)

Overall Goal

improve the conditions for the implementation of measures...

...to increase energy efficiency and reduce climate relevant emissions from the land transport sector...

...in the ASEAN region at the regional and national level

Activities & Topics



Focus on fuel economy policies and measures, green freight and logistics, two- and three wheelers, including electrification

Support KLTSP implementation and related initiatives

german



qiz

How do you know if your transport systems become more sustainable?



What do you need to measure your achievements?





"The Nerdy One"



Insufficient data for tracking progress towards sustainable transport at country and regional

Comprehensive transport-related data are useful for many types of decision making

Crosscutting topic relevant for both passenger and freight transport

TCC2 Output: development of a regional indicator and reporting framework

Activities: stocktaking reports and gap analyses for countries; regional expert exchange; policy recommendations to ASEAN and countries, develop capacity of entities responsible for indicators

06.02.2017

german cooperation

· When is progress actually progress?

of data is key.

Conclusion and discussion points



giz



· How can other countries and cities benefit from ASEAN's approach and vice versa?

· Having a common understanding and similiar definition of indicators is

important – the tools can be different, but the analysis and interpretation

Präsentationstitel hier eintragen



KLTSP Goal 2.3

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35 Rama 6 Road, Thung Phaya Thai, Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
T 449 61 96 79-0
F 449 61 96 79-0
F 49 61 96 79-1115
E tall triag@giz.de
I www.qiz.de

Responsible TCC/GIZ Author(s) Julia Nagel Photo credits © GIZ/ Sudhir Gota

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 $8^{\rm TH} \, {\sf EASTASIASUMMIT} \, {\sf HIGH-LEVELSEMINAR}$

ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES 8-9 FEBRUARY 2017 – CHIANG RAI, THAILAND

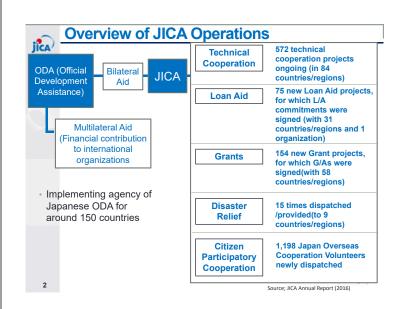
JICA'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

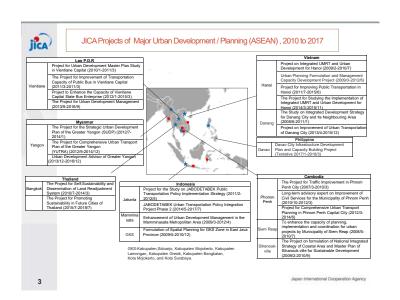
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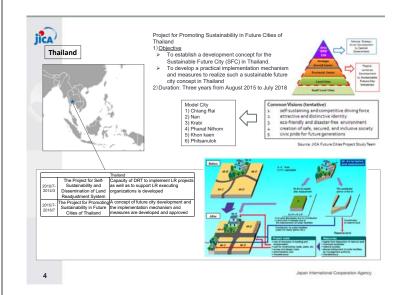
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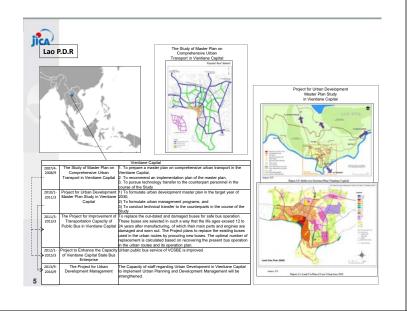
JICA Senior Advisor for Urban and Regional Development Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department

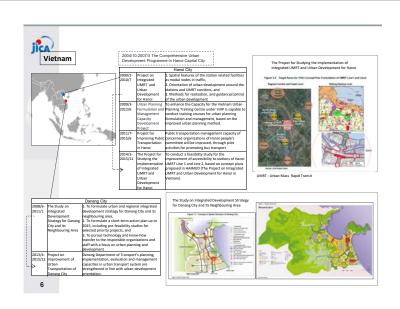
Japan International Cooperation Agency

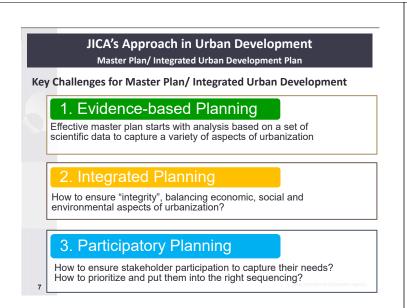


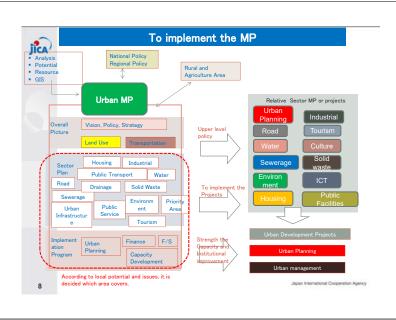




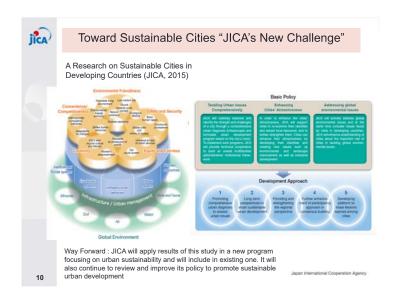




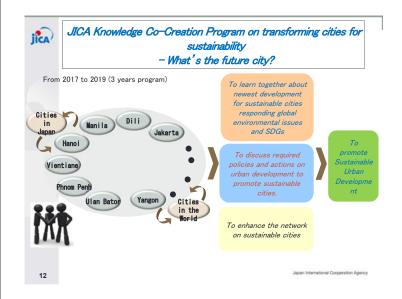
















OECD'S INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT CITIES AND LOCAL SDGs

Tadashi MATSUMOTO, Ph.D. OECD, Regional Development Policy

Presentation at Plenary 3 The 8th HLS, 9 February 2017, Chiang Rai, Thailand



National Urban Policy Programme

- During the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador, UN-Habitat, OECD, and Cities Alliance launched the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP).
- The NUPP aims to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas on cities including the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and Agenda 2030.
- The NUPP emphasizes the importance of collaboration among all stakeholders, particularly all levels of government, for designing, implementing and monitoring a NUP.









Engagement with the NUPP

UN Habitat, OECD and Cities Alliance propose a number of ways to engage with the NUPP:

- 1. Supporting the Flagship NUPP activities
- Leading or supporting NUPP's five work streams (Knowledge, Capacity Development, Country Support, Monitoring and Advocacy)
- 3. Joining the NUPP Partners Network
- 4. Liaising with the NUPP to identify countries in need

The Flagship NUPP activities (cont'd)

5. Any other ideas for engagement are welcome!



3

The Flagship NUPP activities

1. The Second International Conference on National Urban Policy (ICNUP2)



- May 15-18, 2017 in Paris, France: co-hosted by UN-Habitat and OECD and supported by Cities Alliance.
- The first opportunity following the Habitat III
 Conference and during the ongoing SDGs process, to
 consider, in a global forum, the role of National Urban
 Policy in the global urban agenda.



More OECD projects to support sustainable cities ...

- Urban green growth studies (country/city)
- Climate change and multi-level governance studies (country)
- Supporting SDGs implementation at the local level (country/city)
 - Improve the evidence base in areas where gaps are noteworthy, including developing indicators;
 - Support integrated planning & strategy at vertical & horizontal levels through tailored city or country reviews on SDGs;





2. The Global State of NUP Report

3. National Urban Policy Reviews

collaboration with AWGESC

dialogues among national and subnational governments on NUP.

The first edition of this report to be launched at ICNUP2, May 2017.

OECD collaborates with UN-Habitat to work in Viet Nam in 2017.

Several reviews/diagnostics could be conducted every year,

depending on the demand from countries \rightarrow possible





8 EAS High-Level Seminar On Sustainable Cities Chiang Rai 8-9 February 2017

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Messages from from ASEAN Cities

Mariko Sato, Chief UN-Habitat Bangkok, Regional Office for AP



Urbanisation and Sustainable Development

- Urbanisation is not a passive outcome of development, but a creator of value.
- Urbanisation is a **tool** for development (integration)
 - o Agenda 2030 into National Development Plan
 - NUA practical tools and means of implmenaiton
- The quality of urbanisation is a major driver of cities' value and productive capacity.

2

UN THABITAT

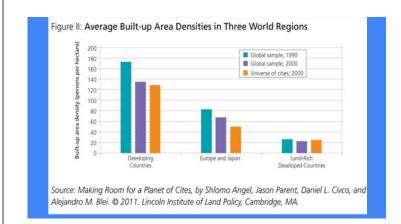


Bad urbanisaiton

- Urban Divide Inequality social exclusion
- Density declining Urban Sprawl / Unplanned growth

3

UN®HABITAT



Vulnerability - natural buffer

Figure 1b: Sprawling Low-Density City region

3 MILION INHABITANTS OVER 5.400 KW2

DISPERSED INDUSTRIAL

OCOMMERCIAL AND

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXTRINATION

RESIDENTIAL EXCEPTIAL

RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL AREAS



Towards Habitat IV - 2036?



Vancouver, 1976





• Habitat III - the first major UN global summit after the adoption of







Habitat III Inclusive Preparatory Process of 2 Years! (150,000)



5 Regional Meetings



10 Policy Units



3 Preparatory Committee Meetings



6 Thematic Meetings



10 Policy Papers 22 Issue Papers



Informal Consultative Meetings and Hearings





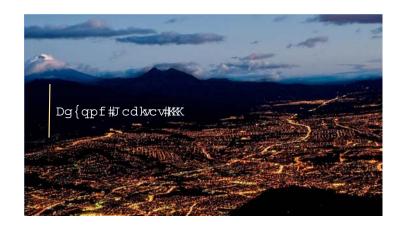
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New Urban Agenda

An action-oriented document which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, through cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the private sector and in supporting the implementation









Urbanisation and Sustainable Development

- Urbanisation is not a passive outcome of development, but a creator of value.
- Urbanisation is a tool for development
- The quality of urbanisation is a major driver of cities' value and productive capacity.

14 UN®HABITAT



Why ASEAN Cities important?

- 300m. → 507mi. (2050) 10% of the WUP consumption patterns.
- ASEAN 40% Muslim societies peace loving people and peace loving nations.
- ASEAN cities have been the agent for migrants integration.
- Harnenessing our cultural diversity has been the strength and key to the peace and stability in ASEAN cities.

15 UN®HABITAT



Why ASEAN Cities important?

- AESAN cities will be more connected through building Asian Highway and transboudry shinkansen or high speed trains, so that we grow together.
- ASEAN economic integration accelerated free trade, where goods, labour, services, capitals are feely moved trounsboundy transbouday ever.
- ASEAN urbanisation have been led by dynamic youth hub for innovations, IT, technological advancement, entrepreneurship and local aspiration.
- SEE YOU in KL @WUF9!

UN®HABITAT



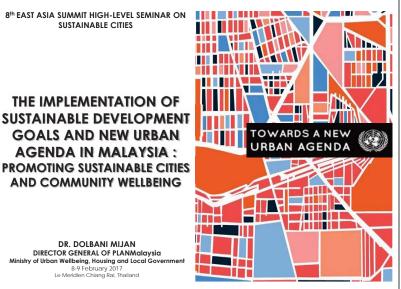
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

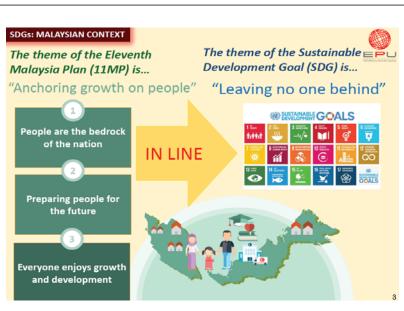
GOALS AND NEW URBAN AGENDA IN MALAYSIA: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING

DR. DOLBANI MIJAN DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PLANMalaysia

Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government
8-9 February 2017
Le Meridien Chiang Rai, Thailand









11TH MALAYSIA

PLAN 2016-2020

Improving wellbeing

human capital development for an advanced nation

Pursuing green growth for

sustainability and

Thrust 2:

for all

Thrust 4

resilience

Thrust 5:





TOWARDS A NEW URBAN AGENDA URBAN **LEGISLATION RULES &**

REGULATION



URBAN **PLANNING & ECONOMY & DESIGN** MUNICIPAL **FINANCE**



RENEWALS

NEW URBAN AGENDA Provide basic services for all citizens 2

COMMITMENT OF

Take action to address climate ng their gree

Strengthening infrastructure to Improve connectivity and support innovative and green initiatives Thrust 6 :

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN 3 2016- 2020

Thrust 1 : Enhancing Thrust 1: Dynamic inclusiveness toward an equitable society Urban and Rural Growth

Thrust 2 : Spatial Sustainability And Thrust 3: Accelerating Resilience To Climate Change

> Thrust 3 Establishing An Inclusive And Liveable Community

NEW URBAN AGENDA AND MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL POLICIES NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY 2 2016-2026

> Principle 1: Good Urban Governance

Principle 2 : Liveable City Principle 3:

Competitive Urban Economy Principle 4: Inclusive

and Equitable City Principle 5:

Green Development And

Cities Profiling Report

Draft National Urban Wellbeing Blueprint





ACT 171, Local

Government Act 1976

Development Plans : Structure Plans, District Plans and Action Area Plans Planning Guidelines

ation Policy 2011-2020 12 National Key Economic Areas Regional Economic

Corridors

Urban Regeneration Projects for Brownfield Planning Guidelines for Urban Regeneration

Promote safe, accessible and green public spaces



THANK YOU

PLANMalaysia

Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government Unit 50-12-1, Wisma UOA Damansara, 50, Jalan Dungun, Damansara Heights, 50-490 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-2081 6170 Fax: 03-2094 1170



https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/

8



THEMATIC SESSION A

New Initiatives, Theories and Frameworks from Development Partners

A3: Key Considerations for Localising the SDGs





Rationale for engaging cities and regions

- · SDGs were not designed specifically for or by cities and regions, but...
- ... most underlying policies and investments are shared across levels of government!
- The role of cities and regions goes much beyond making SDGs happen in practice ...
- ... it is about using them as a tool to (re)think sustainability & well-being at local level
- MDGs lessons show important regional disparities in the achievement of universal goals
- Need for territorial indicators to appraise them and design place-based responses



OECD Action Plan for SDGs: Next Steps

- **Mainstream** the SDGs into current and forthcoming work and outputs, especially OECD reviews and Policy Dialogues;
- **Improve the evidence** base in areas where gaps are noteworthy, including developing indicators:
- Support integrated planning & strategy at vertical & horizontal levels through tailored city or country reviews on SDGs;
- Engage with global stakeholders and non-members, in follow-up to Habitat III outcomes on National-Urban Policies



Example 1 A consistent definition of cities & their boundaries



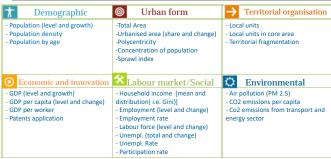
OECD (2012) Redefining Urban: a new way to measure metropolitan areas, OECD publishing,

The OECD, in collaboration with EC and Eurostat, has developed a new approach to define cities for both sound international comparisons and urban policy design

- The report "Redefining urban" presents the method, which has been successfully applied to 31 countries. 1197 FUA covering two-thirds of OECD population + 53 in Colombia.
 The functional urban areas are defined as densely populated municipalities (city cores) and adjacent municipalities with high levels of commuting towards the densely populated urban cores (commuting zone). Functional urban areas can extend across administrative boundaries, reflecting the economic geography of where people actually live and work.

Country	# FUAs	Year of reference	Country	# FUAs	Year of reference	Country		Year of reference
Austria	6	2001	Greece	5	2001	Poland	58	2002
Belgium	11	2001	Hungary	10	2001	Portugal	13	2001
Canada	34	2001	Ireland	5	2002	Slovak Republic	8	2002
Chile	26	2002	Italy	74	2001	Slovenia	2	2001
Czech Republic	16	2001	Japan	76	2000	Spain	76	2001
Denmark	5	2011	Korea	45	2000	Sweden	12	2000
Estonia	3	2000	Luxembourg	1	2001	Switzerland	10	2000
Finland	7	2000	Mexico	77	2010	United Kingdom	101	2001
France	83	1999	Netherlands	35	2001	United States	262	2010
Germany	109	2001	Norway	6	2001	Australia	18	2011
						Colombia	53	2005





Available at:

- OECD.Stat → http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?Datasetcode=CITIES
- Metropolitan eXplorer → http://measuringurban.oecd.org/



Example 3

Well-being indicators available for all OECD regions Data can be accessed at: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.com or on http://stats.oecd.org



- Measures well-being where people live
- Focus on outcomes rather than output
- Multidimensionality (11 dimensions: material conditions and
- · Focus on distributions of outcomes
- · Assess how well-being changes over time (about 1 decade)

Short list of headline indicators

Dimensions	Regional headline indicators
Income	Mean household disposable income Income inequality (Gini index)
Jobs	Employment rate Unemployment rate
Housing	Number of room per person
Health status	Life expectancy at birth Age adjusted mortality rate
Education and skills	Educational attainments
Environmental quality	 Population exposure air quality (PM_{2.5})
Personal security	Homicide rate
Civic engagement	Voter turnout
Accessibility to services	Broadband connection
Community	Perceived social support network
Life satisfaction	Life satisfaction
	Income Jobs Housing Health status Education and skills Environmental quality Personal security Civic engagement Accessibility to services Community

Example 4
National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP)

- Launched at Habitat III Conference in Quito, the NUPP aims to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas on cities including Agenda 2030.
- A National Urban Policy (NUP) could include frameworks on how SDGs related to cities could be localised, and how the localised goals/targets are implemented and monitored.









Three key considerations

- What are your city's/country's three key urban sustainability goals which reflects the local contexts?
- What efforts does your city/country do, in order to improve evidence base for urban sustainability? What are challenges/gaps in monitoring local SDGs?
- How do you work horizontally with neighbouring cities and across other levels of government (central/local) for sustainable urban development? How do you engage other stakeholder engagement?

Key considerations for localizing SDGs

Dr. Do Nam Thang
MONRE Vietnam

Key considerations for localizing SDGs

- 1. Incentives for the mayors/cities
 - Awards
 - Investment projects
 - Sustainable indicators as performance evaluation

VIET NAM



Ha Long City
The 1st ASEAN ESC AWARD
2008









Da Nang City The 2nd ASEAN ESC AWARD 2011









Environmental Protection in Da Nang







Hue City
The 3rd ASEAN ESC AWARD
2014









Environmental Protection in Hue



Clean Beach in Ha long





Da Lat City
The 2nd Certificate Recognition of ASEAN ESC 2014









Environmental Protection in Da Lat









Can Tho City

Nomination to The 3rd Certificate Recognition of ASEAN ESC 2017









Environmental Protection in Can Tho









Key considerations for localizing SDGs

- 2. Demand/requests from local citizens
- 3. National enabling policy

Thank you for your attention

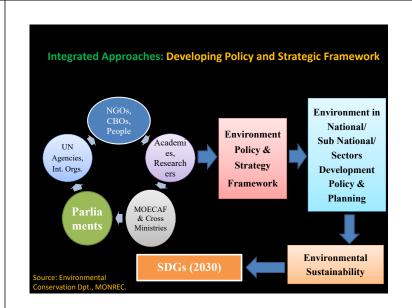


8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities

Key Considerations for Localising the SDGs

9 February 2017

Mr. Thit Sinn Committee Member Mandalay City Development Committee Mandalay, Myanmar.



Policy & Laws and Rules

- Environmental Policy (1994)
- Constitution (2008)
- Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- Environmental Quality Guidelines (2015)
- EIA Procedures (2015)
- MIC Law & Rules & Notification (2013)
- SEZ law (2014)
- Relevant Sectoral Laws and Rules

Natural Resources Waste Urbanization Industrialization Climate Change

Environmental Policy 1994

- To harmony and balance between these through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process to enhance the quality of the life of all its citizens.
- It is the <u>responsibility of the State and every citizen</u> to preserve its natural resources in the interest of present and future generation.
- Environmental protection should always be the primary objective in seeking development.



- Revised Mandalay City Development Law 12 Jan 2015
 Section 14 & 16 environmental conservation
- Mandalay City Development Bylaw 14 May 2015
- Operation Guidelines (30 Nov 2015) in detail procedure

Localizing SDGs

- On ground as policies, laws and regulations on environmental concerns went down farther & farther away from 'up', more and more of its essences of cross-national/ global effects were lost. It became localized in other ways. Local community hardly paid attention on it as cross-national/global concerns.
- At top in align with global norms. At middle faced with insufficiencies & could not translate it properly. At grass-root - not perceived as global concerns.
- The problem not simply lied in single context. It is multifactorial/multidimensional & could not be addressed by single or a few agencies alone.

Localizing SDGs

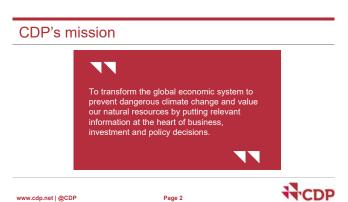
- For MCDC National Gov. of Myanmar had not yet promoted SDGs to Mdy City. But key stakeholders from Mandalay were made aware of SDGs by Environmental Conservation Department, MoNREC.
- Tradition of MCDC focused on infrastructure development / practiced regulatory mechanism/ enjoyed tangible/visible outcomes.
- In case of localizing SDGs, the role of MCDC is 'contribution from common platform'.
- Working together with various stakeholders in various contexts in various ways of relationship is vital.
- Trade-offs will have to take place mainly at local/operational level.

Localizing SDGs

- Although environmental & sustainability had been properly prioritized in development context, hierarchical placement of different sectors on the basis of nation development will have to determine trade-offs.
- The corruption should be taken account as a factor whenever/wherever regulatory mechanism is to be applied, particularly in weak governance structure.
- Community should be alerted with three dimensions of sustainability. And then they should be put at centre in every cases of balancing and trade-offs.
- Community must be proactive. They should be in beingmotivated state that they are responsible to global concerns, and so they are pleased with what they do.
- "Raise level of motivation among community."

Thank You





How we create change

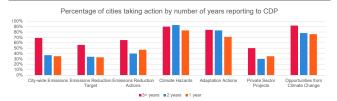








Cities that disclose through CDP take more action



Cities that have disclosed to CDP for 3 years or more, report significantly higher levels of emissions measurement and management data, risk recognition and adaptation actions and opportunities.

www.cdp.net | @CDP

Page 7



CDP disclosure and the SDGs

SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15
Water	Energy	Cities	Consumption	Climate Action	Ecosystems
CDP Water CDP Supply Chain (water) CDP Cities CDP States/ Regions	CDP Climate Change CDP Supply Chain (SMEs) CDP Cities CDP States/ Regions	CDP Cities CDP States/ Regions	CDP Climate Change CDP Water CDP Forests CDP Supply Chain (SMEs) CDP Supply Chain (water) CDP Supply Chain (water) CDP States/ Regions	CDP Climate Change CDP Water CDP Forests CDP Supply Chain CDP Supply Chain (SMEs) CDP States/ Regions	■ CDP Forests

www.cdp.net | @CDP

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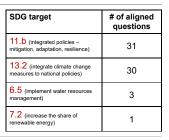
SDG11 - Cities

Data points in CDP Cities
questionnaire aligns with 5 of SDG11's
10 targets:

- ¬ Air quality
- ▼ Green space
- **▼** Planning
- ▼ Climate resilience
- Green buildings

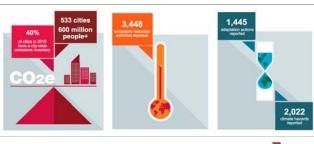
www.cdp.net | @CDP

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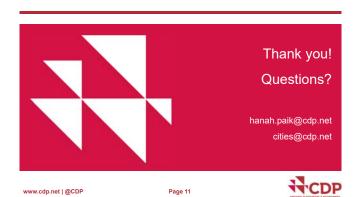
CDP Cities in 2016...



www.cdp.net | @CDP

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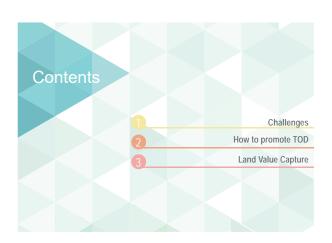


THEMATIC SESSION B

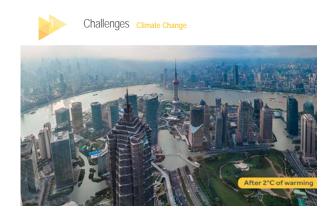
Good Practices, Experiences, and Successes from Cities in Asia

B3: Transit-Oriented Development and Land Value Capture

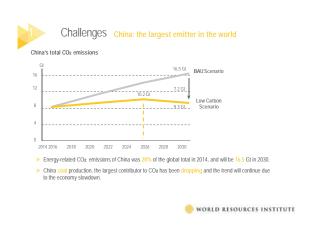


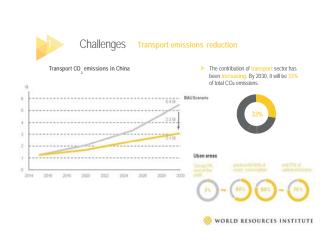


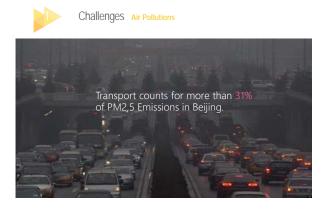


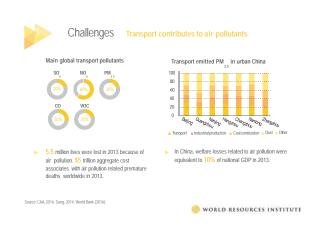


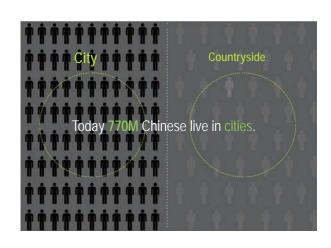




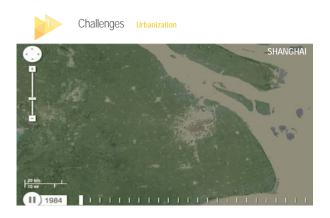




























🌼 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE





Target:
To expand the "transit metropolis" pilots from 36 cities to 100 by 2020 through supporting the National "Transit Metropolis" Program in the 13FYP (2016-2020), so as to scale up to all 660 Chiniese cities by 2030. It is emisaged that 180 million tonnes of CO2 emissions will be avoided in this approach.

Partners: Ministry of Transport, local transport and planning authorities, etc.

- | Impacts:

 ▶ Direct emissions impact resulting from the increased green tranport mode share: By 2030, the CO₂ militgation will be 180 million tonnes for 660 Chinese cities.

 ▶ Mode share of green transport increases to 80% 99% by 2030.

 One billion urban habitants benefitted inclusive, accessible, and sustainable urban form and transport system by 2030.

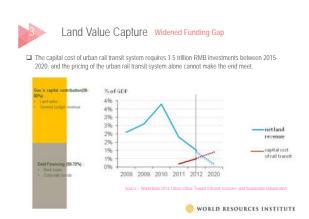
🌼 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

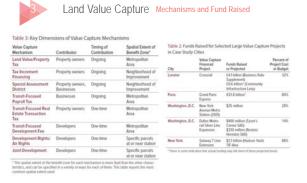




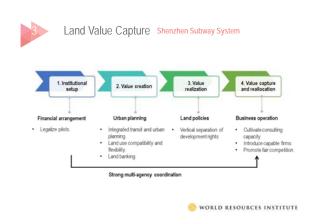








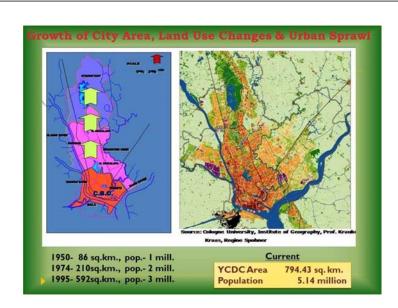


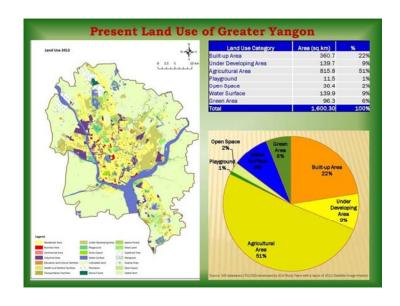


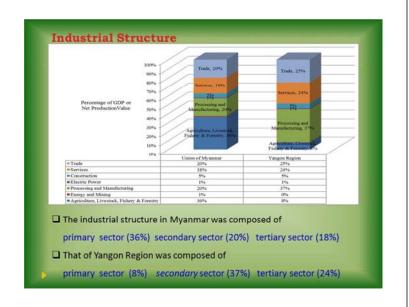


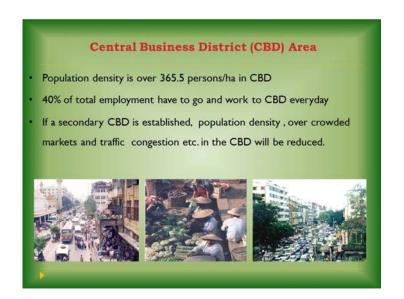


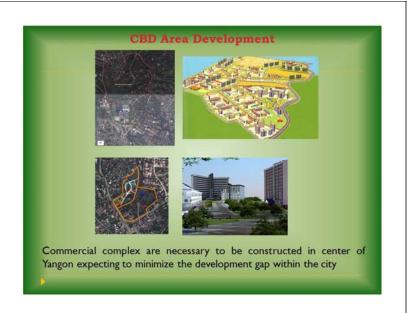








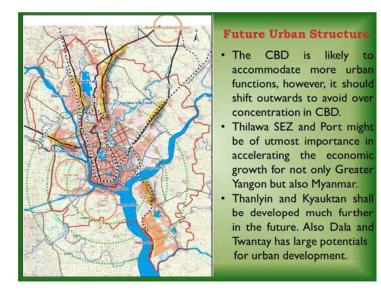


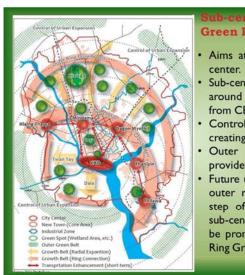






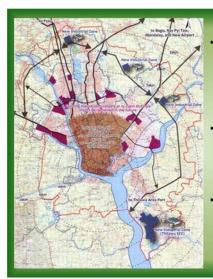






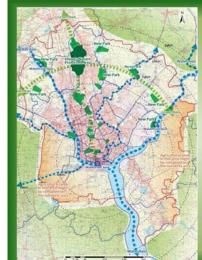
Green Isle System

- Aims at decentralizing urban
 center
- Sub-centers will be created around 10-15 km radius area from CBD.
- Controls urban expansion by creating outer green belt.
- Outer ring road will be provided.
- Future urbanization along the outer ring road in the next step of development of the sub-centers growth belt will be promoted namely "Outer Ring Growth Belt".



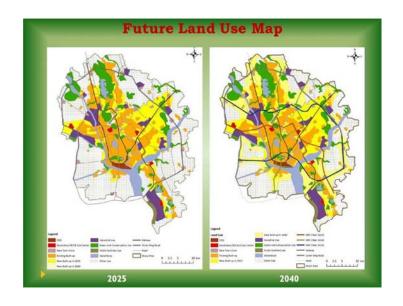
Industrial Function

- In Yangon 24 industrial zones are currently under operating with a total area of 5,105 ha, which include some unused lands inside them.
- Labor population of secondary sector is estimated to increase by 554 thousands from present to 2040.
- Not only Thialwa SEZ but also 700 ha of additional new industrial zones will be necessary.



Green and Water Function

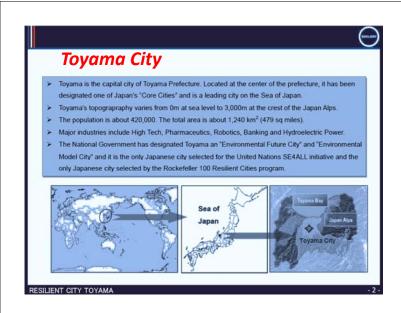
- There are basically no agricultural areas that must be preserved in the future
- Green areas should be conserved mainly on " North-South Green Axis".
- Large-scale new parks should be also created, especially along the outer ring growth belt.
- Hlawga nature protected areas must play the most importment even in the future.





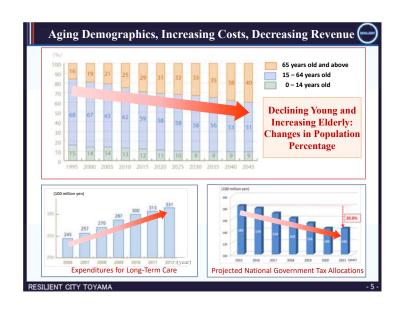


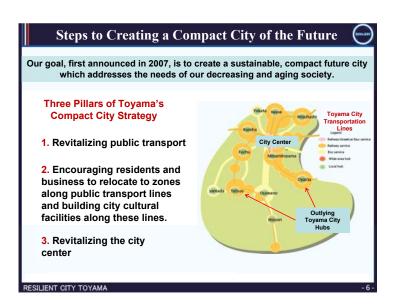


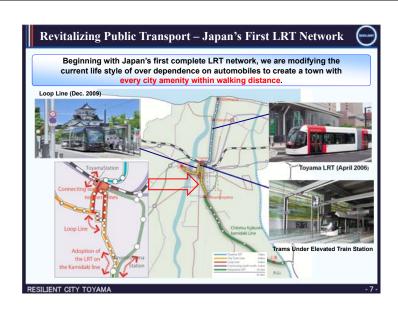




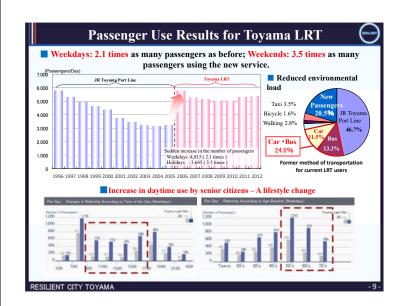


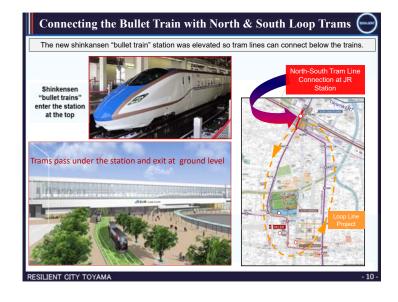


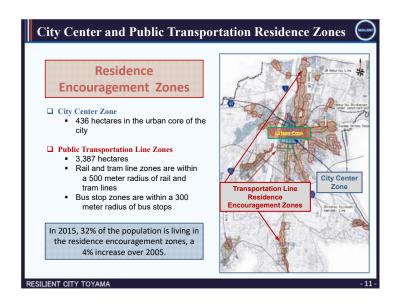










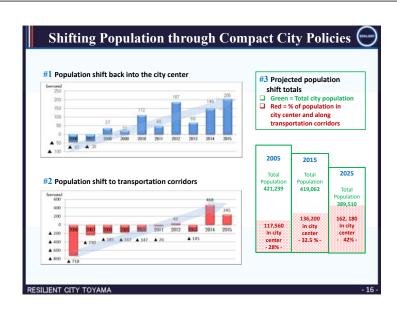


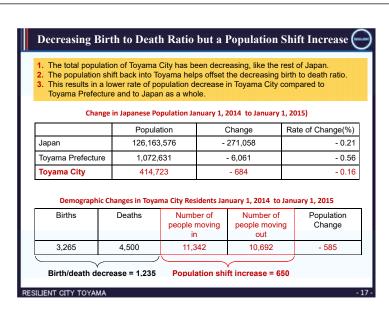


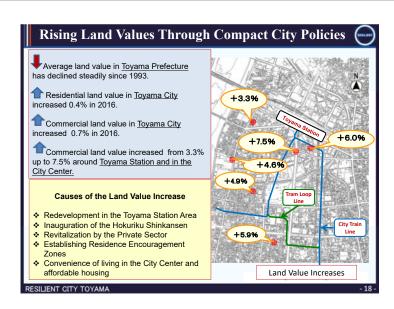




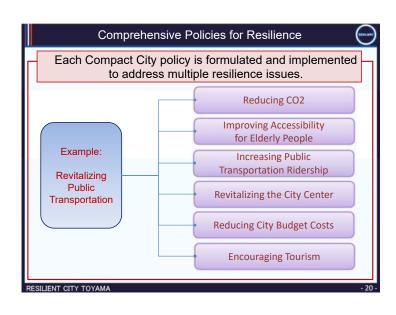










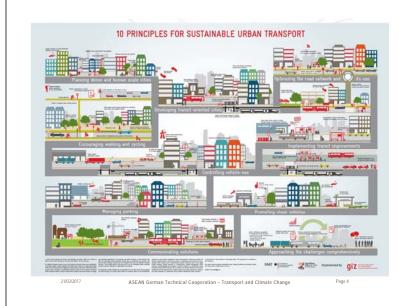




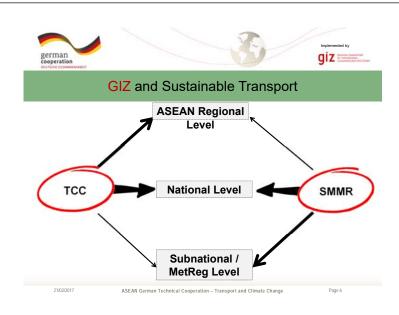
















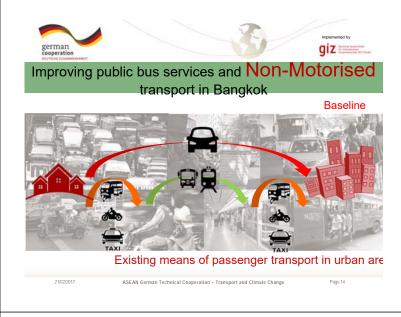




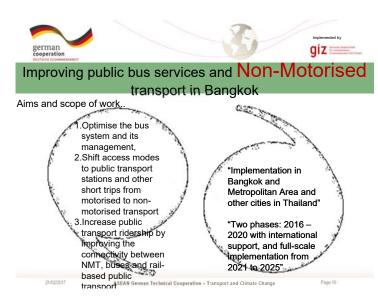




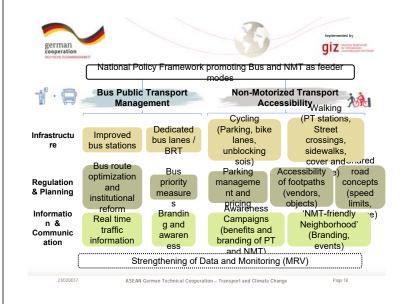










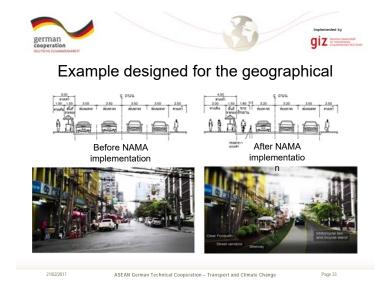






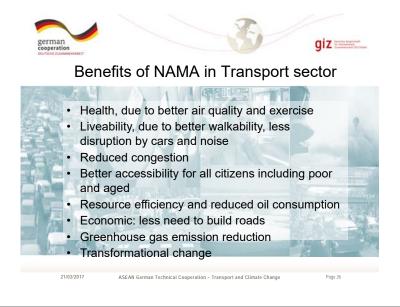


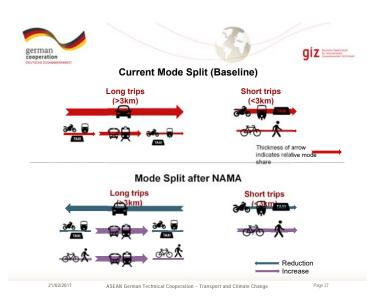


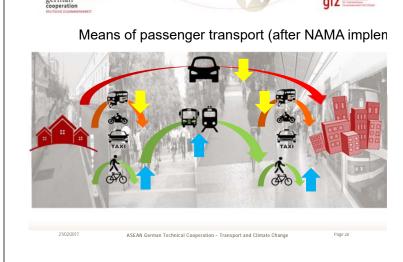


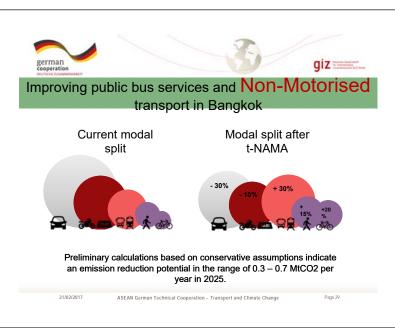


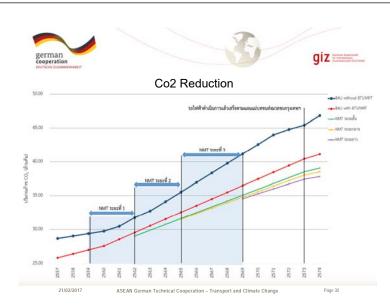


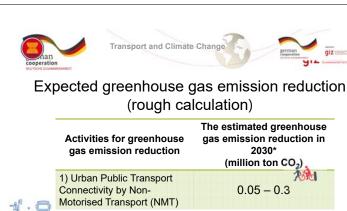












2) Public transport

management

Total

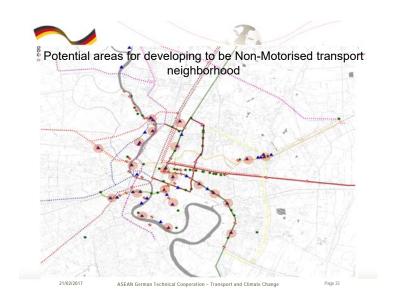
0.1 – 0.7

* The estimated figures are obtained from rough calculation, studies are required for more accurate estimation.

**ASEAN German Technical Cooperation - Transport and Climate Change Page 31

0.1 - 0.7

































THEMATIC SESSION C

Thailand Feature Sessions

C3: The Power of Public Participation in Green City Development: Policy and Implementation





e Power of Public Participation in Green City Development - Policy & Implementation

Mr. Sakol Thinagul
Director General
Pepartment of Environmental Quality Promotion

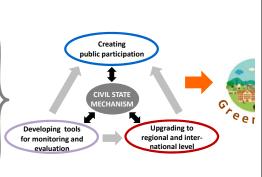
February 9, 2017 at Main Hall, Le Méridien Chiang Rai Resort, Thailand



Green City

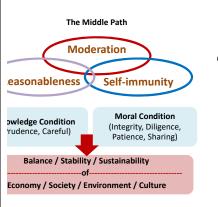


lational Economic and Social elopment Plan (2017-2021) Promote natural capital id environmental quality



Sustainable Economy Philosophy

Summary of the SEP



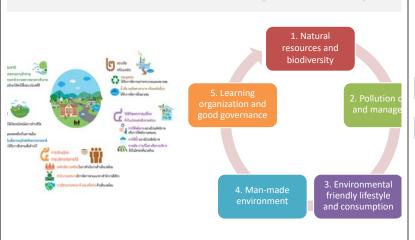
Economic development must be done step by st should begin with the strengthening of our econ foundation, by assuring that the majority if o population has enough to live on...Once reason progress has been achieved, we should then emon the next steps, by pursuing more advanced life of economic development.

- His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyo



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Thailand Environmentally Green City

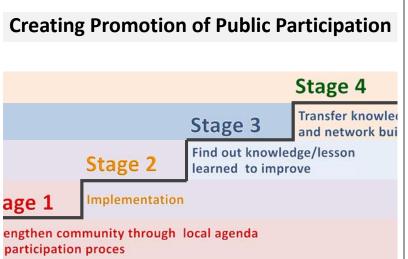


Process for Implementation

Promoting public participation

Developing tools for monitoring and evaluation

Upgrading regional and international



eveloping Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation

Thailand Environmentally Green

City Indicators

- Solid waste are managed thoroughly and pro
- Wastewater, air pollution and other form of pollution are managed properly.

nmental friendly lifestyle and consumption

al resources and biodiversity in the city are

y, including alternative energy is used

ed and maintained a good ecosystem.

is used efficiently.

iction, consumption, and source are eco-

- Green area is developed to be utilized for I City's landscape is picturesque in accordan
- the city's conditions. ■ Local wisdom and environment are conserv inherited.

- Organizations are capable of environmental work.
- Municipal offices follow management plans of green office.
- Associates and environmental network participation.

eveloping Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation process

Develop Green city indicators Capacity Building

Evaluate the following; - Site visit

Give certificate and awards

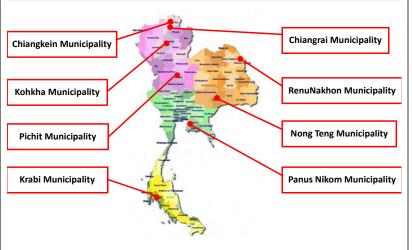
Certificate and Awarding







Thailand Environmentally Sustainable Cities



What have we done so far

oject	2008 (2551BC)	2009 (2552BC)	2010 (2553BC)	2011 (2554BC)	2012 (2555BC)	2013 (2556BC)	2014 (2557BC)	2015 (2558BC)	2016 (2559BC)	
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losque			22	51	23	55	56	76	48	
roduction			2004 - 20)13 = 718	3		160	24	49	

Upgrading to Regional and International

Coaching and team building

Upgrading learning center

Knowledge transferring and networking

> **Extend and Promoting Thailand ESC** model to regional and international

The Promotion of Environmentally Friendly Production, Service and Consumption







Green Production/OTOP









- Project began since 2005 in texti Sa-paper small entrepreneur. Uni there are almost 900 entreprene joined the project and won Gree Production Awards around 400.
- Develop the criteria for local environmentally friendly producti clothes, textile, basketwork, and ceramic ware
- · Benefits for the entrepreneurs: c reduction, less pollution, selling opportunity from consumers concerning environmentally frien products

Upcycle and Upcycle Carbon Footprint



Consumption











cycling is the process of converting waste materials or useless products in *n* materials or products of better quality or for better environmental value. 2014-2015, there were 112 products passed the Upcycling Criteria 2016, developed Upcycle into Upcycle Carbon Footprint and 19 products pa : Criteria

Green Hotel







- **Green hotels** are lodging prop that implement environmentally friendly practices and programs save water and energy while reducing solid waste. The goal for green lodging properties is minimize their impact on the environment.
- Support the Green Procurement public agencies
- 2013-2016 hold 179 hotels pass the green hotels criteria

Green Office

n purpose is to change avior to environmental cerning jan in 2013 to set up criteria, those criteria with pilot 4-2016 hold 184 green







Green Temple/Mosque

elop criteria for religious places: temples and mosques for develop best-practice of environmental-concerned temples and mosque temples and 20 mosques passed the green criteria in 2016





Eco School



The project aims to support and promote Eco-Scho Learning Centres to be models for other neighborir schools and to work as networking, effectively.







Zero Waste



Activities:

- 1. Contest for Zero-Waste School and Community Awa
- 2. Set up Zero Waste Learning Centre









Key for Success

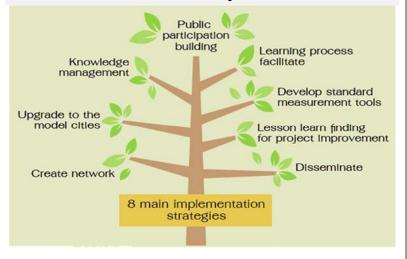
The power of participation is an important key mechanism to achieve all development goals.

re the keys for achievement

reople
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Thailand Environmentally Sustainable Cities





GREEN AND CLEAN CITY

12 Communiest No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4





Green Area in the municipality Park











Trees Registration

Measure the circumference of the tree at 1.3 m. above the ground

Only the tree with 14 cm of circumference or above

height of tree measure by clinometer









Trees Registration by the community





Registered tree will specified

- Type of the tree
- The diameter and height of the
- Location

Clean city Reduce Reuse Recycle (3 R)















Garbage Bank at School









Community Committee promotes the campaign of 3R

Information of 3R



Price lists of recycle garbage

เทศบาลเมืองพนัสนิคมร่วมกับซุมซนย่อยที่ ๑-๑๒ ดำเนินกิจกรรมคัดแยกซยะรีไซเคิล และสามารถนำมาจำหน่ายได้

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The meeting to clarify on Cooperation of using biodegradable plastic bag















Lemon microorganism



Pineapple microorganism





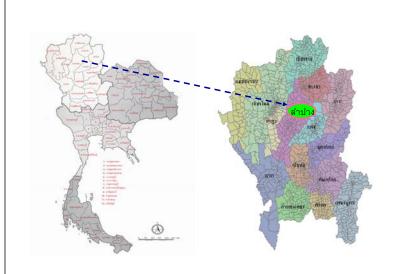


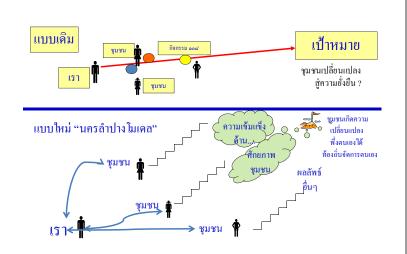




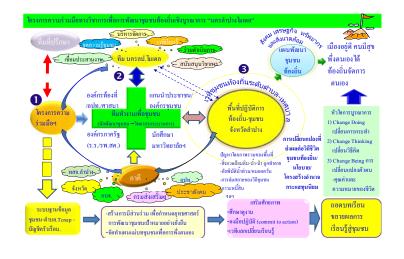
Academic cooperation project from Lampang Higher Education Institutions, Lampang agencies, and development partners in order to drive the community development of the local self-management as participatory integration

"Nakhon Lampang Model"









"Nakhon Lampang Model"

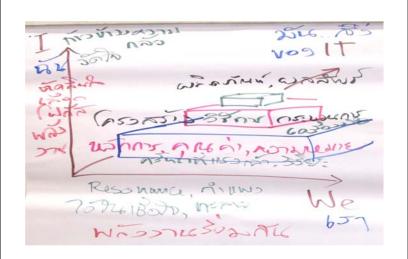
There are two important problems to drive the local selfmanagement of project "Nakhon Lampang Model"

1) Person

A worker in the community-driven local communities often lack confidence in themselves.

2) Team work

The team is not in the same direction.



"Nakhon Lampang Model"

The discovery of identity

- Acceptance of the identity of the individual is leading to hearing each other, appreciate himself and his teammates because we are working with people having dignity, thoughtfulness, to have emotions like love, hate, and a variety of spiritual knowledge and know information not the same. Therefore, we need to honor and sincerity without domination and direction. "Coaching and Mentoring"

The skills needed to work together.

- To practice listening skills, the brief issue, knowing self emotion, to learn not to look at who is wrong, but can see where is wrong and work together to find a solution to achieve goals. "Collective Leaders"

"Nakhon Lampang Model"

Development is the key to success.

- 1) Clarifying goals, processes, and procedures; if can do clearly it will affect the residents to understand and cooperate seriously.
- 2) To encourage people to participate in a discussion group and comment is important to everyone to get involved, to be ownership issues and enjoy thinking-talking together.
- 3) Using two speakers in the community role, one person talks while the other one writes. It will help make brainstorming get good results with clear content and processes to talk without interruption.

"Nakhon Lampang Model"

Development is the key to success.

- 4) The discussion group, if let it waste time for the group to make a conversation with a neat fit to lead the opinion, talk together with the force.
- 5) To prepare the community speakers to share the role and duty of each other is the most important step of the process before the event and concludes the lessons at the end of the event to complement the learning team, encouraging one another, do not blame the mistakes, aim for the best of the past by now. It is a process that will enhance the interoperability of the community. That will lead to success in times to come.



ใกร คือ ผู้สร้างการเปลี่ยนแปลงในชุมชนท้องถิ่น? ระดับสูง ระดับสูง ระดับสุง ระดับสุ่า ระยะเวลาโครงการ ๑ - ๕ ปี ---- = ชุมชนกลุ่มเป้าหมาย = แผนงาน/โครงการ/ (เรา กนนอกชุมชน)





8 EAS High-Level Seminar On Sustainable Cities Chiang Rai 8-9 February 2017

UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Green Peoples Process

Mariko Sato, Chief UN-Habitat Bangkok, Regional Office for AP



The Greener Cities Partnership A Joint UN-Habitat and UN-Environment Initiative

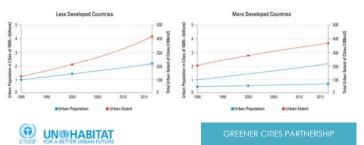




GREENER CITIES: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE



- Over 50% of the global population now lives in cities and it is expected that 70% of humanity will be urban by 2050.
- As cities lose density and intensify sprawl, they lock themselves into unsustainable land use patterns.



URBAN AREAS CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

By some estimates, urban areas:



- Consume 75% of the earth's natural resources
- Produce 60% of global GHG emissions
- Produce 50% of global waste



GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP



Recognizing the importance of urban issues in the global environmental agenda, UN-Environment and UN-Habitat have joined forces in a Partnership on Greener Cities.

Objectives of this cooperation:

- Mainstream the environmental perspective into urban policymaking
- Incorporate urban perspectives into environmental policy-making
- Highlight the local-global linkages of environmental issues





HISTORY AND RESULTS OF PAST COOPERATION

- Timeline of Collaboration:
 - ↓ Sustainable Cities Programme, 1990 2008
 - ↓ Urban Environment Partnership Framework for 2008 2013
 - ↓ Greener Cities Partnership, 2014 present

Deeply thematic → Too strategic → GCP better harmonizes the synergies of UN-Habitat & UN-Environment



THE 2030 AGENDA & GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP 7=== (A) encompasses many more areas Ø than Goal 11 SUSTAINABLE UN@HABITAT

NEW URBAN AGENDA & GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

How is the Partnership embedded in the NUA?

 In the chapter on "Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development"



63. We recognize that cities and human settlements face unprecedented threats from unsustainable **consumption and production patterns**, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, and natural and man-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks, undermining the efforts to (...)achieve sustainable development

65. We commit to facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and promotes disaster risk reduction and management, (...) through environmentally sound urban and territorial planning, infrastructure, and basic services.

72. We commit to **long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices** that incorporate integrated water resources planning and management, considering the urban-rural continuum at the local and territorial scales, and including the participation of relevant stakeholders and communities



OUR PRIORITIES: 3 PILLARS OF THE PARTNERSHIP



Resilient & Resource-Efficient Cities

- Better understanding of how resource efficiency impacts the resilience of cities
- Political support for innovative initiatives for resilient, resource efficient cities with the participation of a broad range of stakeholders
- City level ecosystem based adaptation, integrated resource flows, planned city extensions that help contain urban sprawl



Sustainable Transport & Mobility

- Bus rapid transport (BRT) and non-motorized transport (NMT) facilities, two-wheelers and electric mobility
- Contribute to the transport components and policies of selected
- countries' climate strategies
 Establish a forum for promoting sustainable transport in Africa, Asia and Latin America. and support the development of an action plan for sustainable transport in selected countries



UN@HABITAT

Waste & Waste Water Management

- Integrated waste management (IWM) strategies that include both solid waste and waste water management Global monitoring of IWM strategies, comprehensive waste
- strategy, including capacity building activities System to disseminate knowledge produced from the strategy development and piloting

EXAMPLES OF RECENT COLLABORATION



Monitoring Urban Environmental SDG Indicators in Qazvin, Iran

- This project will monitor the city's most pressing environmental issues
- UN-Habitat and UN-Environment are providing their
- technical expertise in a variety of areas Indicators to be monitored include: water quality, water usage efficiency, reducing the use of potable water for non-drinking purposes, wastewater management, public transport and preservation of natural heritage such as orchards and greenbelts



Greenbelt development in Chengdu, China

- UN-Habitat and UN-Environment are providing their planning and environmental expertise to the city's greenbelt redevelopment plan
 - Develop a master plan for the 198 km² urban greenbelt, and help design the wetlands, bicycle paths, leisure walks, sport and recreation facilities, resulting in better ecological protection and promoting sustainable lifestyles and tourism



MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP

Type of intervention	Instrument	Examples	Objectives		
	Provide information	Training, research, knowledge sharing	Produce and share urban environmental best practices through knowledge exchange platforms		
Policy and technical advice	In-depth analytical and technical advice on the three Greener Cities pillars	Transport and mobility; waste and wastewater management; resource- efficiency and urban metabolism; resilience	Strengthen policies and actions on national, regional and city level in these areas		
	Voluntary activities	Behavioral activities in cities	Provide cities and citizens with eco-friendly behaviors		
	Develop a vision	Events, workshops to bring together all stakeholders	Develop a Greener Cities vision with municipal partners		
	Capacity building	Tools to assist national and municipal capacity building	Improve capacity processes in national and local governments		
	Baseline studies	Background studies for cities	Understand current neighborhood and city conditions		
Planning mechanisms and environmental practices	Urban Planning Lab, paired with environmental planning	Mapping exercises, Master Plans, community practice	Integrate practices of planning, environment and basic services		
	Environmental profile	Analysis of environmental conditions in a given city	Provide an understanding of city sectors interaction with the environment and governance		
	Environmental footprint	Resource flows analysis	Assess the city's environmental footprint		
	Impact assessment	Strategic assessment of sustainability practices in cities	Assess the impact of specific urban environmental policies and programmes		
	Greener Cities practices	Greener Cities guidelines and tools	Develop and share Greener Cities models		
Indicators and monitoring tools	Monitoring and reporting on urban environmental (SDG) indicators	Regular reports on urban environmental performance in cities	Develop progress reports of cities' urban environmental performance, identify objectives and specifically target worst performing indicator.		
	Environmental tools	Low-cost urban air quality tool	Assist cities in implementing tools that provide date for urban environmental management		
Management instruments	Municipal and national environmental planning processes	Tools for environmental performance tracking in cities	Develop or revise urban environmental management processes in a city		

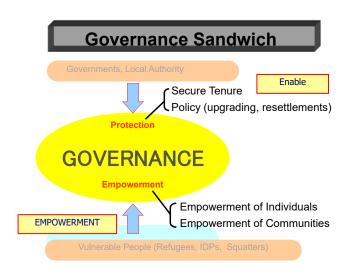
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OUTLOOK FOR THE GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

More areas for collaboration include:

- · Monitoring and reporting on urban environmental SDG indicators
- · Financina for Greener Cities
- Environmental challenges of island / coastal cities
- Green public space in cities
- Urban air quality monitoring
- Urban environmental justice / governance
- Participatory approaches to urban environmental planning





Peoples Process - NOT "Community Participation"

How do we bring people into the center of the process?

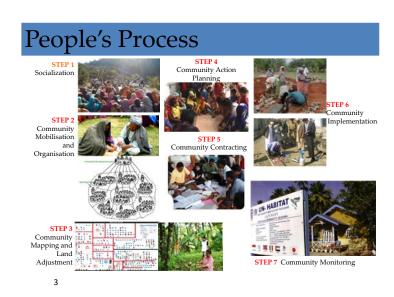
By bringing People (NOT "beneficiaries") to the Center of:

- Decision making
- Action
- · Responsibility

Through their processes:

- ✓ CDC (community Organisations)
- √ CAP (Community Action Planning)
- ✓ CC (Community Contracting)







UN-HABITAT's People's Process

Mobilization and Organization of the Communities as CDCs : The Strength of the People

Obtaining Local Government recognition for CDCs: The Legitimacy of the People

Creating to the institutional platform for CDC to engage with Local Government: The Voice of the People

Community Action Planning: Planning by the most affected People

Community Contracting: The job is done by the People

Community Monitoring: Checked and accounted for by the People

Community Banking: Financial strength of the People

Community Mobilization & Organization

- Establish Groups of 10 -15 families
- Elect office bearers and set up a Community
 Development Councils
 (CDCs) representing
 approximately 20



Authorities: Recognize Community Development Councils

Establishing Community Based Organizations (CBOs)



Community Action Planning



- Community Identifies problems and prioritize them
- Propose solutions
- Negotiate solutions and arrive at the most appropriate considering trade-offs
- Cost them including community contributions

Authorities: Integration into city plans and granting of tenure

Preparing Community Action Plans



CAP PROCESS

- 1. Social mapping:
- The resources and opportunities
 Lidentification: Issues/ problems
 Prioritization: issues/ problems
- 4. Formulation: strategies
- 5. Options and trade-offs
- 6. Planning for implementation
- 7. Implementation and monitoring: Internal and external



Community Contracting



- Award Contract to Communities NOT to outside contractors
- Employment created, skills developed and remains within communities, stimulate local economy and entrepreneurs
- Increased ownership and respect amongst community members
- Lower cost, better quality, faster, increased transparency
- Authorities: Funding for housing and infrastructure

Community Contracting



23

Community Action in the Reconstruction process

Empowering each other

Community Contracts - Benefit to People

Community	Contracts Deficit to 1	OODIO
	Conventional Contracts	Community Contracts
Planning	Outside professionals	Communities
Design	Outside professionals: Designs may not reflect peoples needs	Communities and Professionals – community needs reflected
Materials	Often imported	Locally available, stimulating local economy
Physical Works	Outside professionals	Communities – learn how to maintain
Labour inputs	Outsiders – no community contributions	Community provides labour, lands etc Stimulating local economy
Investments, Skills	Goes outside communities	Remain in communities
Quality of Works	Chance of being inferior	Good – their own
Costs and Profit Margin	High	Low
Feeling of Ownership Satisfaction	Little ownership Low satisfaction	High ownership High satisfaction
Maintenance	Ask for help from outsiders	Community can maintain

Community Monitoring

Community members control the implementation, checks, monitors and report to authorities



27

Implementation and monitoring



Community Banking

- Bringing communities to work together around their savings and credit
- Meeting people's immediate needs, livelihood and credit needs
- Establishing city level housing funds

Risk Mitigation and Awareness



Participatory Urban planning





Community Validation of DRR planning







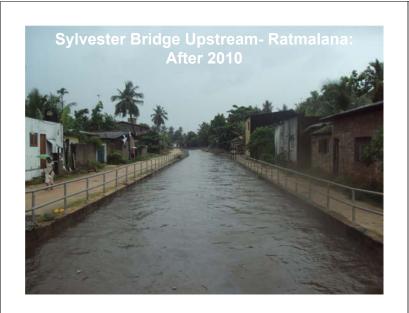


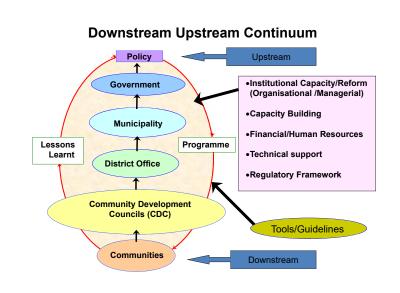


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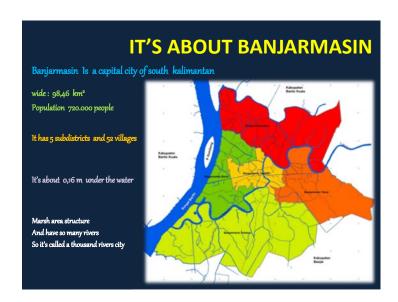
THEMATIC SESSION A

New Initiatives, Theories and Frameworks from Development Partners

A4: The New Urban Agenda:
Outcomes and Takeaway

















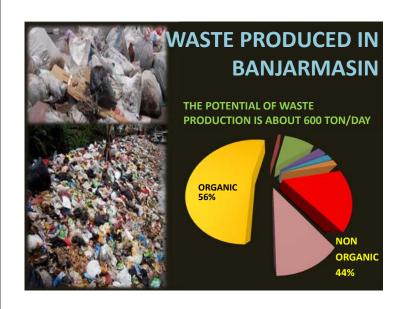




























Support for Japanese Local Governments For Environmentally Sustainable Cities

February 9th, 2017

Hiroaki MATSUMOTO

Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

Current Situation on major actions against Global Warming

- ent shows a clear picture of future society the whole world should be aimed for
- Act against Global Warming amended and its National Plan developed in May 2016.

Importance regarding roles of local governments has been increasing.

Act against Global Warming (Est. in 1998, amended in May 2016)

· All Local Governments(about 1700) are required to formulate an local action plan for GHGs, in line with the National Action Plan against Global Warming

National Plan against Global Warming (Cabinet Decision in May 2016)

- Mid-term target: -26% by 2030 (compared to 2013, 25.4% compared to 2005)
- Long-term target: -80% by 2050
- · Various measures to deal with climate change by local governments illustrated

(Reference) The 3rd Chapter (National Action Plan for Global Warming: excerpt)

OLeadership of Local Governments and Promotive measures by the Central Government

Local Governments are required to formulate and implement initiatively, an local action plan for GHGs, in line with the National Plan against Global Warming.

Local Governments should show the best practice in their own areas

- Implementation for GHGs limitation & sinks enhancement, with PDCA cycle
- Promotion of renewable energy facilities and of energy saving efforts
 Development for the low-carbon cities, such as transportation systems, urban green management
- Co-operation between the Local Governments

Local Action Plans against Global Warming

Local Action Plans

[Local Gov. Operation]

All local governments are required to formulate, in line with the National Plan against Global Warming (May 2016), an action plan for GHGs limitation & sinks enhancement concerning its own business. e.g. Energy saving in government office building, schools, and other public facilities

[Area-wide Emissions & Sinks]

Prefectures, and cities with more than 200K population are required to formulate an area-wide plan for GHGs limitation & sinks

- enhancement, which includes 4 categories of measures below
- Promotion of renewable energy facilities Promotion of energy saving efforts by business and citizens - Development of low-carbon transportation systems, urban green
- and forest management
 Promotion of circulation-oriented society (3Rs)

Local Governments which formulated their action plans

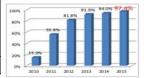
(as of Oct. 2015)

Total	1,788	1,474 (82.4 %)	424 (23.7 %)
Other Municipalities (< 200K)	1,637	1,323 (80.8%)	277(16.9%)
Cities (>200K)	39	39(100%)	37(94.9%)
Cities (>300K)	45	45(100%)	45(100%)
Cities (>500K population)	20	20(100%)	18(90.0%)
Prefectures	47	47(100%)	47(100%)
Governments	Total	For Gov. Operation	For Area-wide E & S

Support by the central gov.

- Informational support : guidelines for formulating an action plan (under revision in line with the National Plan) Financial support: subsidies & equities

Prefectures & cities (pop. above 200K) which developed their area-wide plans



Training Opportunities for Local Government Staff

Guideline for Local Action Plans

- How to formulate an action plan How to calculate area-wide GHG emissions How to implement PDCA cycle regarding the action plan

List of Seminars Organized in FY 2015

- Prevention Measures Explanation on current status of global warming and important points in setting up an action plan. Group discussions to share ingenuity in setting up an action plan.
- The 2nd, held in Tokyo on Sept 29. The same hereinafter.

 •Theme: Promotion of Biomass Utilization

 •Lecture, presentations by local governments, group discussions. The same hereinafter.

 Theme: Carbon reduction in local areas by promoting environmental finance Global Warming Prevention Measures of Business Operations Sector The 4th: Dec 10
•Theme: Households' Global Warming Prevention Mea

a large forest area

000000 地方公共団体における 地球温暖化対策の 計画的な推進のための Seminars also provides opportunities for mutual learning and formulation of projects to be ancially euroc

Renewed Guidelines for Local Action Plans will be made public by the end of March 2017

Brief Introduction of Other Policies (subsidies, etc)

Promoting Autonomous Dissemination of Electricity and Heat from Renewable Energy

Outline

Help local governments and private businesses introduce electricity and heat generated from renewable energy in a cost-efficient manner, solving various types of issues in spreading renewable energy without relying on FIT

Expected Outcome

- Share good practices in overcoming different kinds of hurdles in introducing renewable energy without FIT support
- Promote autonomous dissemination of renewable energy and heat in the future

Strengthening Management System in Local Governments to reduce GHG emissions

Outline

Outline

- Support local governments to improve their operational systems to reduce GHG emissions from their own buildings/facilities
- Provide subsidies for installation of energy-saving

Expected Outcome

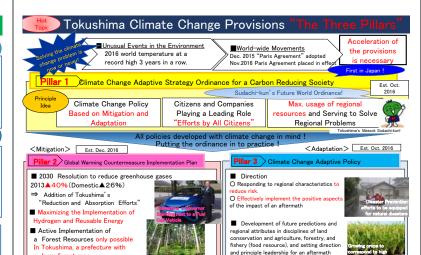
Share good practices on how local governments can improve their operational systems to reduce GHG emissions from their own buildings/facilities

Developing Balanced Compact and Resilient Model City

Support several local governments in preparing their business plans and conducting F/S for developing compact and resilient model cities.

Expected Outcome

Disseminate model cases for low-carbon and resilient cities in a balanced manner (3 model cases in each year)



8 EAS High-Level Seminar On Sustainable Cities Chiang Rai 8-9 February 2017

UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Messages from from ASEAN Cities

Mariko Sato, Chief UN-Habitat Bangkok, Regional Office for AP



Urbanisation and Sustainable Development

- Urbanisation is not a passive outcome of development, but a creator of value.
- Urbanisation is a **tool** for development (integration)
 - o Agenda 2030 into National Development Plan
 - _o NUA practical tools and means of implmenaiton
- The quality of urbanisation is a major driver of cities' value and productive capacity.

2

UN THABITAT



Bad urbanisaiton

- Urban Divide Inequality social exclusion
- Density declining Urban Sprawl / Unplanned growth

3

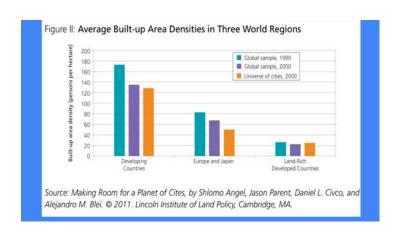
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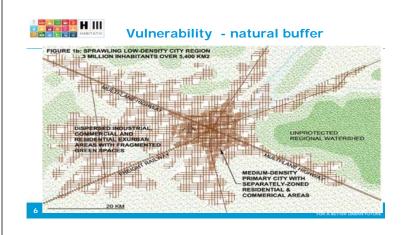
HABITATU

Bad urbanisaiton

- Urban Divide Inequality social exclusion
- Density declining Urban Sprawl / Unplanned growth

VN®HABITAT







Towards Habitat IV – 2036?



Vancouver, 1976





• Habitat III - the first major UN global summit after the adoption of







Habitat III Inclusive Preparatory Process of 2 Years! (150,000)



5 Regional Meetings



10 Policy Units



3 Preparatory Committee Meetings



6 Thematic Meetings



10 Policy Papers 22 Issue Papers



Informal Consultative Meetings and Hearings



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New Urban Agenda

An action-oriented document which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, through cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the private sector and in supporting the implementation



The New Urban Agenda (the outcome of Habitat III)

- QUITO DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOR ALL
 - Our shared vision
 - · Our principles and commitments
 - Call for Action

UN@HABITAT

- QUITO IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NEW URBAN AGENDA
 - A. THE TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY
 SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL
 - SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AI
 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - B. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
 - BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORK
 - PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
 - MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
 - C. FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Habitat Agenda 1996 >< New Urban Agenda 2016

1996: Adequate shelter for All (urban poverty, slums) and Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world

Some new approaches of the HA

special attention to the needs and contributions of women, children, youth and vulnerable social groups

recognition of some role of the local government and the civil society in shaping urbanization

importance of capacity building

UN®HABITAT

2016: Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanization: Five pillars:

- ✓ National Urban Policy
- ✓ Rules and Regulations
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Financing urbanisation
- ✓ Local implementation of NUA New impetus in the NUA
 - From Problems to tools for SD
 - Integrating, holistic
 - Climate change, Resilience
 - Municipal finance
 - · Urban planning & design
 - Urban legislation
 - LG and CS central, Youth, Women
 - Innovations, IT



ONGHABITAI





Urbanisation and Sustainable Development

- Urbanisation is not a passive outcome of development, but a creator of value.
- Urbanisation is a tool for development
- The quality of urbanisation is a major driver of cities' value and productive capacity.

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UNTHABITAT



Why ASEAN Cities important?

- 300m. → 507mi. (2050) 10% of the WUP consumption patterns.
- ASEAN 40% Muslim societies peace loving people and peace loving nations.
- ASEAN cities have been the agent for migrants integration.
- Harnenessing our cultural diversity has been the strength and key to the peace and stability in ASEAN cities.

20 UN®HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Why ASEAN Cities important?

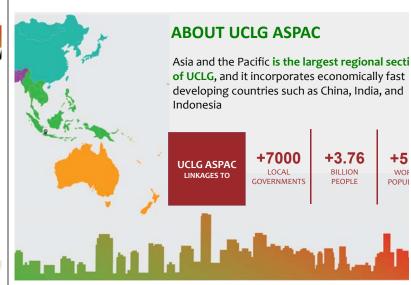
- AESAN cities will be more connected through building Asian Highway and transboudry shinkansen or high speed trains, so that we grow together.
- ASEAN economic integration accelerated free trade, where goods, labour, services, capitals are feely moved trounsboundy transbouday ever.
- ASEAN urbanisation have been led by dynamic youth hub for innovations, IT, technological advancement, entrepreneurship and local aspiration.
- SEE YOU in KL @WUF9!

21

UNCOHABITAT











bal Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments for the Post 5 Agenda and Toward Habitat III [http://www.gtf2016.org/]

i initiated and has been coordinating GTF

bers: AIMF, ATO, CLGF, CUF, FOGAR, V, ICLEI, Mercociudades, METROPOLIS, ISD. PLATFORMA, UCLG and UCLG sections a. Asia Pacific, Europe [CEMR], Eurasia. America [FLACMA], MEWA, North

iers: Cities Alliance, DeLoG, European nission, HIC, Slum Dwellers International, Environment, UN Habitat, UN Millenium paign, UNDP



3DGs and NUAs Linkage

roundwork for governance and management tructures that emphasize inclusive, articipatory decision-making as a basis for esilient, inclusive, safe and sustainable cities nd human settlements



Strengthening governance from the bottom up and developing a new, collaborative relationsh among governments at all levels, civil society, the private sector and citizens will be instrumental in ensuring effective and responsi urban development and capable and accountable institutions in all human settlements



ction 1: (MANAGE RELATIONSHIPS)

luild a stronger and accountable local and regional overnment to drive inclusive and sustainable levelopment

Relationship between each layer of governance (local, regional, national)

The role of intermediary cities





ction 2: (OWNERSHIP) trengthen strategic lanning: ensuring a strong vision for city and uman settlement development

Flexible integrated planning and policies that boost greater participation and ownership by local communities

Local governments must be empowered and have the necessary resources and data to play a stronger role through social policies, housing rights, secure tenure, and development and land use planning



Action 3: (INCLUSION)

Renew the social contract, putting the Right to the City at the heart of urban agenda

Local governments are in a unique position to promote autonomous citizen participation in the management of local affairs, particularly the inclusion and empowerment of women in local public life. They can also facilitate the participation of young people, minorities, immigrants, migrants and other marginalized groups.

By supporting democratic debate and multi-stakeholder dialogue, local and regional governments can define and implement policies and strategies to tackle different forms of exclusion and reduce inequalities



Action 4: (EXPLORE)

UCLG

UCLG

Inlock the potential of territories to promote sustainable local conomic and environmental policies to protect our planet

ocal and regional governments an mobilize local actors and seize he opportunities in cities and egions to boost <u>economic</u> <u>levelopment and environmental</u> <u>ustainability</u>



UCLG

Action 5: (CREATIVE)
Rethinking local financial system in order to make cities sustainable

Local governments must have access to adequate funding to deliver their mandates.

Sub-national fiscal policies (local revenues and transfers, coupled with equalization mechanisms) should <u>guarantee</u> local and regional governments the means to assume their responsibilities and to deliver to citizens.

Local governments should be strengthened with adequate fiscal powers to mobilize part of the wealth created within their territory, through diversified taxation and land added-value capture mechanisms.



Action 6: (RESILIENT)

3uild local and regional governments capacities
n risks and crisis management process

Local governments can contribute to the crisis management with appropriate actions to create a continuum between emergency relief and reconstruction planning toward sustainable development.

With adequate support from international community, they can facilitate the reconciliation process in countries facing regular conflicts, facilitate access to basic services, help to assess and plan to reduce risks and vulnerability, fostering the development of resilient territories.



Action 7: (PARTNERSHIP) 3uilding the spirit of solidarity

Through this <u>cooperation</u>, the links between local and regional governments are strengthened and citizens gain shared values and understanding of the importance of peace, human dignity and respect for one another.

Local and regional governments should share expertise on how to address global challenges (climate change, peacebuilding, development cooperation) and to manage the impact of global phenomena at the local level (the integration of migrants, the mediation of globalizing economic and the promotion of cultural cooperation).



CLG-ASPAC News Media



vww.facebook /uclgaspac/



Website www.uclg-aspac.org/



https://twitter.com/ucl



Youtube https://www.youtube. com/channel/UCtFFua SPPSUkj4pCowpBiLw





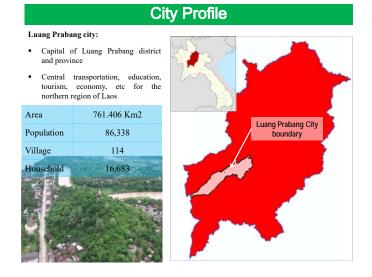


THEMATIC SESSION B

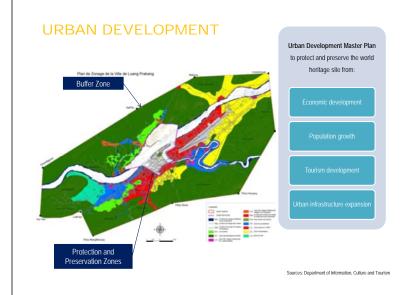
Good Practices, Experiences, and Successes from Cities in Asia

B4: Tourism, Public Engagement and Green Education

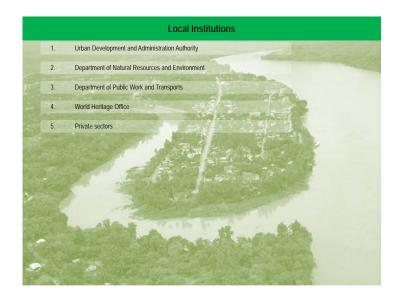




■ World Heritage Site since 1995 ■ World Top Tourism City Golden Award year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2015 ■ Totally 228 tourism sites within the province ■ Number of Hotels, Guesthouses and Restaurants | Solution | Province |









E-Bus Project

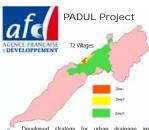


- To reduce pollution and strengthen
- Inexpensive and environmentally friendly





- Public training and awareness
- Promoted of 3Rs (Reuse-Reduce-Recycle)
- Improved waste collection and transportation systems
- Improved disposal site for long operation
- Enhanced guideline and policy on waste management
- Created vision and strategies on urban environmental sustainability



Developed strategy for urban drainage and sewerage system development and management

Created master plan (short term, medium term and long term plans) for managing and developing urban drainage and sewerage systems











ear-2 (2014/2015)

- Public training and awareness
- Construction of Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions (DEWATS) in The Health College





- Regional, national and local workshops on ESC and SDGs
- Construction of public toilet linked DEWATS in the Night Market

Green Education



Educate and awareness teachers and students on implementation of waste management cycle (3Rs)



& Public Participation

Gathering people from schools, hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, government offices, tourists, etc to clean garbage in the streets and riverbanks in every month or prior to important events.



CONCLUSIONS

Limitations:

- o Funds
- o Technologies
- o Human capacity
- o Public participation
- o Detailed action plan / regulation

Solutions:

- Increase international cooperation
- Promote public-private partnership
- Enhance capacity building and awareness
- Improve urban management regulations







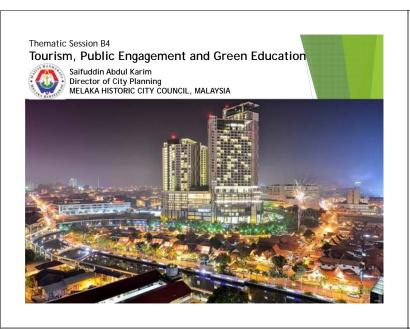






















SUNGAI MELAKA (MELAKA RIVER) IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE HERITAGE AREA AND THE CITY

Commercial Benefits:

- a. Local Business (direct benefit) Increase in Melaka River Cruise ridership by 30,700% (2006: 3,290, 2015: 1,010,964); over RM8,000,000 in revenue
- b. Tourism (fringe benefit) Increase in inbound tourists by 309% (2006 : 5,097,832, 2015 : 15,736,859); over RM12,000,000,000 in tourist spending
- c. Local Council (fringe benefit) Increase in trader license by 164% (2008: 761, 2015: 1250)
- d. Employment (direct benefit) Creation of the Melaka River and Coastal Development Corporation; 104 new jobs created (on
- administration and management of the river alone)
 e. Real Estate (direct benefit) Increase in real estate value by 349% (2008: 310psf, 2015: RM1,100psf)
- f. Investment (indirect benefit) RM6.86b (RM4.79b Local, RM2.07b
- g. Indicators (indirect benefit) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 5.0% -6.0%; 47.1% Services (RM14.2b), 38.9% Manufacturing (RM11.7b)











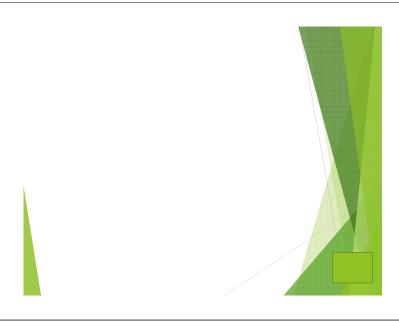






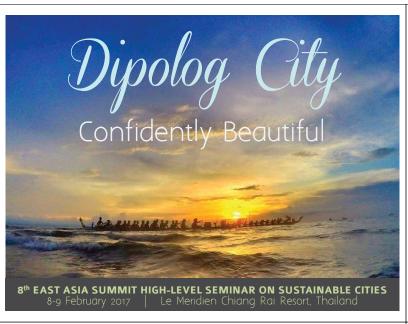








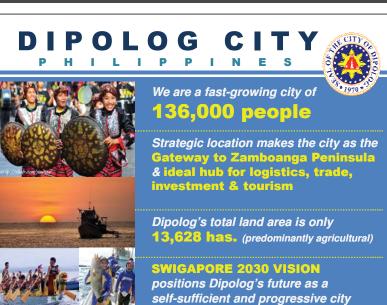


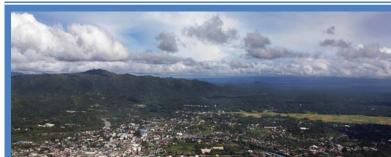




- Brief Profile of Dipolog City
- "Experience Dipolog" Tourism Program
 Sites and Activities-based Tourism
- Public Engagement, Green Education plus Continuing Development/Innovations
- ❖ The "Dipolog Proposal":
 ASEAN ESC Eco-Tourism Circuit

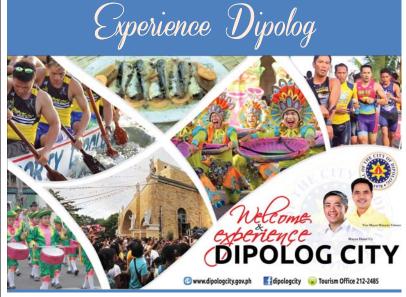
DIPOLOG CITY AT A GLANCE



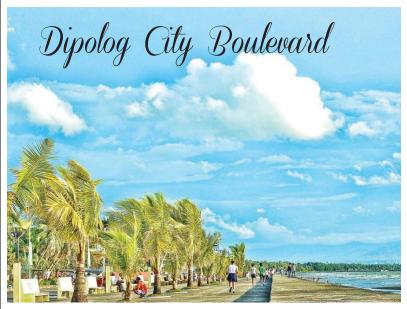


2.06% annual growth

999 persons/sq. km. **67%** of City in urban area













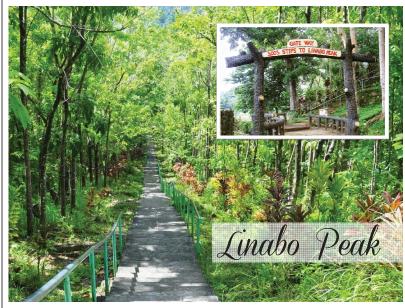


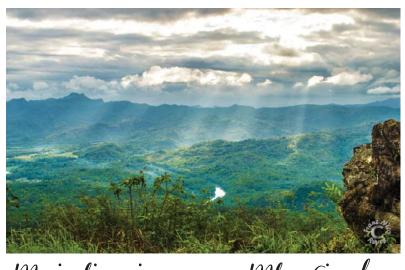












Majestic view over Mt. Linabo









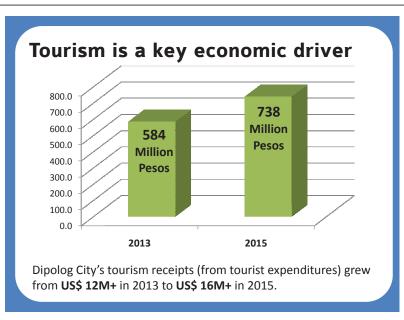














Tourism is about people and experiences





Initiatives to involve the public and community:

- Most Tourist Friendly Village
- Model Village on Ecological Solid Waste Management (Ordinance 123)
- Livelihood Development for the Communities thru DIPOLOG'S BEST
- Training Local Tour Guides

Green Education



Initiatives on Green Education:

- Enforcement of Ordinance No. 123 (on Sanitation)
- Urban Gardens in Schools and Communities
- Natural Farming System Demonstration and Training
- Eco-Schools Program











Ongoing Development: Dipolog ESC Eco-Learning Center (DPL Boulevard)
Proposed: Dipolog Organic/Nature Farming School (Diwan)

The Future: Transforming the City Government Center

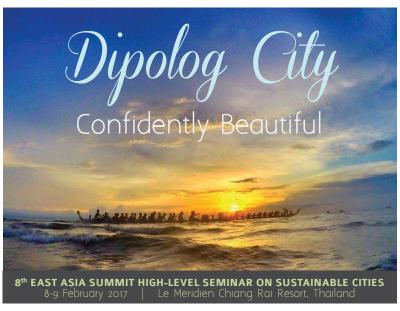
Sustainable Design + Heritage Protection/Conservation
Solar Power and Improved Energy Efficiency
Rainwater Harvesting and Reuse
Green Public Space
Catalyst to Impact Urban Agenda and Redesign of the City Center

Ongoing Research/Studies

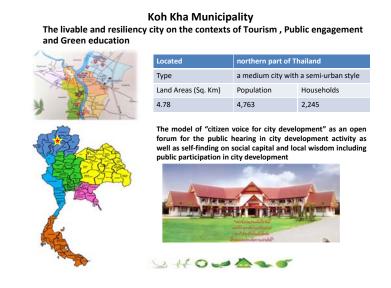
- Appropriate Waste-to-Energy Technology
- Utilizing Dipolog River as alternative transport route
- Establishing man-made lakes as runoff/rainwater catch basins to prevent flooding





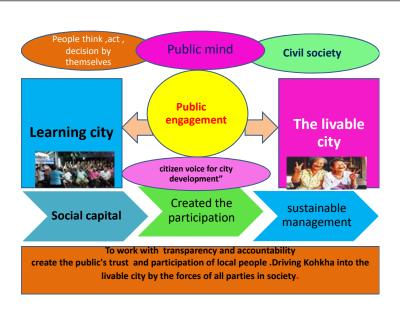


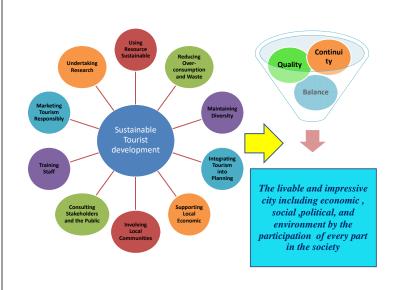














Environmentally Sustainable Management Activities

City Model: Public engagement and Green education



Environmentally Sustainable Management Activities

City Model: Public engagement and Green education



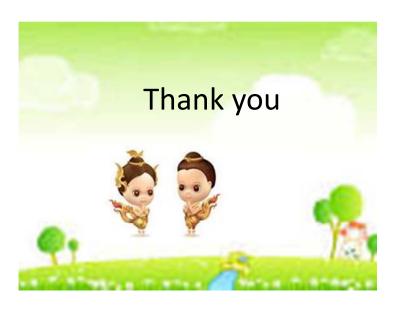
Concepts and Strategy: Design and maintain



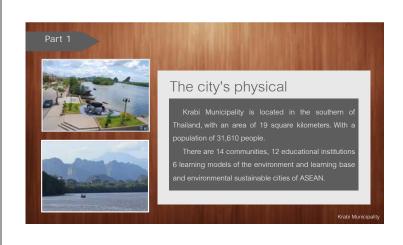


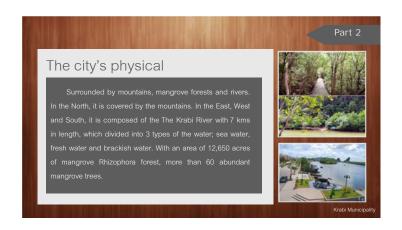


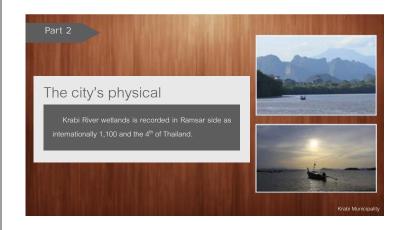


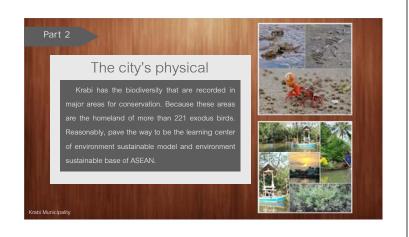


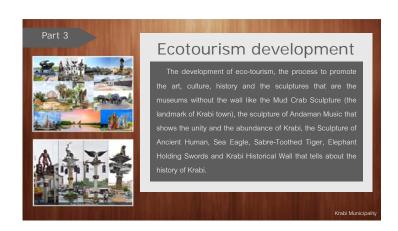


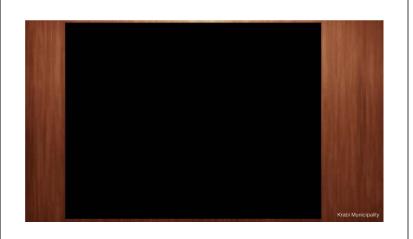
























































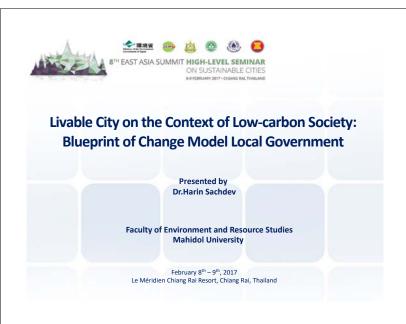


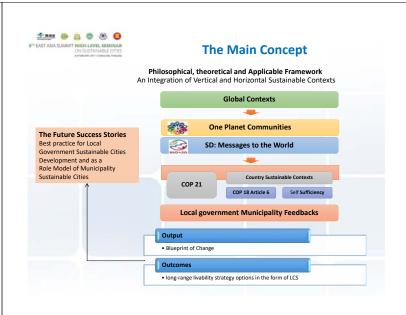


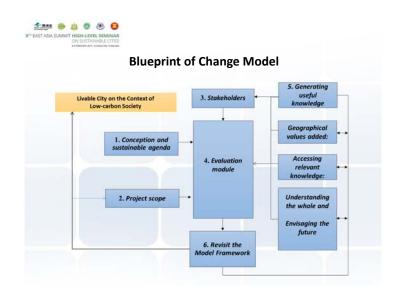
THEMATIC SESSION C

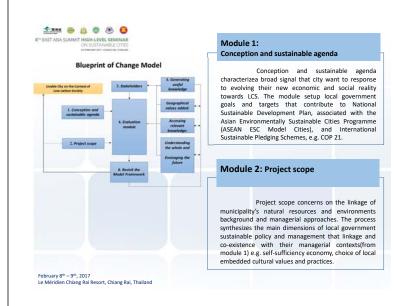
Thailand Feature Sessions

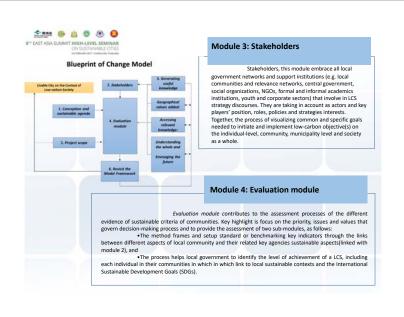
C4: The Power of Public Participation in Green City Development: Scaling Up of Good Models

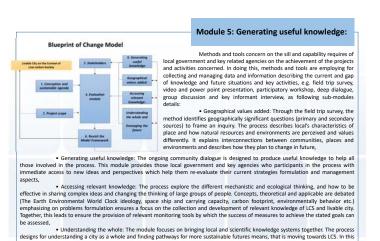






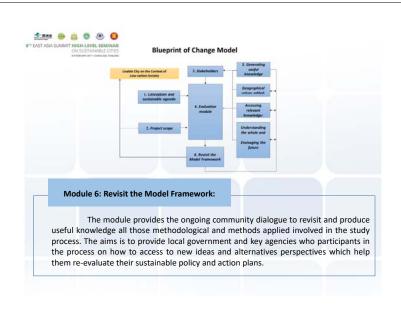






regard taking system thinking concept, with casual loop diagramme technique, the process consider the integration of hard and soft elements of city systems and how they exist and interact. The method looks the surface actions and patterns of events to discover structure causes and the mental model (worldview, assumptions etc.) that direct human, communities and city sustainable behavior.

Significantly, the concept and method applied here









A story of FutureCity: Thai Contexts

Cities emerge from the present and future: Human-Social – Environment System Interaction

- Liveability, wellness, livelihoods and wealth
- Culture and diversity
- Social inclusion/exclusion
- Economics Ideology and Social Values
- Peace and crime
- Demographics, e.g., ageing population
- Identity
- Systems of governance (power and legal)

Thailand future challenges and opportunities

Drivers and Factors

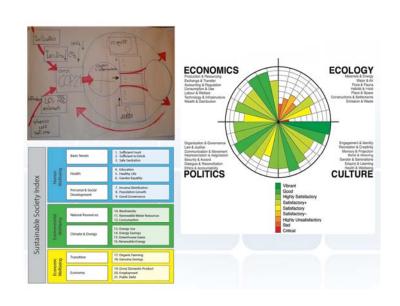
- Demography ageing population
- Economic competitiveness
- Governance
- Climate change
 Low and post carbon society
- Technology
- Sustainability energy, waste
- Resilience / Ecological Capitals and Human livelihoods
- Local and international Cooperation
- Law and regulation (local and Inter)

Strategy Questions

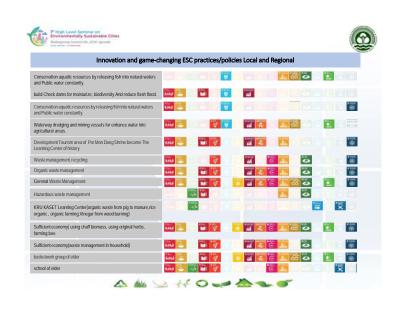
- What is a successful city?
- How do cities grow and develop?
- Can we make cities more sustainable?
- What are the options for city governance?
- How will city ambitions relate to national frameworks?



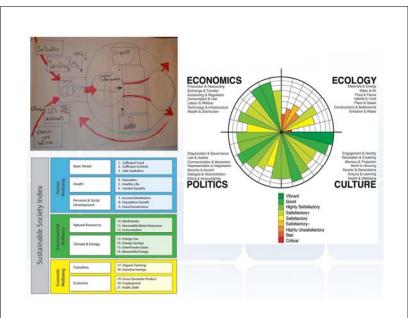


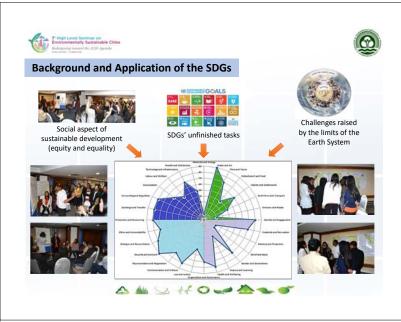


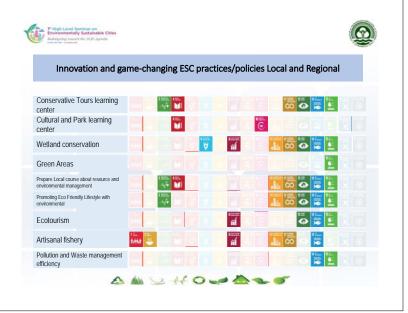
















228 km² lation >65,000 grant 200,000 st 2,000,000/year

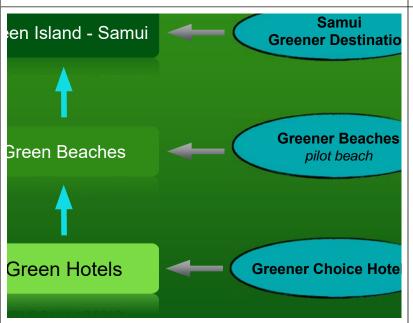
1. 54% mountain and hilly area in the central part and uninhabitable 1. 33% plane area

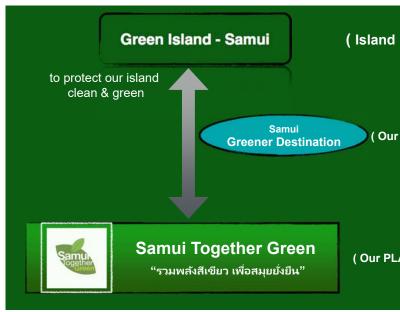
2.8% beaches

3. 5% low land

ical weather aged temperature 29 °C with est averaged temperature 37 °C in April and May est averaged temperature 21 °C in December and January

rcial Buildings nd Resorts ~25,000 rooms, esidence







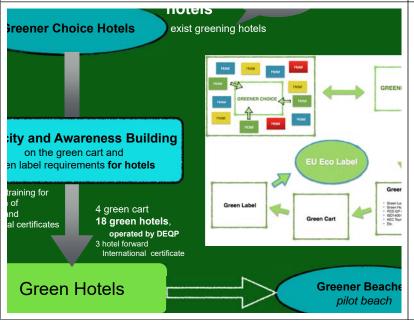
Samui Together Green





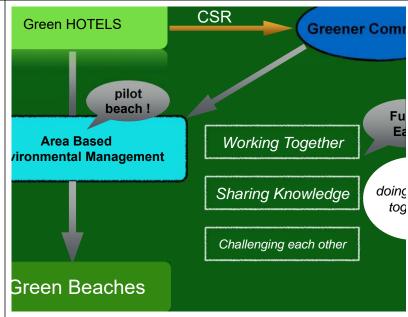




























- Calapan is the capital of the province of Oriental Mindoro with a total land area of 250.06 square kilometers
- Population: 133,893
- Pop. Growth Rate : 1.6%.



- located in the northeastern part on the island of Mindoro, 130 km south of the capital of the Philippines, Manila and 28 nautical miles south of Batangas province.
- Comprised of 62 political divisions or barangays: 22 are urban and 40 are rural.



Barangay GREEN Initiatives

Barangay Eco Champions



Encourage commitment of local communities in building green environment

- Solid waste segregation at source.
- Tree planting activities for the Barangay Forest Parks

Mangrove Forest Conservation and Development



The City of Calapan has instituted public partnerships for the establishment of Mangrove forest to:

- initiate local eco-tourism development
- Improve carbon sequestration
- Establish a learning hub for ecological management
- Engage locals with the local government's sustainable goals.

Conservation and Protected Areas

Establishment of Marine Protected Areas





The 258 hectares Marine Protected Areas of Calapan City protects the coastal waters and marine resources.

Environmental Management Education

Environmental Education and Governance



The Search for the Most Eco-Friendly and Progressive, Responsive and Outstanding School

The program is aimed to create a significant impact specifically on the students in promoting environmental awareness and sustainable management.

Eco Savers Club Program

Students are taught of proper solid waste segregation to recover materials that can be sold to accredited "junk shops" of the local government.

Environmental Management Education

Other Local Partnerships and Initiatives

- · Policies and Ordinances
- Organizing and accreditation of local "junk shop" operators and local Fisher folks
- Earth Hour Celebration
- Brick production from 'with potential type of wastes' like plastic bags
- River Rehabilitation Program
- · Urban Backyard Gardening
- Tree Planting and Tree Parenting initiatives



Maraming Salamat, Mabuhay!

Sustainable Tourism

Case study

Koh Samui..Green Hotel & Green Network to Green Island

by

Mrs. Jultamart Tongphuak

Secretary of Thai Hotel Association, Southern East Coast And Committee of The Green Island Foundation And Green Network with Samui Municipality







Samui Municipality start green network in 2005 by had connection to some green hotel (by hotel policy)



Green hotel 1 Green hotel 2 Green hotel 3 (THA Green) meeting inspection share knowledge technical



Set Green Team



Set Green network Green procedure



THA Green & Samui Municipality analysis the problems

Garbage

Waste water

More chemical

More Energy consumption, electric, water, gasoline

Air pollution

Lack of Awareness

Green Procedure By THA Green & Samui Municipality

- 1. environmental presentation, training
- 2. garbage management (separation, reduction, reform, recycle product)
- 3. EM effective micro organism fermentation from leftover fruit, vegetable
- 4. Compost (by leftover food + leave, organic garden)
- 5. energy saving (electric, water, gasoline)
- 6. green purchasing
- 7. less pollution
- 8. Corporate Social Responsibility CSR

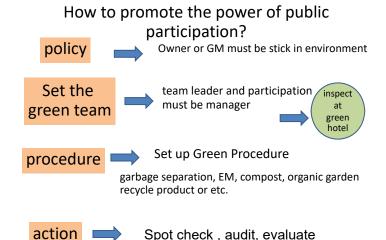
July 2007 – big meeting with many hotels for present the green procedure











How to set green project in your hotel?

summary report

- Pros & Cons , weakness
- reduce cost per year
- revenue from sale the recycle garbage

Next project

Calculation CO₂ emission ton equivalent / year

Green Procedure







Garbage Separation









Garbage Reduction







Cloth bag or basket substituting plastic bag

Garbage Reduction – reduce plastic







Cloth bag for room amenity and glass bottle (reuse)

Ceramic bottle (refill)



Use white cloth protect dust substitute plastic bag



EM(Effective Microorganisms) – substitute chemical

Less chemical → use bio product



Pineapple, lime EM



for Bio washing detergent



Biological fertilization



Pour EM in grease tank or septic tank

Organic garden use bio compost & EM → organic menu



Water Saving



For turning off the tap

Sign in room



For towel



For bed sheet

Water Saving



Sticker & water saver faucet



Saving flush toilet



Placing rock or water bottle in flushing toilet

Energy saving



Sticker for awareness







ปลดปล**ั๊ก** เมื่อไม่ใช้งาน

Change to energy saving bulb

Hot water from condensing air (heat exchange)







Solar hot water



Bio Gas From leftover



Bio Diesel



Green Purchasing













CSR











Benefit to be Green Hotel

- reduce cost fertilizer, organic veggi, handicraft, etc
- · reduce electric and water cost
- reduce CO₂ emission reduce global warming effect
- more awareness
- CSR cooperate social responsibility
- · one of the selling point



Greener Designation - Samui

The success stories

Green hotel network, Samui = 40 hotels

Green Leaf Certificate = 20 hotels by Greenleaf Foundation

Greener Choice = 50 hotels (by Municipality)

Green Room = 5 hotels (pilot project) by Energy Ministry

Green Hotels Standard = 20 hotels by DEQP (Department of Environment Quality Promotion)

Green Globe Standard = 2 hotels





TAT will support for Road Show (TAT - Tourism Authority of Thailand)

Carbon emission calculation from each activity in hotel

activity	unit	Factor (kg CO ₂ e / unit)
electric	kw-h	0.5610
diesel	I	2.7446
benzene	I	2.1896
LPG	kg	3.11
Sent to incinerator	ton	$41 \text{ g NO}_2 \text{ (= 310 of CO}_2\text{)}$
Aluminum can	kg	-3.70
glass	kg	-0.08
paper	kg	-0.80
Plastic	kg	-0.42

We can calculate CO₂ emission = 50 - 100 kg CO₂e / room

Keep record

→ set % reduce



Low Carbon destination

Green Network







Thanks you



Presented by

Mr. Surachai Khunchaiyaphum

Chief Municipal Clerk of Phangkhon Municipality



- Area 6.66 sq. km.
- Center of Education
- Variety of Ethnic
- Center of water source







Waste Management

1. Supporting of Municipality

- 1.1 Policy and Planning
- 1.2 Budget Supporting and Material
- 1.3 Assignment /Board of Work
- 1.4 Awareness and Promotion



Supporting of Municipality



contest of the rubbish tree

Waste Management

2. Community Participation

- 2.1 community participation
- 2.2 municipal participation
- 2.3 Organizations Participation
- 2.4 Community and Organizations continuous Participation



Organizations Participation

Waste Management

3. Zero Waste community Activities

- 3.1 Use 3Rs
- 3.2 Organic Waste management
- 3.3 Recycle management
- 3.4 Waste management
- 3.5 Hazardous Waste management



Zero Waste Community Activities



Composting in the Household





Reducing Waste Source



Non-bin Project



Growing Vegetable



The Hazardous waste exchange rate

Bio-gas & Compost Project



Composting



Sanitary Landfill Management



Wastewater Treatment



Management



Benefit and Outcomes

4. Outcome

- 4.1 Knowledge and conscious mind
- 4.2 Reuse
- 4.3 Reduce
- 4.4 Learning Center
- 4.5 Community and Organizations continuous Participation

Philosophy "Sufficient economy"



Knowledge platform



Waste Management

5. Waste management

- ➤ Under sustainable municipal green government
- ➤ Sufficiency Ideology
- > Local community participation

OUR Future pathways

- Local identity and values
- Moving from waste management to the greener city
- As the role cultural model on waste management



3Rs
"Reduce Reuse Recycle"
The end



