

The Tenth High-Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities (21 – 22 Jan 2019, Bali, Indonesia)

Summary of Key Takeaways

DAY 1

Opening

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 9:00 – 10:30 (90 min.)

<Speakers>

- Dr. Vann Monyneath, Chair, ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGES)
- Mr. Cok Oka Ardhana Sukowati, Vice Governor of Bali
- Mr. Yasuo Takahashi, Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Ms. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati, Director-General of Waste, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substance Management, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Indonesia

Dr. Monyneath has welcomed all participants and emphasised that this seminar provided a space with participants to share their experiences around developing sustainable cities and localising SDGs. Mr. Sukowati has also welcomed the participants as a host city and mentioned his local government efforts to combat the marine plastic pollution through addressing pollutants originated from land-based sources. Mr. Takahashi expressed his condolences to the victim of Tsunami in the Sunda Strait, appreciated the Ministry of Environment Indonesia (MOEI), AWSECG, and ASEAN Secretariat, and shared Japanese efforts to achieve SDGs through SDGs future city initiatives and the concept of the "Circulating and Ecological Economy." Ms. Ratnawati has talked about Indonesian several regulatory initiatives to reduce the solid wastes for improvement of the human health and the environment and stressed that this seminar could be strategically maximised to create cooperation among all delegates and stakeholders.

Keynote Speeches

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 9:00 – 10:30 (90 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Hideyuki Mori, Executive Director, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

<Speakers>

- Mr. Tokutaro Nakai, Director-General for Environmental Policy, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) : SDGs and Circulating and Ecological Economy (CEE)
- Ms. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati, Director-General of Waste, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substance Management : Local SDGs Plan Development in Indonesia (title to be confirmed)

After Mr. Mori's introduction of speakers, each has delivered details of respective national efforts in achieving SDGs and shared the lessons learnt. Mr. Nakai has introduced the concept of the "Circulating and Ecological Economy (CEE)," which was introduced in the 5th Basic Environmental Plan, adopted in April 2018. In order to remain within the planetary boundaries and to achieve the SDGs, he has stressed that policies should be anchored in the idea of the self-reliant and decentralised society. He has expanded on the regional CEE and said that this concept illustrated the regional resource circulation on optimal scales according to the characteristics of the regions and of the resources. Ms. Ratnawati has given the background information of Indonesia where the Eastern part of it has been less developed than the Eastern part and noted that it has been the priority for the Indonesian government to focus on the Eastern side. She has emphasised the Indonesian commitment to reduce marine plastic debris by 70% in 2020. She has also noted that the responsibilities of reducing the plastic uses should also be expanded to producers in Bali and changes in the lifestyle have slowly occurred, making a shift to the use of renewable and biodegradable materials.

Both keynote speeches have echoed a message of going beyond the traditional views of development and administration and taking the holistic and integrated approach to any issues. It was also confirmed that the roles of cities in achieving the SDGs are essential.

Plenary 1: Localising SDGs – Progress and Perspectives

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 9:00 – 10:30 (90 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Curt Garrigan, Chief of the Environment and Development Division
Sustainable Urban Development Section, UNESCAP

<Speakers>

- Mr. Kentaro Endo, Technical Official, the Cabinet Office, Japan
- Ms. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti, Director for Urban Affairs, Housing and Settlement, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia
- Mr. Eko Agus Supiadi Sapoeiro, Head of Environmental Agency, Surabaya City
- Mr. Keita Kato, Vice Mayor of Higashi-Matsushima, Japan

As the SDGs have to be realised at the local level, this session has discussed the status of urban sustainability and how cities can implement SDGs, presented by one moderator and four speakers; firstly from ESCAP on the status of urban development in Asia-Pacific and ESCAP's contribution to city's sustainability through a proposed framework of Sustainable Urban Resources Management (SRUM) and its quadrennial report "the Future of Asia and Pacific cities," secondly from the Cabinet Office of Japan on the context of population decline and their activities to encourage the SDGs localisation through "SDGs Future Cities Initiatives," thirdly from the BAPPENAS on its national efforts to localise SDGs by mandating the Local Action Plan and promoting the principles of Smart City, fourthly from Surabaya on its localisation of SDGs with special attention to marine plastics, urban farming, and revitalising prostitution area, and lastly from Higashi-Matsushima on their sustainable post-disaster recovery through recycling of debris, Smart Disaster Prevention "Eco-Town" and mega solar PV.

It was stressed that the SDGs are highly relevant to cities and actions need to be taken at the local level and, while some goals seem contradictory, an integrate solution can address multiple goals and targets.

While various reasons can motivate local governments to take active steps towards SDGs, encouraging and supporting local governments through for example awards and financial support to implement policies for sustainability are effective and responsive to the local needs.

It was recognised that in many countries socialisation of SDGs is in process and gradually started to yield the positive outcomes. More people become aware of it, more actions can be taken at local levels and more supports will be given to local governments to localise them

Plenary 2: Progress of Environmental SDGs – Updates of the SDGs Frontrunner Cities

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 13:15 – 14:45 (90 min.)

<Chair> Dr. Vann Monyneath, Chair of AWGESG

<Moderator> Ms. Wei Chin (Shom) TEOH, IGES Bangkok Regional Centre

<Speakers>

- Ms. Corazon C. Davis, Senior Environmental Management Specialist, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines
- Mr. Arthur Alfaro Batomalaque, Environmental Management Specialist, City Environment Management Office, San Carlos City, the Philippines
- Dr. Mathya Raksasataya, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand¹
- Dr. Pornpimol Varathorn, Director of Public Participatory Promotion Bureau, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
- Mr. Chamnanwit Srisupol, Nakhon Udon Thani Municipality, Thailand
- Ms. Sanisha Binti Shafie, PLANMalaysia, Malaysia

This plenary has invited following speakers; Ms Davis on its role to support the three frontrunner cities of Philippines through monitoring and technical policy guidance; Mr. Alfaro on the experience of raising the public awareness and of addressing issues of water supply, population relocation from the disaster-prone areas, and public procurement; Dr. Raksasataya on the process of localising the SDGs in Thailand by providing a policy framework such as Urban Friendly Development Project and Approach for Moving Towards Sustainable Green Area Development; Mr. Srisupol on the Udon Thani Municipality's efforts for solid waste management through 3Rs; and lastly Ms. Shafie on the tool developed by the PLANMalaysia for cities to monitor the data through MurniNets.

It was recognised that the challenge of localising the SDGs is compounded by lack of clear guidance and instructions from the higher level. It was also noted that the SDGs is a good tool to engage the private sector to promote green businesses which not only generate jobs and attract investments, but also reduce environmental degradation

Both national agencies and cities consider 'mindset and behaviour change' as the greatest challenge in achieving widespread localisation of the SDGs. It is critical to scale up environmental education to nurture youth and children to be champions of sustainability.

In conclusion, frontrunner ASEAN cities hope for continued capacity building and training to achieve at least basic awareness and practical knowledge about localising the SDGs, especially replicable and innovative green business models for waste management and 3R's

Thematic Session 1: Awareness Raising and Education on SDGs (SDG4)

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 15:00 – 16:00 (60 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Tetsuo Kuaya, IGES

<Speakers>

- Mr. Nobuhisa Sato, Managing Chief, Regional Revitalization, Planning Division, Planning Bureau, City of Shizuoka, Japan
- Mr Park Sokharavuth, Director, Department of Air Quality and Noise Management, Ministry of Environment
- Ms. Susi Herawati, Division Head of Center for Community Training and Environmental Generation Development, Indonesia
- Ms. Sheila Teta Carina, Training Coordinator - SDG's Localising project, UCLG-ASPAC

This session has brought the various experts on the issue of awareness-raising and education on SDGs. Cambodian speaker has shared the concrete examples of why such awareness-raising activities are important; waste management and waste separation at source have to be understood by those who separate them. Center for Community training and Environmental Generation Development, Indonesia has shared their achievement in raising awareness on SDGs: through the capacity building at schools and at the local community among the ten Indonesian provinces, 2514 people have been trained, accounting for 99.29% of the target set at 2532 participants they initially aimed for. Shizuoka government has intensively socialised the SDGs and mobilised local governments, media partner (i.e. TV programme on the SDGs), volunteers, and young generations towards its implementation. UCLG has a programme called "LOCALISE," which stands for Leadership, Ownership and Capacities for Agenda 2030 Local Implementation and Stakeholders Empowerment, with aims to support local implementation of SDGs in Indonesia and to provide capacity development for local governments to plan, implement and monitor SDGs at the local level.

The session has made participants aware of the fact that the SDGs awareness still remains low even in a more developed city (more than 50 percent of the total city population). It was pointed out that the local policymaking plays significant role on SDGs integration and partnership with the local private cooperates.

The speakers emphasised that partnership is a key to achieve the maximum output of the awareness-raising and education on SDGs by involving community leader, local volunteer, university students, local mass media agency and to create the activities to ease the complexity of SDGs and to encourage the public engagement in SDGs implementation.

<p>Thematic Session 2: SDGs for Better Urban Environment Policies – Urban Planning, Social Inclusion, and Integration (SDG 8, 10, & 11)</p> <p>Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 15:00 – 16:30 (60 min.)</p>

<Moderator> Ms. Natalia Derodofa, Senior Officer, ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC)

<Speakers>

- Mr. Toshiyuki Yamazoe, Senior Advisor for International Business Relations, Toyama city, Japan
- Ms. Nurasykin Mohamed Yusuf, Senior Assistant Town Planner, Kuala Langat Town Council
- Ms. Yatsuka Kataoka, Joint-Programme Director, City Taskforce, IGES

Speakers have brought their expertise of working on the initiatives for the environment and decent jobs and demonstrated that two issues could be addressed at the same time. In short, Toyama City was able to implement many measures by its Compact City Strategies. Especially interesting is the agriculture project from the applied urban planning tax allocation in which Toyama city supported the rural communities. It is important to include and provide means for local livelihood there. Kuala Langat City that transform the illegal dump sites to mangrove recreational park which is good to support the local communities. Yokohama city example, presented by IGES, was interesting since we were able to see the combination of environmental measures with the social inclusion of providing decent work to especially people with disabilities (ex. Goal 8 and Goal 13); examples of employing those who have difficulties in mental and/or have retired from the workforce already.

Throughout the session, it was demonstrated that SMEs have been especially and interestingly leading this way of achieving different goals which are sometimes seen contradictory. Key takeaways speakers seemed to agree to was that it has to be a sustainable business, incurring the profits, so that it could be scaled up.

The speakers have also echoed that many local inhabitants been already doing something for the society and the environment. Local governments have also been at least part of the efforts towards Agenda 21. Hence, it is important to maximise the existing initiatives and programmes, avoiding to create something from the scratch, through the bottom-up approaches, which will address the needs of local people.

It was also pointed out that national governments can provide assistance with cities for their awareness-raising and education on SDGs by sharing the knowledge, expertise and necessary tools and materials to promote such educational activities.

Thematic Session 3: Partnership Building to Promote SDGs in Cities (SDG17)

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 16:15 – 17:30 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Ms. Benazir Syahrill, Project Officer, ASEC

<Speakers>

- Mr. Kenji Hosaka, Executive Director, Future City Promotion Division, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama, Japan
- Mr. Arif Dermawan, Head of Head, Sub Division of Administration of Supiturang Landfill, Environmental Agency of Malang,
- Mr. Iwan Dewantama, Bali Programme Manager, Conservation Indonesia
- Dr. Sudarmanto Nugroho, Research Manager, IGES

This session has accommodated speakers as follows; Mr. Hosaka on local governments' role in facilitating partnerships, bringing different sectors together and providing required resources, data, and knowledge for execution through the example of "Yokohama SDGs Design Centre (YSDC)"; Mr. Dermawan on open access to Malan City's initiatives for SDGs through its website; Mr. Dewantama on Conservation Indonesia's activities to appropriately deploy the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) to harmonise the spatial planning for terrestrial and marine areas and to restore the forest; and lastly Dr. Nugroho on IGES's contribution to low carbon city transportation development in Semarang city.

It was agreed that achievement of the Agenda 2030 and its SDGs needs a greater and wider partnership and mobilisation of all segments of societies. As the capacity of local governments at their own disposal is limited, it is fundamental for cities to create a momentum and partnerships for SDGs.

Secondly, each actor cannot deliver on the SDGs alone with their limited resources and expertise. Hence, building partnerships and delivering together are necessary for any sector to achieve the ambitious goals.

Thirdly, local governments can play a role of the facilitator of partnerships, bringing different sectors together and providing required resources, data, and knowledge for execution.

Fourthly, with the current advancement of technology, a better use of STI (Science, Technology, and Innovation) through evidence-informed approaches will enhance the effectiveness of such partnerships and achieve better goals, filling the gap between available and required resources.

Thematic Session 4: Urban And Rural Partnership for Sustainable Development

Day1 (21 Jan 2019) : 16:15 – 17:30 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Hideyuki Mori, Executive Director, IGES

<Speakers>

- Mr. Takashi Maseki, Director for Sustainable Energy Policy Division, Environment Department, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- Ms. Yun Yang, Programme Officer, ICLEI East Asia
- Mr. I Wayan Ardana, Manager of Composting House, Pakraman Village, Gianyar Regency

The session has accommodated three presentations: one from Nagano Prefecture, Japan, on their approach to realize the Circulating and Ecological Economy through maximizing synergy from urban-local interlinkages, another from the ICLEI East Asia, on their international initiative to promote circular economy highlighting a case in Chengdu in China and the other from Bendesa Pakraman Village, Bali, Indonesia, on addressing solid waste problems created by over-tourism, a kind of urban-rural linkage in the international context.

First, it was agreed there are a lot of complementarities between cities and rural areas: while cities are generally rich in human and financial resources, rural areas are rich in natural as well as socio-cultural resources.

Second, it was basically recognized that the relationship between urban and rural should be transformed from linear to circular in terms of economy and society, in which funds should be circulated within local areas as much as possible, and human resources movement should be more circular, encouraging, for example, entrepreneurs and retired persons to move rural areas even on temporary basis.

Third, policies need to be introduced to make that kind of transformation possible. Rather than dealing with various matters separately in a traditional static fashion, it is important to focus upon dynamic solutions coming out of interrelationship between cities and rural areas.

Fourth, with modern technologies and new relationship between urban and rural areas, the way we will look at natural resources and socio-cultural resources have to change. Garbage is not waste, but a resource if it is separated and used. Strong wind is not a nuisance, but a source of energy. Underused forests are not burden, but a source of energy and materials for housing and furniture, for example.

Fifth, the transformation envisaged creates many new opportunities for different segments of populations. To provide new roles for the young and elderly, as well as female partners will certainly provide a robust basis for happiness. Indeed, no one left behind."

DAY2

Plenary 3: Motivating City Actions on SDGs

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 9:00 – 10:30 (90 min.)

<Moderator> Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary-General, UCLG-ASPAC

<Speakers>

- Mr. Kosuke Kitazato, Mayor of Oguni Town, Japan
- Mrs. Emma Sri Martini, President Director, PT Sarana Multi Infrastructure (Persero)
- Mr. Soukvilay Vilavong, Deputy Director, ASEAN and Regional Division, Department of Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR.

This session has welcomed a moderator and speakers as follows; Dr. Tjandradewi on how necessary local and regional governments are in SDGs as 75% of SDGs have to be implemented at the local level; Mr. Kitazato on Oguni Town's activities so far to localise SDGs through the sustainable economy based on geothermal energy and forest, improving cultural heritage, CO2 reduction, and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships; Mrs. Martini on the innovative financing mechanism "OneIndonesia Platform" which offers the total support to sustainable development projects (e.g. advisory, matching, project preparation) in addition to non-commercial loans; and finally Mr. Vilavong on Laos' model projects for the upgrading of public green spaces and markets in Luang Prabang and Samneua which motivated citizen to take an action towards SDGs.

It was agreed that many cities have expressed their commitment to the SDGs and several cities have conducted detailed assessments and integrated the SDGs into long term vision. However, these grand plans need to be realised with effective implementation by local governments with the support of all stakeholders.

It was also noted that the provision of an 'enabling environment' with flexible financing for sustainable development projects is crucial for a shift from being motivated to implementing.

Finally, it was also emphasised that to motivate common citizens to support the SDGs remains a high priority for all cities by implementing projects which results in visible and clear benefits to local communities, as the SDGs may not be perceived as relevant to daily life.

Special Session 1: Activities for Long Term Cooperate Value Creation

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 10:30 – 11:45 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Saiful Adi Bin Abdul Munaff, Head of Smart Sustainable Cities, Greentech Malaysia

<Speakers>

- Mr. Roland Thompson, Head, Asset Management & Operations, Green Power Investment
- Ms. Hanah Paik, Cities, States & Regions Lead, Asia Pacific, Carbon Disclosure Project
- Mr. Toru Hashimoto, Executive Director, Development Cooperation, City of Yokohama
- Mr. Darwin T., Director, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)

This session invited speakers as follows; Mr. Thompson on its efforts on turning the landfill waste into profitable resources to be recycled at all stages of waste management industry value chain; Ms. Paik on its successful case of creating the progressive business coalition committing to decarbonisation in London; Mr. Hashimoto on T-PORT centre and other projects to facilitate the knowledge sharing and partnership building; and lastly Mr. Darwin on the private sector role in supporting the government agency with data collection, research, and analysis capacity to provide the input for the policymaker.

All speakers have emphasised that decarbonisation and sustainability in cities cannot be achieved without the commitments of private sectors, as some 40% of city's emissions come from workplaces. Private sectors can also play significant roles in preserving environment as it could serve as the active stakeholder to change its business model and to raise the awareness on such issue among local community through education, funding, matchmaking stakeholders, know-how exchange and tech support.

Business cases presented during the session has shown that repurposing of the waste would lead to a value creation for business. Business can benefit from the waste by the "value change thinking;" instead of the waste going to the landfill, the perspective towards waste is shifted into a resource that bring new business opportunity. In order to promote such a shift and encourage private sectors to step in, the government has to play a role of supporting the policy changes and of addressing different policy needs for upstream, midstream and downstream waste management industry.

International organization, especially the financial institutes, can find their roles in developing the city with private sector as the current trend is the demand for investment in resilient adaptation and low-carbon development in the city. The equity fund is the significant tool to sustain a business in a long term.

Thematic Session 5: Checking The Progress Of SDGs

– Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting –

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 10:30 – 11:45 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Ms. Yatsuka Kataoka, Joint-Programme Director, City Taskforce, IGES

<Speakers>

- Mr. Masanori Nakagawa, Executive Director, Control and Inspection Department, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu, Japan
- Mr. Curt Garrigan, Chief of the Environment and Development Division Sustainable Urban Development Section, UNESCAP
- Dr. Pornpimol Varathorn, Director of Public Participatory Promotion Bureau, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Thailand

This session had speakers from different backgrounds as follows; Mr. Garrigan on ESCAP quadrennial report and its outcome, using the data collected through monitoring and analysis, to assist policymakers to have right decisions; Mr. Nakagawa on aligning city's main policy targets with SDGs and its process of reviewing and revising the City Basic Environment Plan; Mr. Varathorn on the national SDGs workshop Thailand has organised and two monitoring system: State of Environment (SOE) and Self Evaluation Online System as the tool for cities to evaluate city's environment situation and use the data for planning reference; and lastly Ms. Kataoka on IGES' supports to Kitakyushu, Toyama and Simokawa to produce "Voluntary Local Review."

The speakers have agreed that monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the SDGs implementation have become increasingly important to ensure that where is the area needed to be improved, what policy implications have been made, and governments are accountable to their own people.

Secondly, it was noted that national governments can strengthen the capacities of local governments and facilitate a better data collection. Moreover, it was echoed that it is better to avoid creating a new system and to consolidate existing data collection mechanism.

Thirdly, an appropriate mechanism is needed for reporting provides better accountability and learning opportunities. Hence, examples of works to visualise the local government efforts towards SDGs (i.e. Voluntary Local Reviews) and to provide lessons learnt for other cities to study the examples.

Lastly, it was also widely understood that problems of SDGs are not new and "reinventing the wheels" should be avoided. Hence, it is critical to revisit the existing mechanisms and frameworks to maximise its available resources and policy guidelines.

Special Session 2: City to City Collaboration to Promote Sustainable Infrastructure

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 13:00 – 14:15 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Dr. Sudarmanto Nugroho, Research Manager, IGES

<Speakers>

- Ms. Ayako Orihara, Director for International Economic Affairs Office, Economic and Labor Affairs Bureau, City of Kawasaki, Japan
- Mr. Ismet Adipradana, development planning agency of Semarang city
- Mrs. Luh Ayu Aryani , Head of Environmental Management Agency, Bali Province

This session has accommodated speakers as follows; Ms. Orihara on its implementation of regulations preventing businesses from polluting the air, of the grievance mechanism, and JCM city-to-city collaboration to support partner cities with local environmental technologies; Mr. Adipradana on Semarang City's city-to-city collaboration as JCM with Toyama city to turn the public buses to hybrid with diesel; and lastly Mrs. Aryani on its efforts on mainstreaming policy and mitigation action on GHG emission reduction and increasing capacities of local governments to GHG emission reduction activities into all operations.

It was agreed that it is the time to have partnership for collaboration. To this end, city-to-city partnership is one of way forward.

Moreover, a win-win partnership and equal partnership could be helpful for cities to remove the barrier or obstacle for the development such as lack of capacity and budget constraint. City-to-city collaboration could be catalyst to promote sustainable urban infrastructure and city services.

Secondly, speakers have emphasised that joining and engaging in the local, regional, and/or thematic network is the first step to establish partnership. Finding appropriate network and partner is essential to leverage collaboration into concrete activities and matching demand and supply in the relation of partnership and collaboration need a proper process, nurturing mutual understandings.

Regarding the building trust, it was echoed that starting with small and concrete pilot model before scaling-up the collaboration could be a wise step, as it builds the trust among partners and provides opportunities of "try and error." It is important to maintain the sustainability of partnership, which will be positively enhanced by mutual benefit and equal partnership.

Thematic Session 6: Challenges for Zero-Carbon and Resilient Cities

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 13:00 – 14:15 (75 min.)

<Moderator> Dr. Junichi Fujino, Programme Director, City Task Force, IGES

<Speakers>

- Mr. Naoto Nitta, Director, General Policy Department, Maniwa city, Japan
- Mr. Saiful Adi Bin Abdul Munaff, Head of Smart Sustainable Cities, Greentech Malaysia

This session has invited experts on decarbonisation and discussed as follows; Dr. Fujino on the China-Japan-Korea joint research project on cities towards decarbonisation and how multi-lateral collaborations evolved ever since as well as outcomes of its research and knowledge sharing activities; Mr. Nitta on how Minawa city is taking care of and utilising the forest in a sustainable way and promotion of biomass power plant as renewable energy resources to meet the heat demands; Mr. Munaff on Malaysian National Framework, especially Low Carbon Cities Framework, which provides a guideline for city officials to seek zero-carbon city and in fact have supported 58 local governments to take low carbon actions.

It achieved the consensus that It takes time but achieve big success if there is leader's commitments and quality and inclusive stakeholder engagement. Behavioural changes are needed at community level to promote further zero-carbon actions.

It was also echoed that zero carbon challenges can provide comprehensive approach to develop local climate actions plan and implement projects that could be good reference for SDGs actions.

Comprehensive zero carbon approach can be strengthened and supplemented by concrete local actions and provide best practices to promote whole SDGs.

Plenary 4: Addressing Emerging Issues- Marine Plastic Debris

Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 14:15 – 15:45 (90 min.)

<Moderator> Mr. Fusanori Iwasaki, Executive Assistant to President/Senior Research Associate, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

<Speakers>

- Mr. Ryuzo Sugimoto, Director, International Cooperation and Sustainable Infrastructure Office, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Mr. Basilio Dian Araujo, Assistant Deputy Maritime Security and Resilience, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs
- Mr. Nguyen Van Hanh, Director General, Viet Nam Oceanography Data and Information Centre, Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands

This session has accommodated following speakers; Mr. Iwasaki on city's roles to combat marine litters by providing appropriate, proper solid waste management and promoting recycle activities at the community level; Mr. Sugimoto on the microplastic as a common issue for both developed and developing countries and the MOEJ contributions to technology transfers and regional cooperation; Mr. Araujo on initiatives by Indonesian government, namely Indonesian Ocean Policy, Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018, EAS Regional Plan of Action on combating marine plastic debris, among other things; Mr. Hanh on the Vietnam governmental support to Haiphong city as a frontrunner city to tackle the marine plastic debris and challenges Vietnam faces in improving the waste management system.

Speakers have shared the concern that even though legal and practical initiatives of marine plastic debris are taken by many ASEAN/EAS countries and cities, problems become more serious and visible in the fields.

Overall, it was widely recognised that the marine plastic debris cannot be solved by focusing on cleaning the ocean but by tackling the land-based activities. Establishing the better regulation and waste management system are critical for reducing the flows of plastic debris, including micro-plastics, into the ocean. Hence, promotion of 3R and waste management, segregation, collection use of recycled material, minimization of landfill amount by WtE is key way to tackle with marine plastic debris.

It was also well noted that plastics can be used as resource inputs; some countries and companies have invented technologies that transform debris into materials. To explore such possibilities, collaboration among states, cities, and stakeholders are important.

ASEAN/EAS wide cooperation in waste disposal and 3R, ocean monitoring and sharing scientific knowledge is crucial to encourage continuous and comprehensive

countermeasures to reduce and eliminate marine plastic debris by multi-level stakeholders.

<p style="text-align: center;">Summary Session: A Way Forward Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 15:45 – 16:30 (75 min.)</p>
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Speakers:

- Dr. Vann Monyneath, Chair, ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGES)
- IGES Secretariat

In this session, the Secretariat has presented the draft output document of this HLS and asked the delegates to provide feedback. All of points raised during this session were reflected into the document.

<p style="text-align: center;">Closing Day2 (22 Jan 2019) : 16:30 – 17:00 (30 min.)</p>

Speakers:

- Mr. Yasuo Takahashi, Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Ms. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati, Director-General of Waste, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substance Management, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Indonesia

Mr. Takahashi thanked all the speakers, chairs, and participants as well as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia, ASEAN Secretariat and IGES. He has noted that many comprehensive efforts and various experiences have been shared and believe that initiatives proposed during this seminar would have positive impacts at the local level. He also pointed out that the marine plastic debris is a serious issue and hence appreciated local governments' efforts to curb it.

Mr. Tahar has also thanked all and noted that the forum has been attended by diverse sectors, has strengthened the potential collaboration and has developed specific recommendations to EAS Environment Minister Meeting.

DAY 3

Opening Session

Day3 (22 Jan 2019) : 08:30 – 09:15 (60 min.)

<Opening Speech> Mr. Yasuo Takahashi, Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, MOEJ

<Keynote Speeches>

- *"Smart City Policies in Phuket,"* Mr. Tavorn Jirapattanasopon, Deputy Mayor, Phuket City, Thailand
- *"Recent Development of Environmental Regulations in Indonesia,"* Mr. Novrizal Tahar, Director for Solid Waste Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

Session 1: Technologies for Smarter Cities (1)

Day3 (23 Jan 2019) : 09:15 – 10:15 (60 min.)

<Speakers>

- PT. Miura Indonesia
- PT. Fuji Furukawa E&C Indonesia
- PT. Gikoko Indonesia

Session 2: Technologies for Smarter Cities (2)

Day3 (23 Jan 2019) : 10:30 – 11:45 (90 min.)

<Speakers>

- Hokusan Co. Ltd.,
- PT. Ebara Indonesia
- Tokyo Century Corporation