

Session3

Environmental Cooperation Initiatives of Local Authorities

Local Initiatives of Environmental Cooperation in China

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Outline

- 1. Local environmental cooperation between China and Japan**
- 2. Kitakyushu Initiatives for A Clean Environment in China**
- 3. Some implications**

Local environmental cooperation between China and Japan

1. Chinese government has long paid importance to both multilateral and bilateral environmental cooperation. Up to now, China has ratified 32 international environmental conventions and protocol and reached 50 bilateral environmental cooperation agreements.
2. Among bilateral environmental cooperation, cooperation between China and Japan has been one of the most successful and fruitful cases in many respects such as the range covered, the actor involved and the amount of funds input.

Local environmental cooperation between China and Japan

3. Substantial cooperation between China and Japan started in the early 1980s. The cooperated areas cover pollution control, research and technology development, capacity building, and training and environmental education.
4. While national government oriented cooperation smoothly and successfully keeps going forward, local initiatives between two countries has increased their presence since the 1990s.
5. Up to now, 193 Chinese cities from 26 provinces has coupled with their Japanese partners as sister/friendship cities, such as Dalian vs. Kitakyushu, Chongqing vs. Hiroshima, Shanghai vs. Yokohama.
6. Cooperation initiatives between friendship cities are very diversified and flexible in many respects.

Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment in China

1. **The Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment was adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asian and the Pacific held in Kitakyushu Japan 2000.**
2. **Beijing Seminar on Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment, March 2001: 13 Chinese cities.**
3. **Surveys and studies on successful practice of urban environmental management in ten Chinese cities.**
5. **The First Meeting of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network, Nov. 2001, Kitakyushu Japan: 4 Chinese cities as the first members of the Network.**

Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment in China

6. **2 of 11 Pilot Activities/ demonstration projects in China:**
 - **Weihai city on public-and-private partnership in wastewater management;**
 - **Chongqing city on urban air quality management**
7. **Thematic Seminar on Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment, Nov. 2002, Beijing China.**
8. **The Second Meeting of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network, Sept. 2003, Weihai China: several other Chinese cities involved in the Network.**



Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment in China

Some implications

1. Local authority has always been a key actor in implementation of international environmental cooperation programs.
2. Environmental cooperation between local authorities is getting more and more active now and gradually getting into a mainstream of national bilateral cooperation.
3. Environmental cooperation between local authorities is a more direct-dialog-oriented, needs-targeted and flexible approach, yet,
4. National government always plays an important role in promoting local initiatives of environmental cooperation.
5. Local environmental cooperation could be very diversified, however, necessary financial and technological inputs need to promote substantial activities of cooperation. Therefore,

Kitakyushu Initiatives for a Clean Environment in China

Some implications

5. National government, international and regional organizations, and private donors are importantly invited to involve in local cooperation.
6. Experiences and lessons from developed countries are useful to late-comers learning, at the same time, the successful or failure stories which are going on in one developing countries are more relevant to other developing countries.
7. China would like to share its experiences and lessons of environmental protection with other developing partners.

Thank you




Twelfth Northeast Asian Conference on
Environmental Cooperation

Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program

November 2003

Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association



What is the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)?

- **CDM**
A system that uses financial and technological assistance from developed countries to implement projects in developing countries, such as projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Developed countries get the equivalent of all or part of the GHG reductions achieved by those projects as their own assigned amounts, and can use them toward achieving their own reduction targets.



Environment Ministry Initiatives

■ The Start of Initiatives

In 1999 the ministry began studies to explore and assess the feasibility of projects that appear appropriate for the CDM.

■ Overview of Initiatives

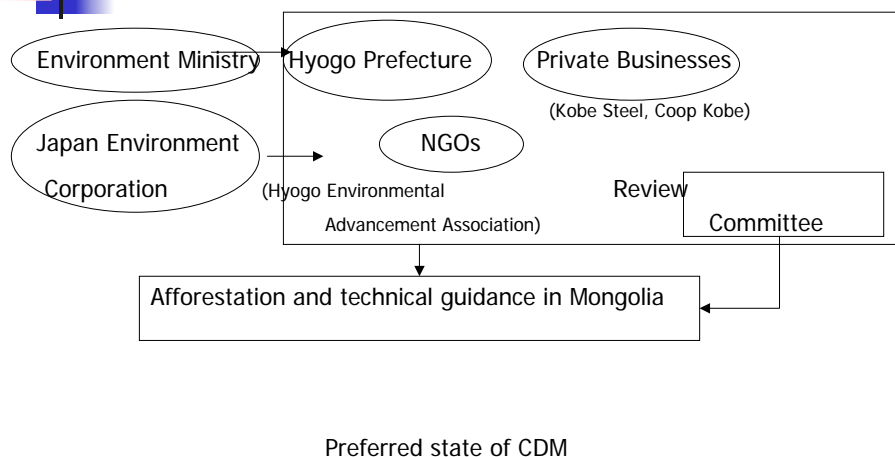
Local governments, NGOs, and other organizations chosen from among applicants play the leading role in performing field surveys (in developing countries and other locations), developing and supporting project implementation plans, and assessing the possibilities of project success.



Purposes of the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program

- Lend technological support to initiatives that are implemented by pacesetting private businesses and organizations, and that involve the use of international environmental cooperation and the CDM.
- Seek understanding for the possibilities of CDM projects by companies and other entities in Hyogo Prefecture, and encourage participation in international environmental cooperation sparked by such projects (consider ways to encourage participation).

How the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program Works



History and Background of the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program (1)

■ July 1998


A mission visited Mongolia to observe afforestation activities by the Coop Kobe "Coop Green Road Movement"

■ February 1999

- Vice-minister of the Mongolian Ministry of Nature and Environment, Basandoruje, visits Hyogo Prefecture.
 - Request for cooperation in the recovery of 5 million ha of forest lost due to major fires in 1996 and 1997.
- Prefecture calls on businesses and other entities for help. Coop Kobe and Kobe Steel cooperate.



State of Forests after Fire



History and Background of the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program (2)

- **September 1999**
 - Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association receives commission for CDM Project Study from Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC).
 - Conducts CDM feasibility study on "Mongolian Forest Regeneration Plan" (1999-2000).
 - Now conducting the "Project for an International Forum on Forest Regeneration and Facilitating the CDM" in Mongolia with a grant from the Japan Environment Corporation (2001-2003).

History and Background of the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program (3)

- June 2001
 - Hyogo Prefecture launches Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program Project as an Environment Ministry "International Environmental Cooperation Model Project.
 - Links up with Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association's "Mongolian Forest Regeneration Plan Assistance Project" (2001-2003; in 2003 the Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association will implement the plan under a commission from the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center).

Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program Project Plan

	2001	2002	2003
Hyogo Prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review Committee (twice a year) •On-site studies and guidance by experts 	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CDM Project Manual
Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preliminary survey •International forum (Mongolia) •Asking businesses and others to get involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitoring of afforestation area •International forum (Mongolia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Invitations to engineers, training •International forum (Mongolia)



Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program Project Description

1. Studies to ascertain the state of initiatives by businesses and involved organizations in the prefecture
2. Meetings of Hyogo-type CDM Facilitation Review Committee
3. Visits to afforestation sites in Mongolia
4. Cooperation with International Forum on Mongolian Forest Regeneration



1. Creation of Review Committee

■ Main items considered

- Forest CO₂ sink effectiveness
- The role of local governments in initiating CDM projects
- Effective afforestation techniques abroad (Mongolia)

■ Committee members (7)

- Prof. Yoshio Yamanaka (Osaka Gakuin University)
- Prof. Hisakazu Kato (Nagoya University)
- Assistant Prof. Makoto Kawamura (Kyoto University)
- Yutaka Miyakawa, Vice-President (Association of Environmental Conservation Administrators)
- Taiichiro Suda, Department Manager (Kansai Electric Power Co.)
- Masaaki Minamikawa, Department Manager (Coop Kobe)
- Etsuo Kobayashi, Vice Chair of the Board of Directors (Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association)



2. Determining the Situation: Conducting Field Surveys (1)

■ First survey: July 1-7, 2001

Participants: Technical specialists from the Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association and the Forest and Verdure Public Corporation.

Activities: Establishing monitoring area, visits to afforestation area and to seedling nursery, asking for cooperation through participation in international forum, exchanging views with NGOs

■ Second survey: August 9-15, 2001

Participants: Review Committee members, and officials from Hyogo Prefecture, the Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association, Coop Kobe, and Kobe Steel

Activities: Visits to afforestation area and to seedling nursery, international forum



2. Determining the Situation: Conducting Field Surveys (2)

■ Third survey: August 20-26, 2002

Participants: Review Committee members, and technical specialists and others from Hyogo Prefecture, the Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association, and the Hyogo Public Corporation of Greenery

Activities: Confirmation of monitoring findings, visits to afforestation area and to seedling nursery, international forum

2. Determining the Situation: Conducting Field Surveys (3)

■ Fourth survey: August 19-25, 2003

Participants: Review Committee members and technical specialists and others from Hyogo Prefecture, the Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association, and the Hyogo Greenery Public Corporation

Activities: Confirmation of monitoring findings, visits to afforestation area and to seedling nursery, afforestation work, international forum

Afforested Area Survey



Seedling Nursery



3. Mongolian Forest Regeneration Forum (1)

- August 12, 2001
- Genghis Khan Hotel, Ulan Bator
- Host organization: Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
- Keynote addresses
 - "Mongolia's Afforestation Policy" Executive Director Dorjsuren
 - "Social Systems for Forest Conservation and Management" Prof. Hisakazu Kato
 - "The Environmental Conservation Effect of Forests" Prof. Yoshio Yamanaka, et al.
- Panel discussion
 - Theme: Future Outlook for Afforestation Activities in Mongolia



3. Mongolian Forest Regeneration Forum (2)

- August 22, 2002
- Mongolia-Japan Center, Ulan Bator
- Host organization: Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
- Keynote addresses
 - "Afforestation Methods in Mongolia, and Results of Afforestation Research in Selenge Province" Executive Director Dorjsuren
 - "Japan's Measures to Arrest Global Warming as Required by Having Signed the Kyoto Protocol" Prof. Yoshio Yamanaka
 - "Sustainable Use of Mongolia's Northern Forests" Assistant Prof. Makoto Kawamura, et al.
- Panel discussion



3. Mongolian Forest Regeneration Forum (3)

- August 21, 2003
- Mongolia-Japan Center, Ulan Bator
- Host organization: Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
- Keynote addresses
 - "Summation of Afforestation Monitoring Study in the Selenge Area" Executive Director Dorjsuren
 - "International Cooperation for the Regeneration and Management of Mongolia's Forests: Achievements to Date and Future Outlook" Prof. Hisakazu Kato
 - "Forest Regeneration Projects and the CDM" Prof. Yoshio Yamanaka, et al.
- Panel discussion

Mongolian Forest Regeneration Forum in Session



Summary of the Hyogo-Type CDM Facilitation Program

- Preparation of Hyogo-Type CDM Project Manual
 1. Guidance in Hyogo-type CDM Projects
 - An example from Mongolia
 - CDM project flow (with Mongolia as an example)
 - Example of a CDM project study
 2. Results of Case Studies and Other Examples in Hyogo Prefecture
 3. The Desirable Form of Hyogo-Type CDM Projects
 - Case studies



Future Developments

- Encourage Hyogo Prefecture businesses, organizations, and other entities to get involved in international environmental cooperation.
- Promote the program by distributing copies of the Hyogo-type CDM Project Manual.
- Hold forums

□ Session 3

Environmental Cooperation Initiatives of Local Authority in North East Asia:

-Based on Seoul City's Experiences and Potential Lessons-

2003. 11. 25



WoonSoo Kim : woonkim@sdi.re.kr
Seoul Development Institute

Presentation Highlights

- **Challenges for Sustainable City Initiatives**
- **Community-Based Environment Protection Through Citizen Participation**
- **Seoul City's Experiences and Potential Lessons**
- **Environmental Cooperation of Local Authority in pursuit of Sustainable City**
- **Concluding Remarks**

Challenges for Sustainable City Initiatives

Issues on New Paradigm

- Introduction of ESSD to Urban Development
- Sustainability is the Key Idea
- Environment is the necessary Condition
- Transition of Role Definition

The role of the locality in environmental management is increasingly coming to the fore.

Sustainable development has become one of the touchstones of urban policy in recent years.

Building Good Governance

- Changes in the urban environment:
 - Globalization
 - Increased use of information
 - Localization
 - Increased power and awareness of rights of civil society
- Good Governance is the term that symbolizes the paradigm shift of the role of governments.
- How to pursue sustainable city?

The generic characteristics of good governance are such as participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, empowerment, and partnership.

Community-Based Environmental Protection through Citizen Participation

Mechanisms for Public Participation

- Voting
- Public Referendum
- Non-binding Direct Involvement
- Binding Direct Involvement

The theory of citizen participation has translated into numerous provisions, initiatives, and approaches. Often woven into the very fabric of policymaking, public participation falls into four broad categories.

Public participation is defined as the legal right and practical opportunities to affect decision-making, e.g. through statements to authorities making decisions on an activity, project, plan, process or programs.

Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which states that: “Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level”`

Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration:

Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Principles of Community-Based Environment Protection (CBEP) Initiative Program

- Focus on a definable area
- Work collaboratively with a full range of stakeholders
- Assess the local quality of the air, water, land, and living resources as parts of a whole
- Integrate environmental, economic, and social objectives and foster local stewardship of all community resources
- Use the appropriate regulatory and non-regulatory tools
- Monitor and direct efforts through adaptive management

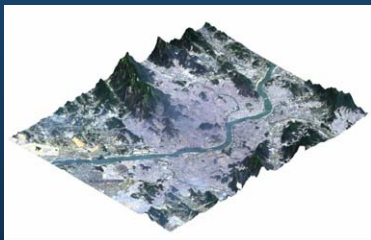
Advantage of CBEP Initiative Program

- Comprehensive Identification of Local Environmental Concerns
- Priority and Goal Setting that reflect overall Community Concerns
- Development of Inclusive and Long-term Solutions

Public participation is directly related to working collaboratively with a full range of stakeholders, and monitoring and directing efforts through adaptive management.

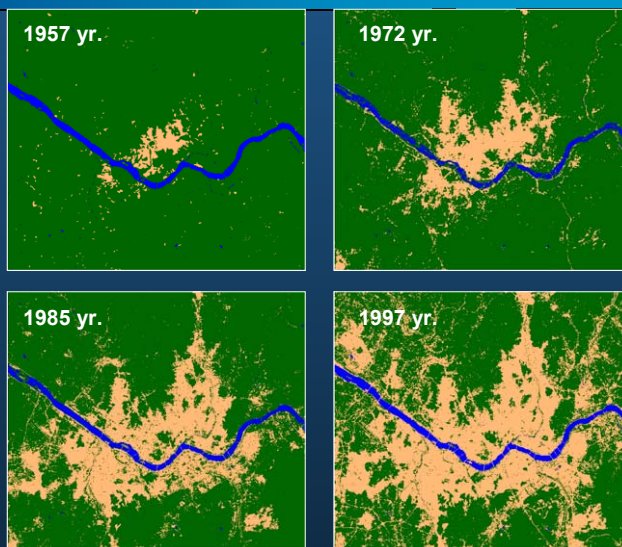
Seoul City' Experiences and Potential Lessons

-Rethinking of Seoul City-



Urbanization
Past, Present, and Future
Air Pollution in Seoul

Seoul urban area using satellite Imagery



Source: SDI, Thematic Maps of Seoul, 2000

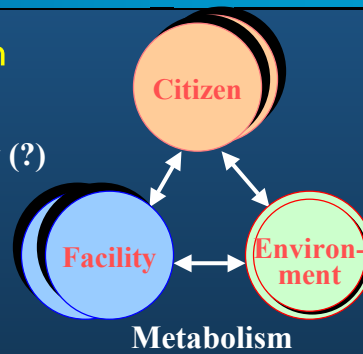
Urbanization

- **Expansion Path of Urbanization**

- Beyond the Optimal City Size
- Environmental Carrying Capacity (?)

- **Indicators**

- Urban Air Pollution
- Traffic Congestion



Traffic Speed (CBD)	Ozon Warning
1995: 18.3 km/h (auto)	1995: 5 days (Episode)
1996: 16.4 km/h	1996: 19 days
1997: 16.9 km/h	1997: 33 days

Past, Present, and Future

- **Land Use Pattern**

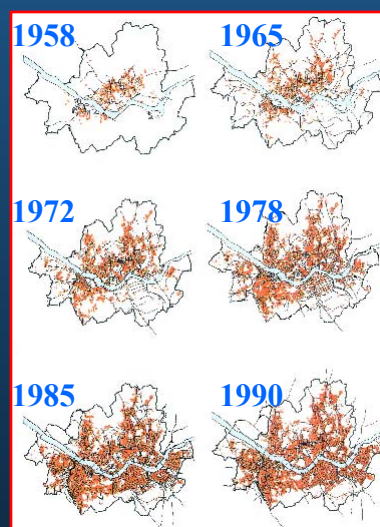
- Residential Area: 49.8%
- Open Space : 41.9%
- Others : 8.3%

- **Future Urban Development**

- Sustainable Development
- Environment-friendliness

- **Key Factors for Consideration**

- Transportation
- Air Quality



Air Pollution in Seoul



Statement of the Problem

Visibility

Air Quality Trends

Area-wide Air Pollution

Paradigm Shift in Seoul

Statement of Problem: Air Pollution

- **Natural Condition:**
 - Pollutants from West, North-West by Inverse Urban Form
 - Basin Area Surrounded by Mountains
- **Characteristics of Population/ Land-Use**
 - High Density · Over-Crowded than Carrying Capacity
- **Transport · Urban Planning**
 - Increase of Total VMT
 - Excessive Travel Demand
 - Short-span of Transport and Land-use Plan
- **Energy Consumption · Industries**
 - High Dependency on Energy Consumption

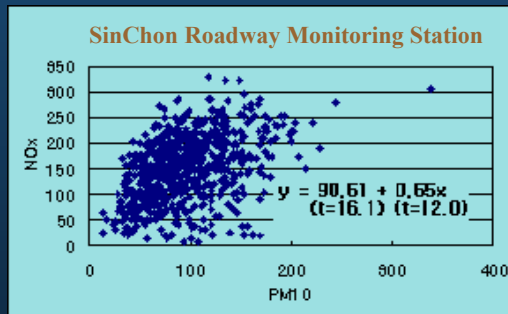
Visibility

- **Decreasing Factors**

- Complex Interaction of Meteorological Conditions
 - Distribution of PM sizes, Chemical Components, etc.

- **Remarks**

- Noxious PM



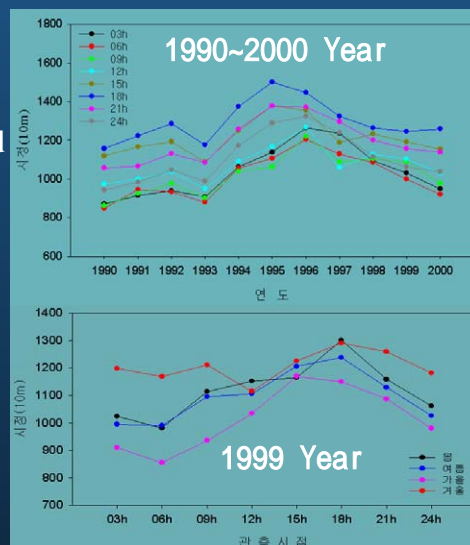
Visibility Analysis

- **Characteristics**

- After 1995 year: Not Good
- Summer . Autumn: Not Good
- Yearly Visibility: R. Normal
- Hourly Visibility: Not Good (09:00 A.M.~18:00 P.M.)



Citizen's Sensible Air Quality Index



Air Quality Trends

- **1985~2000 Year**
 - Decreasing Pattern: SO₂, PM10(within WHO Recommendation)
 - Supply of Clean Fuel, Road Pavement, etc.
 - Incremental Increase of Pollution Level: NO₂, O₃
 - Traffic Flows, VOC Emissions
 - Seasonal Properties : Summer(O₃), Spring(Dust, SO₂)

- **Key Properties**
 - Satisfaction of Long-term Ambient Air Quality Standards
 - Increasing Episode Days of Short-term Standards
 - PM10, NO₂, O₃(North-East, South-West Region)
 - Area-wide Smog Occurrence

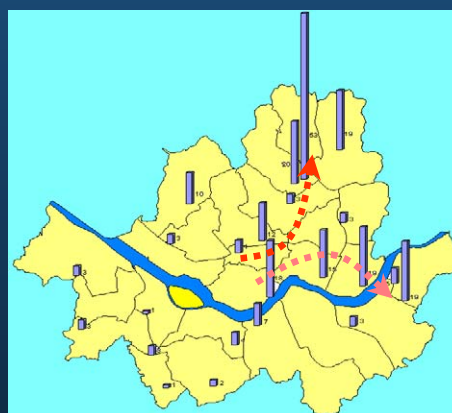
Air Quality Monitoring Stations: O₃ Level

(Years: 1995~2000)

8-hr O₃ Standard Exceeding Days



1-hr O₃ Standard Exceeding Days



Area-wide Air Pollution Problems

- **KeyongGi Province**

- Population Increase and Industry Location
- High NO_x Emission from Power Generation Facility

- **InChon City**

- Transport and Power Plants: High NO_x Emission (82.5%)
- Industry · Complex : VOC and Odor

- **Implications**

- Area-wide O₃ Episodes Days
- Influence from Surrounding Cities

NO₂ (KeyongGi Seoul: 10% - 20%)

SO₂ (InChon Seoul: 23%) -

PM (InChon Seoul: 18%)



Paradigm Shifts to ESSD Principles with Building Good Governance in Seoul

- Since UNCED (Rio Conference in 1992) suggested the ESSD, Environmentally Sound & Sustainable Development, as the world project for the next generation, the Seoul city has tried to protect and reorganize the urban environment.
- Citizen participation as a way of building good governance is being implemented to deal with environmental problems efficiently.



Environmental Cooperation of L.A. in pursuit of Sustainable City

Building Good Governance in Seoul

Cheonggye Stream Restoration Project

Seoul Local Agenda 21

Building Good Governance in Seoul

- Both citizen participation and partnership are designed and implemented in the form of good governance.
- Case 1: Partnership & Citizen Participation
- Cheonggye Stream Restoration Project (CSR)
- Case 2: Citizen Participation & Partnership
- Local Agenda 21, as an action plan for a sustainable city

Cheonggye Stream Restoration Project



Basic Concept and Project Ideal

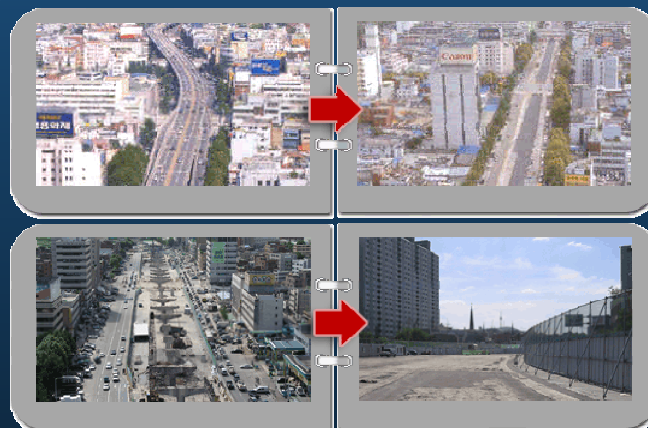


[Methods and process of the Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project]

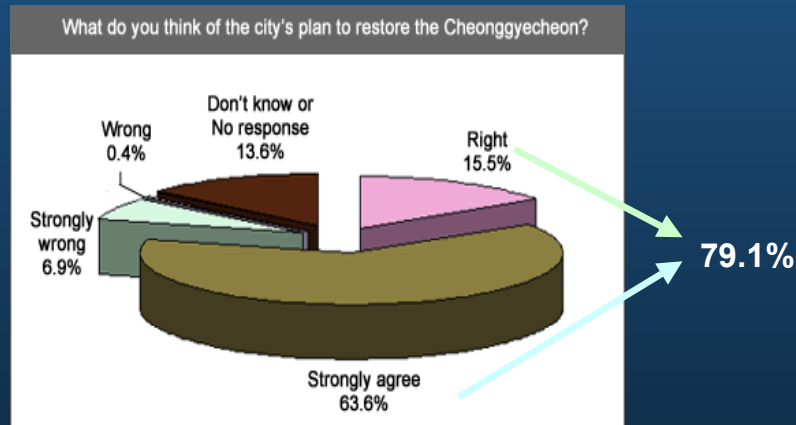
1. **Setting up facilities for transportation, safety and construction**
erection of scaffolding and demolition chutes under the overpass
2. **Dismantling of decks, crossbeams, and the covering**
dismantling of overpass decks by the segment cutting method – dismantling of metal beams by using crane – dismantling of the covering by the segment cutting method
3. **Dismantling of piers**
cutting off piers and disposal – construction of road for temporary use
4. **Construction of intercept sewers and a road for temporary use, and dismantling of the coverings in the commercial area**
construction of intercept sewers – dismantling of the covering by sectors and road construction
5. **Landscaping for the recovered area including the river**
restoration of the river – landscaping – lighting design

100 days after CSRP

It has passed 100 days as of Oct. 7, 2003 since the construction for the CSRP began on July 1. The work has been proceeding without any significant troubles in the face of some concerns of possible problems like heavy traffic congestion.



- Telephone survey of 1,000 citizens over 20 years old from Aug. 11 to 14 to find out how much people are aware of the project, and whether they are satisfied with the city affairs since the launch of the CSRP July 1 2003.



80% of citizens support stream restoration project

Citizen's Committee for CSRP

- ❑ **Steering Committee: 29 Members**
 - ❑ **Planning and Mediation Committee: 14 Members**
 - ❑ **Subcommittees: 85 Members**
- **History and Culture Subcommittee** : In charge of restoring cultural properties and establishing cultural spaces
 - **Natural Environment Subcommittee** : In charge of preserving the ecosystem and the environment
 - **Public Works Subcommittee** : structure dismantlement, road construction and stream restoration
 - **Transportation Committee** : traffic reorganization affairs
 - **Urban Planning Committee** : city planning related to the project
 - **Public Opinion Subcommittee** : conducting and analyzing public opinion survey concerning the project

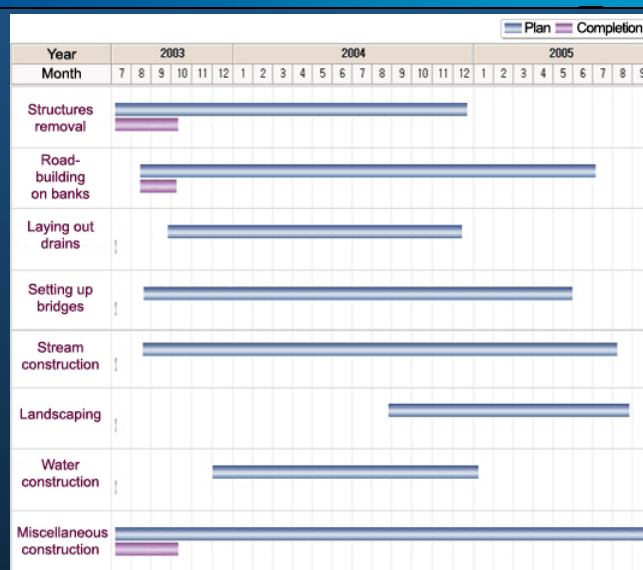
Brief view of Citizen's Committee for CSRP

The Citizen's Committee for CSRP is made up of citizens representing various social circles and experts in the environment, culture and traffic fields.

The Committee do research, review initiatives and make a decision on the project. It also implements the project closely with the executive organization, the CSRP Headquarters of the Seoul Metropolitan Government, and the research group of the Seoul Development Institute (SDI).

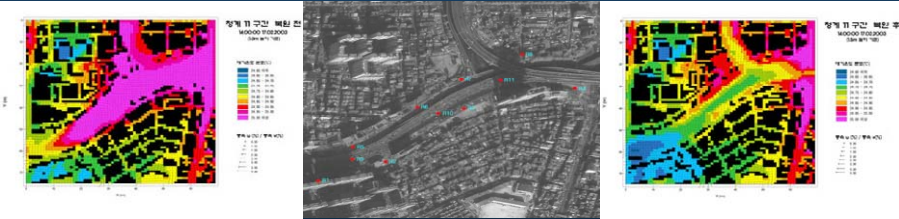
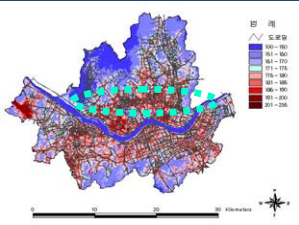
The Committee members are made up of as follows: 53% of experts in related fields, 17% of civilian groups, 16% of citizen representatives in the fields of religion, economy, law and the media, and 16% of the city councilmen and general directors from relevant offices or divisions.

Cheonggye Stream Restoration Schedule



Cheonggye Stream Restoration Project's Impacts Assessment on Micro-climate

- Identify the potential differences in urban microclimate that may exist between 'before' and 'after' restoring Cheonggye Stream.
- The ambient temperature will decrease to about 1.0°C.
- CSRP, with more open space and water body may lead to achievement of cooling effects on UHI in CBD area.



Microclimate Change Before/After Cheonggye Restoration Project

Seoul Local Agenda 21

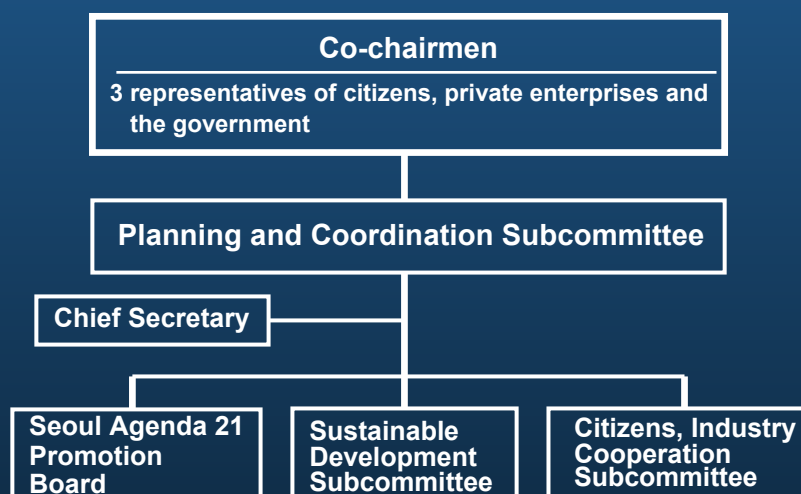
Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul

■ The Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul was organized in 1996 under the Special Ordinance of Seoul Metropolitan Government.



Functional Flowchart of the Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul

- The Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul is a civic organization established by the Seoul Metropolitan Government to develop Seoul into a more pleasant and environment-friendly city in the 21st century through a cooperative partnership with citizens and private enterprise.
- Under the auspices of the Committee, citizens, private enterprise and the Seoul Metropolitan Government jointly establish, execute and evaluate Seoul city's environmental policies as well as implementing the action plans of Seoul Agenda 21.



Organization of the Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul

Institutionalization of Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul

■ Overview

The Citizens' Committee for a Green Seoul has been institutionalized over three stages, each of which introducing changes in the characteristics and the status of the Committee.

■ 1st stage

A transformation from the stage of cooperation and settlement among different interest groups over the issue of participation in the environmental administration of the Seoul Metropolitan Government to the stage where various groups sought compromise and cooperation to facilitate sustainability took place.

■ 2nd stage

A transformation from the stage where compromise and cooperation over the issue of establishing independent organizations (i.e. Sustainable Development Council) to realize sustainability to the stage where confrontation, compromise and cooperation among interest groups over the methods and strategies to promote sustainability (i.e. formulation, revision and implementation of Agenda 21) was achieved.

■ 3rd stage

At first, confrontation and conflict among the three sectors of citizens, private enterprises and the government amounted to a serious crisis in partnership. However, the Committee was able to overcome the crisis through a compromise on the principle of collective governance, as reflected in the drafting of the Ordinance.

Measurement Method for Sustainability Index of Seoul Agenda 21

ITEM	INDEX(unit)	MEASUREMENT METHOD
Seoul, a city where the air is fresh and clean	Per capita oil consumption(unitℓ)	Per capita oil consumption (gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, Bunker-C oil) - Annual statistics, Seoul city
	Number of ozone alerts(frequency)	Number of ozone alerts - Seoul city
	Emission from motor vehicles (10,000 tons)	Statistics on volume of air pollutants generated nationwide - Ministry of Environment
Seoul, a city where children can enjoy playing in water as much as they please	Noise in residential areas along roadsides(dB)	Measurement of noise in residential areas along roadsides in Seoul - Seoul city
	Water quality of Han River(BOD, mgℓ)	Measurement of water quality of Han River - Seoul city
	Per capita water consumption(ℓ)	Average volume of piped water production ÷ pollution x leakage ratio
Seoul, a city where the citizens work hard to reduce waste and recycle it into useful resources	Number of streams being restored to their natural condition(number)	Survey by Seoul city and district governments
	Per capita volume of waste generated (kg/person)	(Total volume of waste generated reduction and treatment at source of generation) ÷ population
	Recycling ratio(%)	(Recyclable goods collected ÷ total volume generated) x 100
	Food waste generation(kg/person/day)	Total waste generated ÷ population

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2002 Green World Cup, 2003.

ITEM	INDEX(unit)	MEASUREMENT METHOD
Seoul, a city where wildlife has returned	Ratio of urban green areas(%)	Statistics on current state of parks - Seoul city
	Number of wetlands to be created	Survey of implementation performance of Seoul city and district governments
	Number of freshwater fish species in the Han River	Survey of ecosystem of the Han River - Seoul city
Seoul, a city where the streets are pleasant, and where promenades and public transportation are favored.	Citizens' satisfaction with pedestrian environment(based on scale of 0 to 100)	Survey of citizens' satisfaction - Seoul city
	Ratio of cars stopping before the stop line at crosswalks	Survey of traffic volume - Green Consumers Network
	Citizen satisfaction with public transportation system	Survey of citizens' satisfaction - Seoul city
	Number of pedestrian fatalities in traffic accidents(person)	Statistics on traffic accidents - National Police Agency
Seoul, a city where citizens work together to create a pleasant and friendly environment	Number of bicycles per household	Survey - Seoul city
	Per capita park area in residential areas	[park area - (national parks + urban natural parks + other parks + areas of cemeteries)] ÷ population
	Citizens' environmental conservation programs supported by Seoul city	Survey by Seoul city and district governments
Seoul, a cultural center imbued with the richness of history and nature	Number of cultural facilities	Survey by Seoul city and district governments
	Number of experts in district culture	Survey by Seoul city and district governments
	Number of cultural programs per district	Survey by Seoul city and district governments
Seoul, a city of neighborly togetherness	Ratio of convenience facilities	Ratio of convenience facilities - Seoul city
	Number of youth halls	Number of youth halls - Seoul city
	Ratio of employment of the elderly	(Number of the elderly employed through the municipal employment service center ÷ population of the elderly aged 65 or older) x 100
	Ratio of economically active women	White paper on Women - Seoul city

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2002 Green World Cup, 2003.

Nanji Millennium Park using Landfill Site For a 2002 Green World Cup Games



Concluding Remarks

- The on-going citizen participation and partnership patterns in Seoul show a number of achievements and constraints in the process of implementing CSR and Local Agenda 21.
 - ✓Citizens, businesses, and local authority share roles based on the spirit of participation and partnership.
 - ✓Collection of citizens' diverse views on Seoul's environment through participation.
 - ✓Remaining a declaration of environmental protection and action guidelines.

Partnership
Public
Participation

Integrated
Management

Environment
Information

Connectivity
Institution



▪ Some recommendations for involving citizens in the environmental cooperation initiatives of local authority are as follows:

- ✓Preparation of guiding principles on public involvement in environmentally sustainable aspects in local authority.
- ✓Support the development of and exchange of information on public participation and environmental awareness.

Clean Environment



For the Present, For the Future . . .

Session 3. Environmental Cooperation Initiatives of Local Authorities

The Integration of Efforts of the Regional Authorities and the Local Population and Their Governmental Support in Russia

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The rising importance of the local environmental initiatives for the national and global sustainable development and recognition of this fact by the governments and international organizations is a common feature of the modern society. The World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in Johannesburg and its follow-up processes have been significantly influenced by the different stakeholders initiatives.

In Russia it has been facilitated by the following factors:

1. The enhanced capacity of the different social groups in identifying their environmental interests and building partnership with governmental bodies and international organizations and financial institutions that is in turn the result of their involvement into the environmental project implementation.
2. The decentralization of the governmental functions in the environmental sphere.

The involvement of different stakeholders into the environmental protection activity is an implication of ideas of the sustainable development when the environmental objectives are integrated with a poverty reduction, social progress, etc. In practice it can be achieved through the institutional support and capacity building projects.

The integration of local initiatives and governmental measures in Russia in most cases has been achieved through the following stages:

1. First the non-governmental organizations or local communities upon their initiative launch the pilot projects. Sometimes they are based on the financial support of the international organization responsible for implementation of the global environmental conventions and agreements.

2. Inspired by the good output of the projects the regional administrations formulate the Plan of Actions in the follow-up of those projects, adhere the local legislation in accordance with an innovative practice of environmental protection activities prior to the federal acts.

3. Further on the competent federal body accumulates and assesses this experience to incorporate it into the national environmental strategies (for example, the Ecological Doctrine of Russian Federation) or federal programs (the Federal program “Ecology and Natural Resources”).

Integration and coordination of local initiatives within the framework of the large-scale strategies under the governmental support provide their legislative and institutional base and facilitate the inflow of financial assistance.

Usually the “pilot projects” are of small scale in respect to territory size and number of involved participants and addressed to the objective of limited local significance.

“Model forests” project in the Komi Republic or Khabarovskiy krai is a good example. They proved their effectiveness at a pilot stage and further on have been developed into the administrative plan of actions.

There should be also mentioned the joint Russian-Japanese projects on forest management by local communities (participatory approach) in Siberia. They are supposed to be used by the Japanese part to offset the obligations of the Kyoto Protocol as joint implementation projects in future.

The most promising forms of the local population involvement are:

- participation in the forums, conferences and new institutional bodies (coordination committees) aimed at formulation and implementation of regional strategies of sustainable development (Local Agenda 21) or environmental challenges.
- participation in the environmental monitoring and nature management (eco-tourism, etc.).

The Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia renders support to the local environmental projects of international cooperation in the NEA region on bilateral and multilateral base.

The joint commissions of Russia on environmental protection with the NEA countries (Russian-Japanese Joint Commission on Environmental Protection, Russian-Chinese Working Group on Environmental Protection, Russian-Korean Joint Committee on Environmental Protection) have performed the inventory of bilateral local projects launched by regional administrations and local communities in the Russian Far East.

Those activities are:

Implementation of the bilateral conventions on Migratory Birds protection (Russia-Japan, Russia-Republic of Korea)

At the recent Russian-Japanese meeting on the Migratory Birds Convention (22-24 Oct., in Khabarovsk) there have been summarized the activities on joint project implementation, such as:

North East Asian Crane Site Network Workshop (1997), Amur Wetlands assessment (1998-1999), Census and banding of migratory songbirds (1997-2003), Ussury valley waterbird inventory (1999-2000), Amur down-stream waterbird survey (1999-2000), Fish owl study (2000-2002), Amur 2000: Oriental white stork and Amur wetland protection, etc.

As for these projects the federal and local administrative bodies provide major contribution through the management and support of existing nature protected areas and the wetland sites important as bird habitats, wintering sites and flyways and also the establishment of new protected territories. On the other side the involvement of citizens in this activity is also important mainly in the form of performing the census and banding of migratory birds along the flyways and monitoring the routes of their migration.

In this respect the arrangement of seminars and training courses with citizens, the publication and distribution of the project results, also atlases of bird species are the most efficient activities in respect of extension of participants contingent. The output of the projects is the Amur wetlands map, the inventory (cadaster) of wetlands, so on. The future output is the planned publication of the book - "Birds of the Amur".

In this respect we also welcome the idea of the NEA to launch project on environmental education on wetlands.

Strategic Plan of Actions "TumenNET"

The severe environmental threats in the estuary of the Tumen River made it necessary to introduce advanced mechanisms of biodiversity and transboundary waters protection and involvement of inhabitants of this region. To start the implementation of the Strategic Plan the establishment of the biosphere natural reserve in the lower river by efforts of three countries – China, Russia and North Korea is now under way. The participation of the local population in nature reserve planning activities is a compulsory component of the project.

The Plan of Actions on the biodiversity Protection of the Baikal Region

The principal output of the Baikal Component of this GEF project (1997-2002)

– the Plan of Actions of Baikal Region Biodiversity Protection that had been developed on “bottom-up” approach. The program of small-scale grants “Local Initiatives” encompassed more than 1,5 th. project proposals.

The Subjects of Federation have been coordinated through the Supervising Committee. The enormous number of participants has been integrated within the Baikalskaya Declaration.

The outputs of the project are: 1) protection of plant and animals species, 2) establishment of new nature protected areas, 3) rehabilitation of natural landscapes, 4) the rising environmental awareness, 5) new base data on plant and animal diversity prepared by local communities.

Under the support of the Japanese Government there has been produced the General Plan of the eco-tourism development in the Baikal region (1993-1995). The objective of the Plan – to define the admissible environmental load on the Baikal ecosystems.

Strategic Plan of Actions on Amur Protection

At present the environmental situation at the Middle and Low Amur is recognized as the most critical in the NEA region. The decline of drinking water quality and contamination of river fish stock is aggravating the social problems. It is now recognized by the international community that situation should be radically changed in the nearest future. The approval of the comprehensive Plan of actions covering a huge territory and based on fixed deadlines is urgent.

This year the government of the Khabarovskiy krai initiated the establishment of the Interregional committee encompassing the 6 Subjects of Federation adjacent to the Amur River basin with co-ordinative functions under support of the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources RF. A notable contribution was from the NGO (especially the WWF)

This idea has received a support from international organizations (UNEP-GEF) as a large-scale project “The Comprehensive Management of the Amur River Basin” aimed at mitigation of environmental threats to the Transboundary River Amur. The project has two objectives – to develop the general management pattern and mechanisms of its implementation followed with a number of pilot projects and development of international cooperation model in the Khanka lake basin. The participants of the project – Russia, China and Mongolia. They are expected to make the equal conceptual contribution to the development of the new water basin management mechanisms.

Some of them have been already considered at the International Conference on the Environmental Problems in the NEA Region in Khabarovsk on 3-7th November.

The Russian part is actively developing the mechanisms of involvement of all stakeholders for implementation of Amur River Strategic Plan. A new concept of the Russian-Chinese cooperation - the “Green Belt” has been proposed upon the initiative of the NGO first of all the WWF and the local inhabitants. During a visit of the Chinese Minister on the Environment to Moscow on 11th August this year a presentation of this concept by the WWF was done in the Ministry of Natural Resources. The main idea of the concept – the establishment of network of the key nature protected areas equally by Russian and Chinese parts with different type of restriction on economic activity.

There has been established the Working Group of NGO and 8 subgroups. Just soon before the Conference in Khabarovsk there has been implemented the marathon campaign “Nature Reserve Wave”, the seminars have been held that resulted in the creation of “initiative groups”.

The projects of the Northern Forum

Some regional authorities in the Russian Far East have an experience of participation in the international organization “Northern Forum”.

For example, Sakhalinskaya oblast (in cooperation with the territorial body of our Ministry) is an active participant and the initiator of a number of projects. The participation in the working groups on Environmental education and the Brown Bears protection has been appreciated highly. The future cooperation projects within this organization – “Eco-tourism in the North”, “Joint training on response measures in the extraordinary situations”, etc.

The climate change projects

The climate change projects represent good opportunities for involvement of different stakeholders into the international cooperation. This type of activities has been actively developed in the NEA countries. The capacity of Russian organizations is not used at full extent.

The reason is that the national strategy providing the implementation of the national obligations of the Kyoto Protocol in Russia has not yet been developed. The official and non-formal organizations responsible for the cooperation between governmental, public and private sectors of Russia with those of other countries are still being developed.

In the course of the World Conference on Climate Change in Moscow (29 Sept-3rd Oct) the documents were formulated the documents on the consolidation of the civil society to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of the climate change.

A notable contribution in this respect has been done by the Russian Regional Environmental Center. It renders support to the ideas of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership – REEEP of the WSSD and took part in its presentation.

The development of the renewable energy projects is crucial for Russia and its Far East regions rich in this type of energy and by far suffering a great shortage of energy supply.

Prior to the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol the Ministry of Natural Resources renders support to all types of the climate change projects in the framework of the Russian-Japanese Joint Environmental Commission – educational, forest, inventory projects (greenhouse gases sources and sinks), etc. that to a great extent need a support of citizens and local communities. A good opportunity in this respect is provided by a number of pilot projects on greenhouse gases inventories in separate regions of Russia.

We also find very promising the idea of establishing the capacity building centers on climate change in Russia on cooperation base with the NEA countries including their municipal organizations within the “Kitakyushyu Initiative” framework.

Summarizing this presentation we want to propose the most important directions for cooperation of local authorities in the NEA region that are of mutual significance and boast good experience and institutional framework for cooperation activities:

- protection of the transboundary waters and their ecosystems;
- biodiversity protection (including all types of ecosystems);
- climate change projects;
- ecotourism;
- capacity building, etc.