11ᵗʰ High Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities

ESCAP: Mr. Omar Siddique

IGES: Ms. Miho Hayashi

Segment 1: Progress of the SDGs at the Local Level

Waste and Marine Plastic Debris

13:00-14:00 on 29 September 2020

2030 Agenda and Cities

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

2030 Agenda and Cities

City-level action is critical to deliver against most SDGs

"Localizing": What is it? Why is it important?

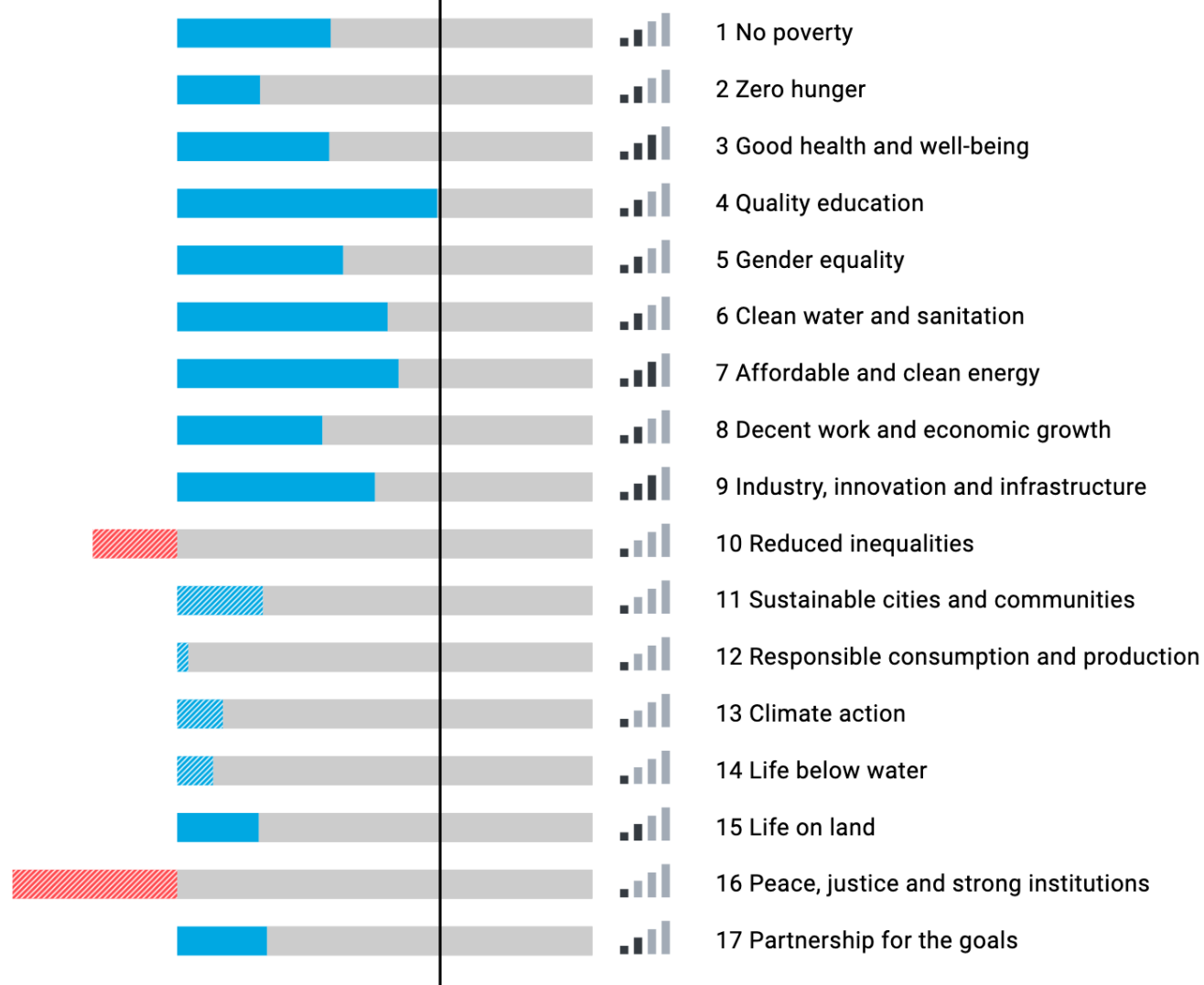- Means taking into account sub-national context, challenges & opportunities

- Is a process – calls for co-creating solutions, for meaningful partnership resulting in more inclusive, needs-driven outcomes

- Is a way of achieving the SDGs through bottom-up action

- Provides a framework for local development policy

- Makes local governments and communities catalysts of change to achieve global goals

- Means planning & implementing local action guided by normative principles of 2030 Agenda

- Includes aligning local goals, targets & indicators to national & global SDGs frameworks (identifying baselines & targets) & integrating them into local planning & action

- Determining the means of implementation for action
  (including finance, capacity development, inclusive & participatory processes, strengthening the evidence base and thinking in more integrated ways)
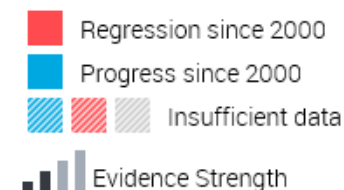
Global Vision
Urban Action

New York's Voluntary Local Review Logo & slogan

2000 | 2019 | **Target 2030**

1 No poverty

2 Zero hunger

3 Good health and well-being

4 Quality education

5 Gender equality

6 Clean water and sanitation

7 Affordable and clean energy

8 Decent work and economic growth

9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure

10 Reduced inequalities

11 Sustainable cities and communities

12 Responsible consumption and production

13 Climate action

14 Life below water

15 Life on land

16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

17 Partnership for the goals

How much progress has been made since 2000 in regards with each of the 17 SDGs? The length of each bar shows relative progress of the region or subregion since 2000. The distance from the bar to the 2018 line indicates progress since 2000 was insufficient to be on track to achieve the SDG by 2030. If the bar reaches or exceeds the 2018 line, the region can expect to achieve the SDG by 2030 if the progress rate remains the same.

Regression since 2000

Progress since 2000

Insufficient data

Evidence Strength

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

An Ocean of Plastic

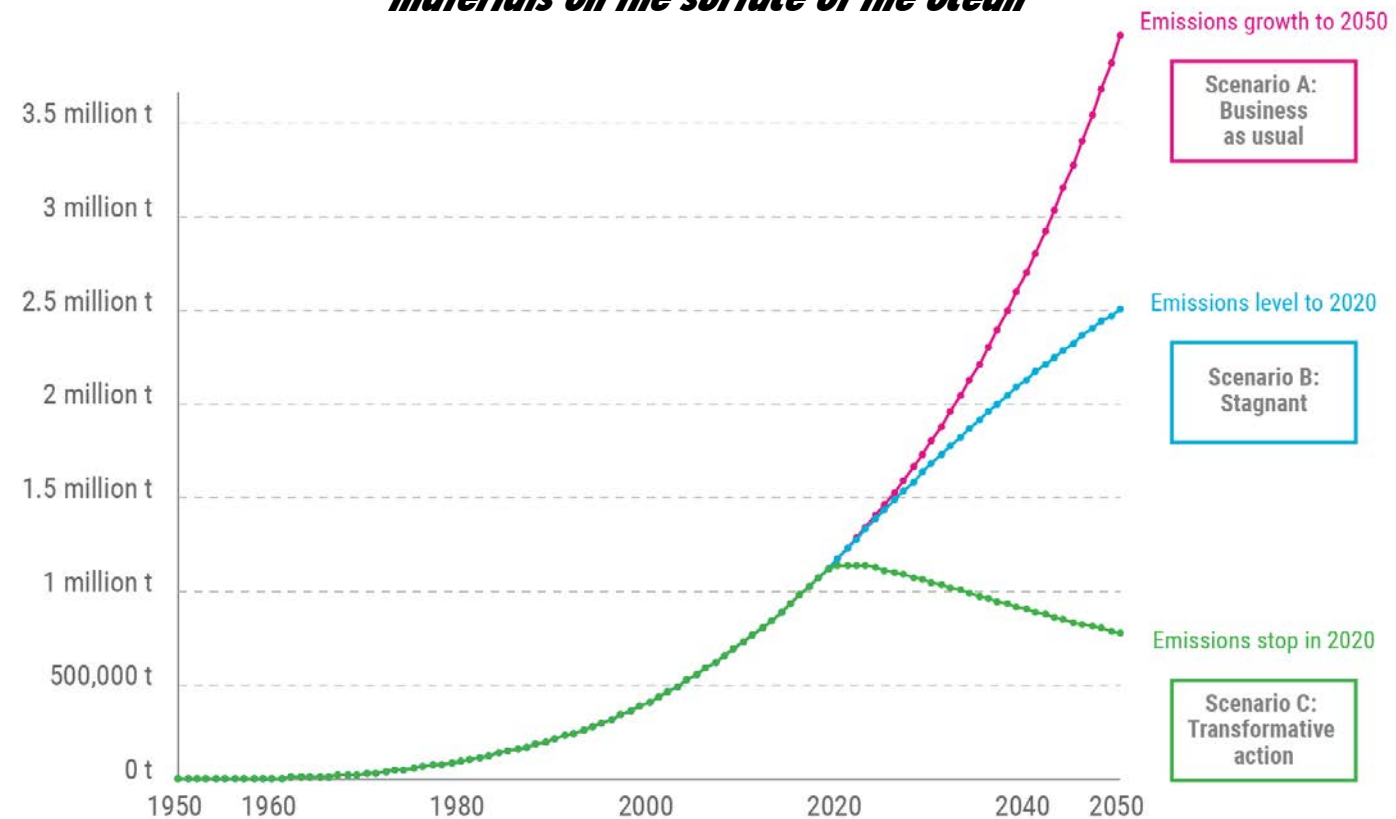**49.3%** of the global plastic is produced in Asia-Pacific

38% of the global plastic is consumed in Asia-Pacific

Average of total mismanaged plastic waste in top six polluting countries in Asia-Pacific: **9.6%**

A century of plastics: historical and projected plastic materials on the surface of the ocean

Emissions growth to 2050

Scenario A: Business as usual

Emissions level to 2020

Scenario B: Stagnant

Emissions stop in 2020

Scenario C: Transformative action

3.5 million t
3 million t
2.5 million t
2 million t
1.5 million t
1 million t
500,000 t
0 t

1950 1960 1980 2000 2020 2040 2050

Source: Lebreton et al. (2019). A global mass budget for positively buoyant macroplastic debris in the ocean.

UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Reducing Plastic Waste

- *Local implementation of international agreements and national policies on marine pollution → strengthens multi level governance*

- *River systems coursing through several Asian cities contribute to most of the debris dumped in the ocean. Plastic pollution streamed through river basins highlights shared accountability across human settlements for leakage and protection*

- *Strengthening municipal solid waste management systems encourages shifts towards a circular waste economy*

- *Regional cooperation*
    - *exchanges information, data and good practices.*
    - *scales up city to city initiatives and innovation.*
    - *strengthens multi-stakeholder dialogue.*

Institutional Set Up

	National Gov't	Local Gov't	Focal Point
Da Nang	MONRE	DONRE	IUCN
Surabaya	MOEF (KLHK)	Env't protection agencies Green Space and Cleansing agency	Inst. Of Tech. Surabaya
Kuala Lumpur	MOEW(MOSTI) MoH&Local Gov't (SWCorp)	Dep. Health and Env't	Urbanice
Nakhon Si Thammarat	MINRE NST provincial officers for NRE	Div. Public Health and Env't	Thaksin Univ.

Regional Project Advisory Committee

- ASEAN Secretariat
- Alliance to End Plastic Waste
- GIZ
- ERIA
- JICA
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- Stockholm Environment Institute

- United Cities & Local Governments Asia and the Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)
- UN Environment
- UNESCAP (Chair)
- UN-Habitat
- USAID
- World Bank
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- WWF
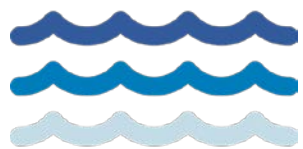
Expected Outcomes

Baseline Status Reports

- Review policy and institutional environment
- Capacity assessment of cities (e.g. waste management services and digital readiness)
- Develop a plastic waste flow using the PPC tool

Digital Mapping Tool

- Data review
- Design digital tool architecture and platform
- Map marine plastic hotspots in 4 cities and catchment areas
- Train, use, and apply the digital tool
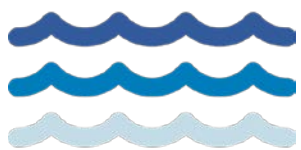
City Action Plans

- Define the action planning and investment strategy
- Identify policy intervention areas based on the waste hierarchy
- Develop local action plans and investment strategies

New baseline data on marine plastic pollution

Plastic Pollution Calculator (PPC)	**+**	Review of Governance Aspects	**+**	Digital Tool/ Mapping

Sample outputs

- Administration 1%
- Health and social care 1%
- Residential 21%
- Green recreational space 0%
- Offices and other services 11%
- Urban recreational space 0%
- Retail 53%
- Education 0%
- Food, drink and accomodation 13%

762 Retained in the collection system
2,632 Plastic waste generated
1,870 Environment
917 Openly burnt
613 Retained on land
340 Waterways

- Take no action — 233
- Provide all households with waste collection services — 136
- Increase collection frequency — 114
- Engage with residents to tackle littering and dumping — 95
- Enclose storm drains — 77

Policy and regulations
80 60 40 20 0
Digital readiness and capacity
Institutional capacity
Financial sustainability
Stakeholder participation / inclusivity

Remote sensing — Drone, Space station, Satellite
Crowdsourced data from ground — Mobile phone
Time lapse camera
RIVER
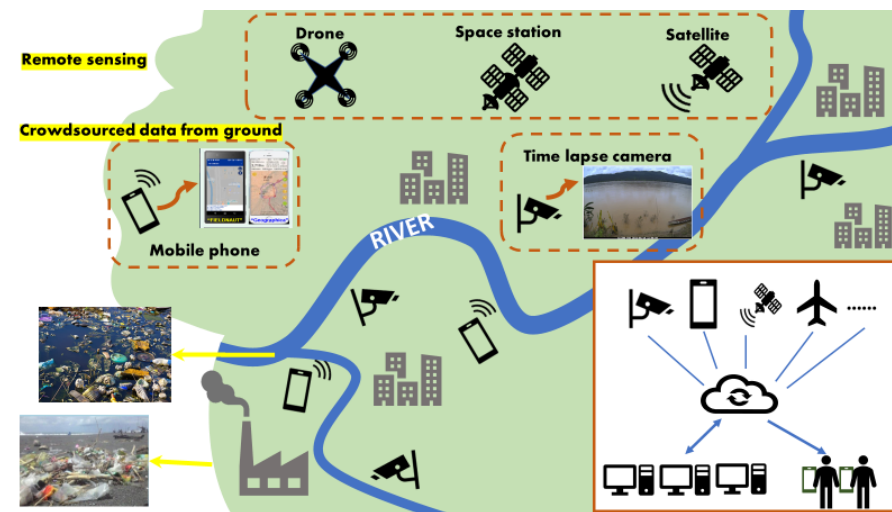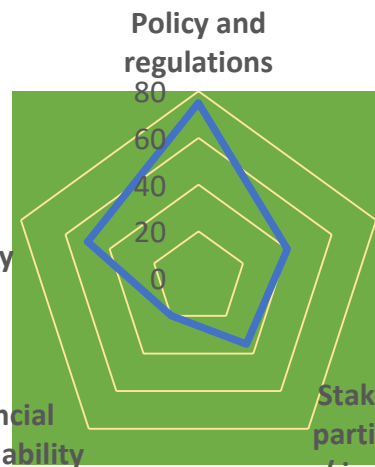
Findings

Use of the PPC

- Most cities and districts do not have comprehensive plastic waste data (then, estimation is required)

- Field survey requires time and money

- Existing official data may not be reliable but can be validated

Review of governance aspects

- National governments have specific policies/ plans with set targets, but enforcement is low at present

- Most cities don't have specific policy/ legislation to address plastic/ marine litter

- Source separation and recycling infrastructure is limited

- Lack of coordination with key stakeholders

Next Step

1. collect non-official information at the plastic value chain through stakeholder meetings/interviews

2. Finalize the baseline report

3. Organize the initial workshop to validate the baseline information and identify framework of the action plan

4. Identify plastic leakage hotspots and mapping

5. working group consultation to develop city action plans

6. Organize the action plan workshop for finalization

NST City Municipality

Promotion of Environmental Education Curriculum

Thank you!

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https://www.unescap.org/projects/closing-the-loop

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From
the People of Japan