

Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“3R as an Economic Industry - Next Generation 3R Solutions for a Resource Efficient Society and Sustainable Tourism Development in Asia and the Pacific”

Malé, Maldives, 17-19 August 2015

City Report

(Draft)

<Kuala Lumpur>

This city report was prepared by Kuala Lumpur City as an input for the Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

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Next Generation 3R Solutions for a Resource Efficient Society and Sustainable Tourism Development in Asia and the Pacific

<p>City report : KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, 17-19 Aug 2015, Male, Maldives</p>	
<p>Q1</p>	<p>What are the roles of local government stipulated in the 3R-related policies, acts, laws or regulations?</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste management in Malaysia is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government 's (MHLG). By 1 September 2011, through a concessionaire Alam Flora Sdn Bhd, it is responsible for public cleansing and to dispose all collected waste in Kuala Lumpur to a sanitary landfill in Bukit Tagar.</p> <p>Recycling in Malaysia became government programs in the early 1990's. The first official recycling campaign was launched in October 1991 in Shah Alam , Selangor by the MHLG. Twenty local authorities were identified as the lead agencies to promote recycling . This recycling campaign became part of the "Clean and Beautiful Program" launched by the ministry earlier. In 1992, the minister announced that all city and municipal councils would be required to launch recycling programs. Since 1993 a major effort of recycling was launched by the MHLG but unfortunately only limited recycling activities took place . In December 2000, the government relaunched the national recycling campaign with the participation of 29 local authorities. The second phase of the new recycling program was launched on 11 November 2002 with 95 local authorities. The target was " to reduce waste generation by a minimum rate of 22 % by the year 2020".</p> <p>Recycling is considered a relatively new exercise in Malaysia. It still lacks public awareness which leads to a slowdown in the progress of the recycling exercise. Lack of sufficient recycling facilities or the inappropriateness of the facilities' location contributed further the slowdown.</p> <p>The latest statistics indicated that Malaysians produced 33,000 tonnes of solid wastes a year, and of the total, only 10.5% had been recycled into value-added products. With the MHLG latest policy Solid Waste Corporation (SWCorp), the implementation of mandatory solid waste separation at source which will begin in stages from 1 Sept 2015 . However, law enforcement, following the implementation would only begin from Jan 1, 2016, to give room to the people to be prepared and increase awareness on the importance of the separation of solid wastes. It is hoped that with the implementation of solid waste separation at source, people would adopt the practice of recycling in their daily lives.</p>
<p>Q2</p>	<p>Is 3R Policy integrated in your city development strategy or master plan? (Please attach photo (s) of your city's waste management if available.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes = Please share goals/visions/major achievements/important lessons learnt that could be replicated elsewhere</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No = Please go to Q6 (please also answer Q4, 5, and 7)</p> <p>The environmental objective of the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan (KLSP) 1984 was 'to secure</p>

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the best achievable environmental standards through a judicious balance between development, ecology and national heritage'. The strategies supporting this objective were to promote a high standard of environmental amenity in terms of townscape and landscape and to attain an environment free from the major forms of pollution.

The 3 R Policy is integrated directly in the city structure plans as part of the solid waste management , industrial waste and includes rainwater harvesting. Since the sustainable development of a city does not solely rely on the local authority , City Hall of Kuala Lumpur also encourages initiatives from Non Governmental Organisations (NGO).

Under the **Local Agenda 21 Kuala Lumpur** programme, the initiatives of the stakeholders in the committees has developed many recycling programmes which are done for the community and by the community.

(Please attach photos with caption, if available)



AWARENESS PROGRAMME TO HOTELIERS / SHOPPING COMPLEXES :

Pilot project on e-waste 2015 with Plaza Low Yatt under Bukit Bintang Cleanliness Blueprint



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RECYCLING OF USED COOKING OIL PROJECTS IN SCHOOL CANTEENS



The Mayor with teachers from schools, and the school canteen operators pouring used cooking oil into containers to be recycled into biofuels. This programme, run by BioKris Fuels, will buy back the used cooking oil at 0.80 cents to RM 1.00 per kg into containers to be recycled into biofuels. School children are also encouraged to bring used cooking oil from their homes. The money collected goes to the school funds for their school activities.

COMPOSTING OF FOOD WASTE TO FERTILIZER



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The solid waste management committee under LA21 KL together with the stakeholders has embarked on a project for better food waste management. The project commenced on February 2012 until today. The end product (see above) is a biological safe, chemical-free fertiliser which is sold to the community whereas Shangri-la Hotel uses it for their own landscaping, plants and trees.

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<p>Q3</p>	<p>What are the major challenges and constraints faced by your city in implementing 3R policies and programmes? (Please answer only if your answer to Q2 is “Yes”)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="196 315 552 353">Financial constraints :</td> <td data-bbox="552 315 1474 353"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="196 353 552 434">Institutional/governance challenges :</td> <td data-bbox="552 353 1474 434"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="196 434 552 685">Policy gaps :</td> <td data-bbox="552 434 1474 685"> <p>Recycling is a relatively new exercise in Malaysia. It still lacks public awareness which leads to a slowdown in the progress of the recycling exercise. Lack of sufficient recycling facilities or the inappropriateness of the facilities’ location contributed further the slowdown.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="196 685 552 801">Other challenges such as technical capacity, human resources etc. :</td> <td data-bbox="552 685 1474 801"> <p>Mostly run by NGO ‘s on small scale basis .</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Financial constraints :		Institutional/governance challenges :		Policy gaps :	<p>Recycling is a relatively new exercise in Malaysia. It still lacks public awareness which leads to a slowdown in the progress of the recycling exercise. Lack of sufficient recycling facilities or the inappropriateness of the facilities’ location contributed further the slowdown.</p>	Other challenges such as technical capacity, human resources etc. :	<p>Mostly run by NGO ‘s on small scale basis .</p>
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Other challenges such as technical capacity, human resources etc. :	<p>Mostly run by NGO ‘s on small scale basis .</p>								
<p>Q4</p>	<p>What programme is in place in your city to support NGOs activities towards promotion of 3Rs?</p> <p>Tzu Chi Foundation Malaysia – There are 11 Recycling points in Kuala Lumpur namely: Pasar Jinjang Utara (Jinjang), Taman Mastiara , Taman Jinjang Baru, Taman Rainbow, Taman Wahyu , Taman Batu and Fadason.. It is also doing recycling of drinking bottles – will send to Taiwan to recycle to material and made into blankets and T Shirts which is distributed as aid (fire/ flood / earthquake victims etc.)</p>								
	<p>Garden Waste Composting with RA’s under Herbs Garden programme.</p> 								
	<p>Bunting Banner Recycling with Local Residents</p> 								

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Illegal buntings and posters from around the city are taken down and sent to Residents' Associations (RAs) e.g. at PPR Pantai Muhibbah to be recycled into useful items such as shopping bags, aprons and pencil cases. This not only reduce DBKL's waste management costs but also provides extra income for the local community.

Q5 Is there any collaborative 3R related activity/project/partnerships with cities and organizations at international level?

Yes = Please brief the project(s) including objectives, project partners, target , period, budge etc.

No =

Japan - Partnership Building with Local Residents on Waste Management in Malaysia (International Cooperation Office for Waste Management, Clean Association of TOKYO 23)



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RAs' trip to Tokyo not gone to waste
Residents associations successfully adopt waste management initiatives learnt from Japanese

By RORY LEE
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Photos by LOW BOON TAT

REPRESENTATIVES of four Kuala Lumpur residents associations (RA) have successfully implemented waste-management techniques they learnt during a trip to Tokyo.

The RAs from Jalan Peel, Paragon Heights, Taman Tasik Indah and Wangsa Melawati were asked to observe and adopt the community waste management initiatives carried out in Arawaka, Koto, Setagaya and Sunnis during a week of intensive training in November last year.

The programme was organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica) in collaboration with Malaysian Society of Waste Management and Environment (MSWME) to reduce the collection of solid waste in Kuala Lumpur.

The idea was mooted by the Clean Authority of Tokyo 23cities (CAT23) and Jica, which approached MSWME because they wanted to work with a non-governmental organisation.

Some of the initiatives adopted included measures to collect used cooking oil to be turned into soap as well as fabric collection, organic farming and composting programmes.

In January, the RAs' progress was presented at a seminar on "Partnership Building with Local Residents on Waste Management" in Kuala Lumpur during a visit by their Japanese counterparts.

"The Japanese were really impressed with the progress made," said Solid Waste Management Committee Local Agenda 21 KL (LA21) chairman Sooria Gandhi Rao.

Sooria, who is also vice-president of the MSWME and the managing director of Recycling and Organics Sdn Bhd, said the Malaysian RAs had implemented what they saw, did and learnt while in Japan.

"There has definitely been a significant improvement in waste management, but we are more concerned with the sustainability of the action plans," said Sooria.

He noted that the RAs had received support from the NGOs which provide facilities for waste management such as recycling bins and fabric collection boxes.

According to Kuala Lumpur City Hall director-general Datuk Mohd Amin Hordan Abdul Aziz, four more RAs will be sent under phase two of the programme during the second half of this year.

Impressed:
The Japanese residents association representatives who were present at the seminar on Partnership Building with Local Residents on Waste Management



This programme is coordinated by LA21 KL with Malaysian Solid Waste Management Society together with Clean Association of TOKYO (CAT) 23, Japan. The objective of this project is to promote of waste reduction initiatives by local residents. Every 4 year RA's will be sent to TOKYO to participate in the exchange programme in waste management.

Q6 Even if your city doesn't have any dedicated 3R policies/programmes/activities, what future prospects or opportunities does your city have in 3R areas?

Not relevant

Q7 What type of 3R infrastructure and facilities your city is equipped with? Please tick the appropriate.

- waste collection facility
- waste segregation facility – in the Transfer Station
- waste storage facility
- waste processing & treatment facility
- resource recovery facility
- waste recycling facility
- eco-industrial zones
- science parks & theme parks covering 3R areas

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<input type="checkbox"/>	others (please specify :)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Recycling of construction debris at Sungai Kertas in Kuala Lumpur . This is a smart partnership with Worldwide Sdn Bhd. Under MHLG, Worldwide Sdn Bhd has reduced the fee for disposal of construction debris from RM 20 to RM 8 per ton. This will reduce the contractors from dumping at illegal dumpsites. The processed construction debris will then be recycled as building materials.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fat, Oil and Grease (F.O.G) from greasetrap which is collected will be recycled to biofuels once exported to HongKong . This project is a joint venture with a private company, C.S Oil Sdn Bhd , which will collect the F.O.G free of charge from the greasetrap contractors , and will send to Johor before exported to Hong Kong.