



NORTH KUCHING CITY HALL

EXPERIENCE OF THE TRAINEE HIROSHIMA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAM 2012

**The City of Hiroshima, International Peace Promotion Department International
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INTRODUCTION

Kuching North City Hall (KNCH) was formed on 1st August 1988. Located in the western tip of Borneo Island, it is the capital of the state of Sarawak which is one of the 14 states that form Malaysia. KNCH has a population of about 192,000 with an area of about 369,48 km². The vision of KNCH is to be an attractive, cultured, clean and safe garden city whilst its mission is to enhance the quality of life of its community through excellent delivery of services. KNCH is also a member of the Alliance for Healthy City (AFHC) in the Asia Pacific region and has been in the main committee since AFHC's inception in 2004. KNCH was awarded the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities in October 2008 as recognition for its efforts in implementing environmental conservation program targeted at sustaining the city's development without jeopardizing the environment. Among these environmental programs are healthy city initiatives, river cleaning, garden city, integrated solid waste management, traffic management, public awareness and public response bureau. KNCH was awarded as Sustainable City – Capital City Category for the second time in a row after receiving the same award in 2008. The award is organized to local authorities which had shown on going commitments towards the sustainable development of the city. Being sustainable means that the city was efficiently managed to ensure that the development and progress made does not threaten the environment.



Picture 1: View of Kuching North City Hall

Mission of the Training:

- To gain technical know-how skills of Hiroshima specialized field
- To understand the Local Government system of Japan
- Learn Japanese Culture and Tradition



Picture 2: Meeting with the Mayor of Hiroshima City

Solid waste Management

Waste management has always been an important service render by City of Kuching North to ensure clean environment free from pollution and diseases. With ever increase in population and consumption, more waste are generated and this had put pressure to the existing landfill and the City budget. In 2011, City of kuching North, the volume of waste generated was 45,131 ton and cost the city RM9 million. Only 5,089 ton or 10 % of the waste were recycled.

With the huge cost involved, numerous efforts and initiative have been carried out carrying out by City of Kuching North to reduce waste and one of the initiatives that had been introduced since 1993 is the 3R initiative (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle). Campaigns and promotion program to school, business community and residential that had been carried to provide awareness to waste generators the importance of 3R. The knowledge obtained from this training will be very useful to improve development of my community.

A. Concept of Waste Segregation

	Category	4R		Incineration plant	Landfill
		Recycling	Recycle		
1	Combustible garbage			√	√
2	Incombustible garbage				√
3	Recycle garbage	√		√	√
4	Large garbage	√	√	√	√
5	Pet Bottles	√		√	
6	Recyclable Plastics	√		√	
7	Other Plastics			√	
8	Toxic garbage	Changed to non-toxic form			

Table 1: Eight (8) groups of garbage category at Hiroshima

B. How to educate people to separate the solid waste

- Make interesting program for Kids
- Make an interesting campaign for example, “ Bring shopping Bag Campaign “
- Good collaboration with volunteer people
- Team work

SEWARAGE BUREAU

I have realized that it is very important for a community to establish sewage treatment facilities and collection systems to prevent contamination of water and creating a clean and healthy environment. Hiroshima has a advance system in spite of the destruction from the atomic bombing.



Picture 3: Sewerage system

- ❖ **Purpose:** To prevent water immersion at Misasa area (when heavy rain fall, water is pooled temporarily in the sewer pipe).
- ❖ **Major treatment:** Minimize the release of odor and noise

WATERWORKS BUREAU

Hiroshima City's current water supply system was complete on August 25 1898 and started service on January 1 1899. This project serves to protect and preserve for future generations the primary source of water in Hiroshima City. The goal of the project was to acquire a forest in the headwater region and maintain it as model water source forest with advanced watershed protection function. Public function of forest is watershed protection, prevention of mountain disasters, preservation of living environments and health culture.

HEALTHY AND WELFARE BUREAU

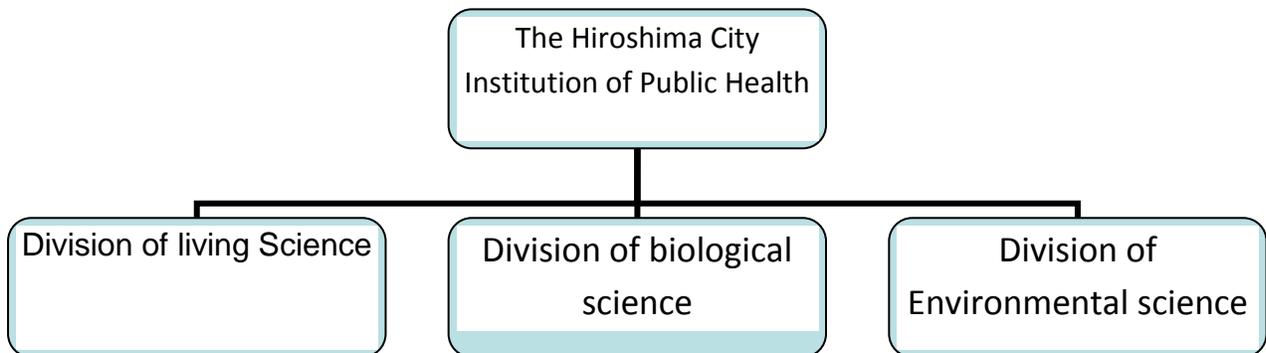


Diagram 1: The Hiroshima City Institution of Public Division

A. Division of living Science

Examine the food additives and chemical pollutant in food, drinking water and analyze the information on public health.

B. Division of biological science

Examine bacterial and viral pathogens such as cause communicable disease and food poisoning diseases, and research to prevent bacterial and viral infectious diseases

C. Division of Environmental science

Examine water in public water bodies such as river and sea. Examine the air and flue gas and examine dioxin in the environment.



Picture 4: Practical knowledge on water contamination test

CONCLUSION

I would like to thank everyone at the International Relations Division, Planning and General Affairs Bureau, Environment Bureau, Sewerage Bureau, Waterworks Bureau and Public health Bureau for all the support, valuable lectures and the field trips. After this I will try to implement all the knowledge from Hiroshima to my city.

- ❖ Promote the system of waste segregation
- ❖ Encourage public partnership in tackling current environmental issues
- ❖ Promote intensive awareness among citizens
- ❖ Use the basic concepts in providing alternative solutions for environmental issues