



6th Inter-Agency Conference 20-22 JUNE 2000

"KUCHING CITY - A SAFE CITY"

CONFERENCE REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page Number</i>
1. Transcript of the Speeches	i – v
2. Conference Proceedings:	
I. Review & Update of Kuching Healthy City	1 - 5
II. Introduction	6 - 7
III. Papers Summary	
• Paper 1 : Towards A Crime Free Kuching City Through Community Policing	8
• Paper 2 : The Neighbourhood Watch Programme Review	9 - 10
• Paper 3 : Case Study of Neighbourhood Watch In India Street	11 - 12
• Paper 4 : Cohesive Neighbourhood : Community Programme	13
• Paper 5 : Role of Fire Department in Moving Towards A Fire Free City	14 - 15
• Paper 6 : Towards Safe and Healthy Workplace	16 - 17
• Paper 7 : Enhancing Road Safety in Urban Areas in Sarawak	18 - 19
• Paper 8 : Jalan Astana Motorcycle Lane : A Case Study	20 - 21
• Paper 9 : Re-Emerging Diseases	22 - 24
• Paper 10 : Making Sg. Sarawak Free From Pollution	25 - 26
• Paper 11 : Implementation of Local Agenda 21 in Miri	27 - 28
IV. Workshop Guidelines	29 - 31
V. Workshop Output	
• Group 1 : Crime Prevention and Control for Houses and Homes	32 - 35
• Group 2 : Crime Prevention and Control for individuals	36 - 40
• Group 3 : Fire Prevention and Control for Houses/ Home/Families and Individuals	41 – 43
• Group 4 : Prevention and Control of Sarawak River	44 – 48
• Group 5 : Traffic Jam During Sending and Fetching of School Children	49 - 52
• Group 6 : Planning for Healthy City Week 2000	53 - 55
• Group 7 : Review of Resolutions of Past Healthy City Conferences and ‘What Next’ for Healthy City Kuching	56 - 61
3. Appendix : Conference Papers	

TRANSCRIPT OF
THE
SPEECHES

TRANSCRIPT OF THE SPEECH

By

Datu Wilson Baya Dandot

Director of State Planning Unit

Cum Chairman to Sarawak Healthy City Steering Committee

At the Opening of the Sixth Healthy City Conference

on 20 June 2000

at Rihga Royal Hotel, Miri, Sarawak

The Director of State Planning Unit (SPU) in his capacity as the Chairman to Sarawak Healthy City Steering Committee took the opportunity to welcome all the members, from other towns in the State as well as colleagues from Peninsular Malaysia to the Sixth Healthy City Kuching Conference. The Healthy City Kuching Programme has grown from strength to strength in years, which has brought together the public sector agencies as well as the private sector organisations and individuals to work towards a Healthy City for all. He pointed out that it has been a practice to hold the Healthy City Conference outside Kuching so as to give an opportunity to all from other parts of the State to get to know the Healthy City concept better. Such programme is meant to create awareness and consciousness of issues, as well to enable all participants to exchange their experiences and share ideas in enhancing a better quality of life of the citizens.

The Director of SPU reminded the participants that all the activities carried out are steps towards achieving a well-planned, green, clean, healthy, safe and secure city. It is a sustainable programme, which needs team work from multi-players and multi-agencies. He stated that a lot of people equate sustainability with only financial sustainability. However, while financial sustainability is important, other aspects of sustainability such as political and social sustainability are just as important. In this respect, YAB Chief Minister and YB State Secretary has given their continuous support towards this programme. YAB, for instance, wants the concept to be extended to the whole State. In fact, the concept has now spread to Miri, whereby Healthy City Miri has recently held its 2nd Annual Inter-agency Conference on 12-13 June 2000. Following this, similar programmes are expected to be taken up by other towns like Serian and Lundu.

He went on to explain that the Healthy Cities programme can be considered as the ‘mother’ programme in the State. Other initiatives that have similar objectives focus on specific areas on environment while Healthy City Programme cover the whole environment. Therefore, all the other initiatives can be with the Healthy Cities or be attached to the Healthy Cities like baby spider plants.

Once again, the Director of SPU reiterate what Healthy City Programme stands for – enhancing and promoting quality of life within the surrounding and especially in the city/urban areas. Through such programmes and activities, the public is put aware and conscious of the issues; we generate urgency of taking initiatives and making effort; we

recognise teamwork and team effort through interagency discussion and participation; we further recognise that issues and problems are often multi-dimensional and multi-layered involving multiple agencies. Above all, we need to be focussed.

He concluded by congratulating all for sustaining the Healthy City programme. It is significant to recall during the briefing to YAB Chief Minister in 1994, when it first started, Datuk Bandar Kuching Utara, En. Affendi Keli, Dr. Andrew Kiyu and Dr. Jamilah as well as Datu Wilson himself were all present. Other departments and agencies have also been equally participative. Hence, the six years of continuity of efforts and the critical role of key institutions/agencies have bring to the success of such sustainable programme. This is of good consideration to participants from Peninsular Malaysia.

With those words, the SPU Director declared open the Sixth Healthy City Conference in Miri with the theme “Kuching City – A Safe City”.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE SPEECH

By

YB Tan Sri Datuk Amar Hj Hamid Bugo

State Secretary of Sarawak

cum Advisor to Sarawak Healthy City Steering Committee

At the Closing of the Sixth Healthy City Conference

on 20 June 2000

at Rihga Royal Hotel, Miri, Sarawak

The State Secretary thanked the organisers for organising the annual conference. He explained that such conference is important as it shows a sense of security that the participants understand the Healthy City concept and what need to be done. He stated that discussion is the very first step to the ladder of success. State Secretary also shared his vision of an ideal city in the State that is physically attractive and mentally stimulating, stressing that the concept of a healthy city should be the dream of everyone. In order to achieve this, he stressed the need for everyone to contribute in whatever way they can and not seeing problems as problems only but to take them as challenges for a better change. The State Secretary also said that it is up to all to identify their areas of expertise.

The State Secretary commented that most people have the misconception about development whereby only big projects are being considered. In this respect, the State Secretary brought up the concept of “*butterfly power*”. He explained that one should start with something small, which may snowball into a big wave or hurricane on the other side. For instance the idea of Kuching Healthy City is a focus which has then snowball to some other towns in the State, such as Miri. Serian and Lundu will soon follow. Thus, it should then be called as Sarawak Healthy City. He also emphasised that it is timely to focus on activities now rather than policies that the programme has started for six years.

He went on to share the concept of a ‘ten-minute city’ where he said that city dwellers can move from one stop to another in just ten minutes. In this sense, it is important to have a well-planned traffic system to minimise if not eliminate traffic jams. Hence, there is the need to build many alternative routes. He further challenged the participants to have lateral thinking with regard to implement what had been discussed in the conference, stressing that the ultimate purpose of planning is not to construct high rise buildings but to create a sense of space, where there is a feeling of ease. State Secretary further introduced the term “*Constructive Destruction*” where participants are encouraged to take actions which may be unpopular to others. He said the given authority should have the courage to destroy. For instance, to some extent there is a need to destroy some shop houses in order to widen the roads at the area to avoid traffic jams.

Though development is in the process, the State Secretary reminded all that it is everyone’s concern to practice sustainable development. He said, “Conservation is probably a key factor in Healthy City. Thus, it is important for us to take care of our ecosystem in our pursuit of our development”. He added that the State policy has indicates that 10% of the land to be developed should be retained green. No matter what terminology is used, the purpose of the programme is to improve the quality of the City as well as the people. He

emphasised that Healthy City would not exist if there is no '*green lungs*' in it. One should also work together in order to succeed. Then, the State Secretary quoted a verse from WHO (1997), *Intersectoral Action For Health* (P.vii) :

“In the course of our travels,
through listening carefully
to what we heard and
reflecting on developments around us,
we began to look at
the journey differently.

Health has so often been a mirage,
real in the distance but
illusory when approached.
We began to realise that
we were really working towards
'sustainable human development'.

And if we were going to
continue our journey successfully,
we would need to be
joined by a very diverse group,
with different
motivations,
skills,
experiences.

We are all walking
along the same road.
Some of us have
long legs and others, short
and it is painful
for those with short legs
to keep up.

There was a sense that
we were walking closer together,
respectful of our differences.
And as walking calls for care and
nourishment of the body,
so too the multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach of Healthy
Cities
Healthy Cities invite
continuing care and attention to
the 'glues' that keep us closer together”.

The State Secretary concluded by re-emphasising the importance of the conference which is a place to exchange ideas and views for improving the quality of life in the cities and towns.

Then, he expressed his concern on the conservation of environment, which he has suggested it to be looked at more closely in the next conference.

With those words, the Sixth Healthy City Conference was announced close by the State Secretary.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

I. REVIEW & UPDATE

REVIEW AND UPDATE OF HEALTHY CITY KUCHING

By Healthy City Kuching Secretariat

As we enter the sixth year of our Healthy City Kuching journey, let us stop for a while to catch our breath, review our progress and determine where we want to go next.

The list for this review and update is as follows:-

(1) milestones; (2) achievements based on principles and elements of healthy cities; (3) healthy settings; (4) extensions to other towns; (5) member-visit member programme; (6) state funding; (7) central monitoring unit; (8) Healthy City guidelines; (9) sharing experiences and know how; (10) attending international conference; (11) integrating with other initiatives; (12) where do we go next?

1. Milestones

A brief review of what we have done since we started in 1994 is show below:-

YEAR	Major Activities	Conference Theme
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate local actions - Enhance law enforcement and public - education programme 	Promoting Healthy City/Towns through culture and lifestyle
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend concept to districts; - Getting outside experience on commitment and enthusiasm to share with local community 	Enthusiasm and commitment: the key to success.
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy City member agencies coping and managing haze and Entrovirus outbreak 	(No Conference this year)
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expands concept statewide and rest of the country 	Effective community participation
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate Plan of Action 	Planning: Charting the way forward
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visioning - Scoping - Situational analysis - City profiling - City report 	Starting : Taking the first steps

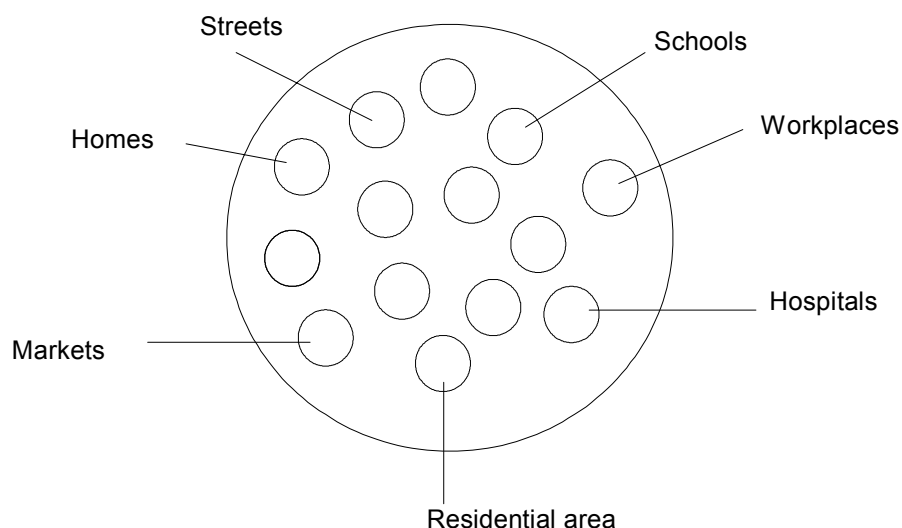
2. Achievements based on Guiding Principles and Elements of Healthy Cities

As far as concepts and principles of Healthy Cities are concerned, we rank our achievement as show below. Do you agree with our ranking?

No.	Guiding Principles of Healthy Cities Programme	Our Achievement	Enter your ranking
1	Facilities the health sector to play an advocacy role in incorporating health considerations into urban development and management (health advocacy)	High	
2	Integrates efforts of efferent parties or stakeholders within and outside the health sector and coordinates their activities (intersectoral coordination)	High	
3	Encourages and mobilizes communities to participate in planning and management of urban development for better health (community participation)	Medium	
4	Respect and preserves the social and cultural values of the communities and develops future vision and goals of the city by consensus (vision development)	High	
5	Seeks political and local government commitment and support for the development and implementation of activities (political commitment)	High	
6	Focuses on developing activities in different settings such as schools, markets, restaurants parks, etc. (settings approach)	Low	

No.	Ten Elements of a Healthy City Programme	Our Achievement	Enter Your Ranking
1	Intersectoral committee/task force with the designation of a coordinator	High	
2	Political/local government commitment with written policy statements	Commitment High (but not with written policy statement)	
3	Programme to involve community in playing and implementation	Medium	
4	Health profile with risk factors related to physical ad social environments	High	
5	Future vision/goal through consensus	High	
6	Priority health problems identified through intersectoral discussions	High	
7	Local action plan for resolving priority health problems	High	

No.	Ten Elements of a Healthy City Programme	Our Achievement	Enter Your Ranking
8	Indicators and targets for the monitoring of progress of plan implementation	Fine, tuning	
9	Mechanism for regular review and evaluation of plan implementation	High	
10	System of information services accessible by the general public and those interested.	Low	



3. Healthy Settings

Settings are defined as places where people live, work, love play and so on. Health are made maintained or broken in these settings. Examples of settings include workplaces, schools, markets. Hospitals, houses, streets, and so on. Settings are subsets of cities. (Figure I)

Figure 1 : Settings found In Cities/Towns

Healthy settings projects projects promote health of everyone working or living in those settings. In Sarawak we have started a health promoting hospital in Serian Hospital. We also have our neighbourhood watch over a wide area in Kuching South, as well as in a localized setting, in India Street.

4. Extension to other towns

Miri healthy City started their programme in March, 1999 and they held their second Healthy city Conference last week. Many papers were presented at that conference. Members of the Healthy Cities concept on 8 May, 2000. It is hoped that their first Interagency workshop will be before the end of this year.

5. Member-Visit-Member Programme

At the 5th Healthy Cities Conference, it was decided that agencies visit programmes or facilities that are managed by member agencies. Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara was responsible for coordinating the visits. First visit was made to Kuching Water Board, and the second visit to Waste Treatment Plant, DBKU composting Centre.

6. State Funding

While most of the activities that are carried out as part of the Healthy Cities come from the operating funds of the agencies, a “common pool” of funds was needed to organize the healthy City conference, publications and so on. In 1999 a sum of RM98,000 was allocated by the State Government through the State Planning Unit for the programme. In 2000, a sum of RM40,000 has been allocated.

7. Central Monitoring Unit

A consensus was reached at the 4th Healthy City Inter Agency Conference that in order to ensure effective and efficient monitoring of the programme, the setting up of a Central Monitoring Unit is inevitable. As the process of recruiting and appointment of staff takes time, the setting up of the Unit has been delayed. As a result, plans which publishing of quarterly newsletters, annual report and updating of webpage has been put on hold. In view of the above, the Healthy City Steering committee has yet to decide whether to engage a permanent staff to man the Unit, or to contract out the service to a NGO on a two-yearly basis.

8. Healthy City Guidelines

Kuching city was also given the responsibility to lead the production of a guideline on how to start implement, maintain, monitor and evaluate Healthy cities programme for Malaysian cities and towns. The first workshop to prepare a draft of the guideline was held in June, 1999 in Ipoh. The guideline is targeted to be published before the end of 2000. Inputs came from Kuching City, Johor Bharu, Ipoh, Taiping, Kota Bharu, Alor Setar, Universiti Sains Malaysia (Kubang Krian), Petaling Jaya, and the Ministry of Health.

9. Sharing experiences and Know-how

Dr. Andrew Kiyu (together with Dr. Rozlan Ishak from the Ministry of Health, Kuala Lumpur) was appointed as short term consultants to help three cities (namely: Quezon city, Marikina City and Makati) in Metro Manila, Philippines start their Healthy Cities programme in July 1999 and November, 1999.

10. Attending International Conference

Dr. Yao Sik Chi, the Director of Sarawak Health Department, and Encik Daniel Voon from Kuching South attended a Healthy City Conference in Tokyo in March, 2000. Dr. Yao Chi presented a paper at that Conference.

11. Integrating with other Initiatives (Habitat)

Healthy cities will continue to link with sustainable Urban Development (Natural Resources and Environment Board as the major player), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (State Planning Unit as coordinator) and Local Agenda 21 (Miri Municipal Council as the coordinator).

12. Where Do We go next?

We need to get more active and committed partners from the private sector and non government sector to join us on the healthy cities journey. Beyond that we will leave one workshop group to come up with some ideas on what we shall be heading to next.

II. INTRODUCTION

“KUCHING CITY - A SAFE CITY”

SCOPE OF PAPERS

1. Introduction

The 6th Healthy City Kuching Conference was held on 20-22 June, 2000 in Miri. During the conference, the discussion included steps that need to be taken to further enhance the “safety” of everybody in the city. This covers six major aspects, namely, freedom from the threats of :

- Crime
- Pollution
- Fire
- Traffic Accidents
- Accidents at Workplaces
- Disease Outbreaks

A few papers was presented for each of the above. The papers encompassed the current status of the subject in Kuching City (e.g. crime status) and, suggestions and recommendations for government agencies, communities, business and individuals to take. These were further discussed during the workshops which will come up with resolutions and plans of action.

2. Safety from Crime

The theme for this years’ Healthy City Conference grew out of our concern about crime in the City. Lately, we have read more and more frequently, of reports of snatch thieves, robberies, burglaries and so on in the City. We tell ourselves, this cannot and must not go on. We must do something about it. What can we do towards making Kuching a crime-free City? We are so used to being “safe” in the city. In contrast to other cities, we can walk anywhere, anytime in the city without getting robbed or mugged. This is something which we value, something that we must have.

3. Safety from Water Pollution

A few weeks back, the local press highlighted the pollution of Sarawak River and its tributaries. this is the major source of our drinking water. We want our drinking water to be safe . We do not want to be in the situation of some cities where even tap water is not safe to drink. We must ensure that the source of our drinking water

is safe and also safe for water transportation as well as recreation and sports. What must we do to ensure that?

4. Safety from Fire

few of us consciously think about fire safety. We do not have discussions with our grown up family members as well as our children about fire safety and what to do in case of fires. Very few of our houses have fire extinguishers. Fire escapes in public buildings are often locked or blocked. Some old buildings in the city are fire hazards due to their “ancient” electrical wirings.

How bad is “fire status” of the City? What can we do to prevent fires, minimise damages, increase our preparedness, etc.?

5. Safety from Traffic Accidents

What is the status of road safety in the City? Which roads are prone to accidents?

What has been the impact of motorcycle lanes on traffic flow and accidents?

6. Safety from Unhealthy Workplaces and Workplace Accidents

The Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 mandates that any workplace with more than 40 workers (including government offices) must have safe and healthy committee. How many percent of offices have such committees set up? What are the other requirements of the Act?

How do we make our offices and workplaces safer and healthier?

7. Safety from Disease Outbreaks

We want our citizens to have long healthy lives. We want to “add years to life” and “add life to years”. It has been written somewhere that nine of 10 premature deaths are linked to one of the following behaviours. These are:

- smoking cigarettes
- over eating
- misusing alcohol
- failing to control blood pressure
- not exercising

What is the status of health of citizens in our urban areas? What are the dangers due to emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases?

III.

PAPERS SUMMARY

Paper 1 : Towards A Crime Free Kuching City Through Community Policing
by
Superintendent Tan Soon Tiong
(Deputy Police Chief Kuching)

1.0 Introduction

- A safe city literally means one free from crime and from fear of crime.
- Realisation of this objective can be achieved through the need for community policing
- Effective community policing has a positive impact on reducing neighbourhood crime and helping to reduce fear of crime
- Community policing is a collaborative effort between the police and the community that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves all elements of the community in the search for solutions to these problems

2.0 A Practical Approach To Problems

- Community policing can play a primary role in directing the way government services are provided at the community level
- Three essential and complementary core components:
 - a) community partnership
 - b) problem solving
 - c) change management

3.0 How Does Community Policing Work?

- Police and the community become partners in addressing problems of disorder
- The partnership is better able to pinpoint and mitigate the underlying causes of crime
- Community policing relies on active community involvement
- Police services delivered through the Neighbourhood Patrol Officer
- Establishing and maintaining mutual trust will give the police greater access to valuable information that can lead to the prevention of and solution of crimes
- Long term commitment needed

4.0 Conclusion

- Community policing encourages partnership between the police and all sections of the community, including the private sector, professionals, non-government organizations, town planners and environmental designers to work together in crime prevention.

Paper 2 : The Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) Programme Review

by
Mr. Bong Yaw Bui
(Kuching South City Council)

1.0 Introduction

- The concept is a brainchild of the Royal Malaysian Police
- Introduced with the intention of involving the people to fight crimes in the neighbourhood
- Neighbourhood Watch Bureau was set up with the objectives
 - a) prevention of crimes such as robbery, theft, house-breaking, etc
 - b) promotion of general well-being in terms of infrastructures, utilities, environmental problems and social ills
 - c) encouraging the spirit of neighbourliness so as to be able to live together in harmony, helping and respecting each other

2.0 MBKS in Partnership with the Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) Programme

- In 1997, the Healthy City Concept was made a 'partner' of the NHW programme, thereby supplementing and strengthening the NHW Programme, vice versa the Healthy City Programme undertaken by MBKS.
- Benefits derived from this partnership:
 - a) Ensuring Community Participation
 - b) Neighbourhood Watch as Environmental Watch through Caring Is Our Responsibility (CIR) reporting system
 - c) Venue for Forum and Health Education Talks- MBKS to gather feedback on environmental problems as well as to impart knowledge such as health education talks

3.0 Achievement through this Partnership

- Reducing the number of Dengue cases in the city through extensive health education talks
- Numerous issues on infrastructures and the environment have been resolved
- Adoption of open spaces by community associations in the neighbourhood has been extensively promoted. To date, one such open space has been officially handed over to a community association for adoption

4.0 Sustainability of the NHW programme

- *Finance* : constraint
- *Leadership* : The NHW Bureau provides excellent and unlimited leadership and coordination with the communities and various government agencies

- *Political* : The rate at which the programme is going calls for little doubt of sustainability of the programme under the Chairmanship of the present Mayor
- *Method* : Community Participation can be acclaimed as satisfactory and sustainable

5.0 Recommendations

- State Government to lend support in allocation of fund to the NHW Bureau to enhance its effectiveness
- NHW concept should be promulgated throughout the State, particularly to all local authorities
- Setting up of a NHW Council or Foundation to promote the development of the programme
- The importance of Political Leadership in the NHW must be realised and installed for success of this programme

6.0 Points Raised

- The CIR concept has made it important to get the community participation, particularly among the senior citizens in the recycling programme. E.g. to collect old items such as furniture, televisions, etc to repair and re-sell. The fund would be used for the NHW programme.
- The recycling programme is first started off with the school children and will later be expanded. School children should be educated on the purpose of this programme and of its economical value.
- All open burning should be reported. It is an offence and causes pollution. Hence, NHW programme should cooperate with NREB in monitoring the problem. Permits need to be obtained for the open burning activity. However, certain burning such as for religious purposes is allowed.

Paper 3 : Case Study Of Neighbourhood Watch In India Street
by
Mr. Wee Hong Seng
(Chairman, India Street Pedestrian Mall Committee)

1.0 Introduction

- India Street is one of the oldest streets in Sarawak
- Converted into a Pedestrian Mall in 1991 by LCDA, upon completion in 1992, it was handed over to DBKU
- Renowned for its fabric & textiles trade

2.0 India Street Neighbourhood Watch Committee

- The India Street Neighbourhood Watch Committee was set-up in 1998
- The committee aims to :
 - a) provide help and support to crime victims
 - b) reduce the number of preventable crimes and prevent the fear of crime
 - c) improve personal and household security
 - d) implement and maintain an effective system for reporting and recording criminal activities
 - e) implement and maintain property marking and identification scheme
 - f) develop a greater sense of neighbourly co-operation and responsibility
 - g) promote the necessity to report crime & suspicious activities
 - h) enhance the relationship between police and the residents of India Street.

3.0 What Have Been Done By The Committee?

- Print and distribute booklets with contact information
- Split the street into blocks and apply the standard neighbourhood watch structure
- Employ security guards
- Organize regular night check by the committee members
- Print poster and educate residence, shopkeepers, shop assistants and customers
- Have regular meetings with the local police for update and discussion

4.0 How Does It Operate?

- Neighbour watches out for neighbours
- Neighbourhood Watch areas are organised with an area coordinator & many zone coordinators
- The committee members are to report all crime and suspicious activities to the Police and the Police to act on the information.

5.0 Major problems in implementing an effective Neighbourhood Watch in India Street

- Participation of residents in India Street
- Costs incurred in employing security guards, printing and distributing booklets and posters

6.0 Conclusion

- The Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in India Street will act as a deterrent to criminals
- It is envisaged that the scheme will cultivate community spirit amongst India Street traders and residents

7.0 Points Raised

- It is the NHW in India Street responsibility to see to the security of the place. Hence, the funding should come from the community but the problems arise when some insist not to pay.

Paper 4 : Cohesive Neighbourhood : Community Programme

by
Encik Bakrie Zaini
Deputy Director (Operation)
(Kuching North City Hall)

1.0 Introduction

- The cohesive neighbourhood concept is introduced to tackle issues pertaining to security aspects in the urban community in line with the rapid pace of urbanisation process.
- It is aimed to urge the urban community to be more responsible on the security around their neighbourhood area.

2.0 The Cohesive Neighbourhood Concept

- It is a new concept which enhances good neighbourhood relation in a community.
- The concept could also be practised in schools, workplace, etc.
- Among the criteria considered when putting up this concept are:
 - a) have official committee
 - b) visionary leadership
 - c) independent
 - d) caring
 - e) togetherness
 - f) friendliness
 - g) self-discipline
 - a) peaceful, prosper and healthy environment
- Vision – To bring together an independent, visionary, loving and caring society.
- Mission – To build up good relations in the neighbourhood through activities like working together (*Gotong royong*), voluntary works and etc.
- Objective:
 - a) To create a harmonious environment in the community
 - b) To strengthen neighbourliness
 - c) To create a loving, caring and responsible society
- Various strategies and programmes are introduced to achieve these objectives, such as the K-Community programme, meetings and functions, workshop and etc.

4.0 Conclusion

- In Kuching, the Cohesive Neighbourhood Programme is carried out in stages.
- *Gotong-royong* is one of the programme that emphasises on voluntary participation in a community.

Paper 5 : Role of Fire Department in Moving Towards A Fire Free City
by
Encik Matlin Hj. Sitam
(Fire Department of Malaysia)
Miri Division

1.0 Introduction

The Department's approach towards achieving a fire free city inter-alia relies on :

- Public Awareness
- Engineering
- Enforcement

2.0 Public Awareness

- Increase community awareness on fire safety through public education
- Be mind-conscious about the danger of fire and ways to prevent the happenings
- The awareness programme could be carried out through :
 - a) 3K Club (Children Fire Club)
 - b) Campaigns and talks on fire safety
 - c) Exhibitions
 - d) Zero Fire Scheme
 - e) Volunteerism
 - f) Fire Cadets
 - g) Fire Drill
 - h) In-house fire-fighting squad
 - i) Dialogue
 - j) Drawing competitions

3.0 Engineering

Building designs are important to ensure there is :

- Fire Prevention
- Fire Protection

In the effort of the Fire Department to prevent fire, various aspects need to be looked into, such as :

- Maintenance of fire fighting equipments
- Security/Safety Control
- Good housekeeping
- Public Education
- Review building plans

Fire protection in a building:

- Passive protection – construction material, exit doors, etc.
- Active protection – automatic detector system, hose reel, etc.

Building plans guideline :

- Sarawak Building Ordinance (1994)
- Uniform building By-Law (1984)
- Act 341 (*Fire Services Act*)
- Code of Practice

4.0 Enforcement

The following enforcement are carried out as regard to the Fire Services Act 341:

- Avoidance of fire dangers
- Installation of fire hydrant and sufficient water storage
- Certification of occupying the building by Fire and Rescue Department.
- Fire investigation

5.0 Conclusion

- In achieving the Zero Fire Scheme, involvement from all sectors and agencies are needed.

6.0 Points Raised

- To create a fire free City, safety at the workplace needs to be emphasised.
- Setting up of more voluntary bodies to help in fire prevention is encouraged.

Paper 6: Towards Safe and Healthy Workplaces

by
Dr. Kumar Supramaniam
(SHELL, Miri)

1.0 Introduction

- The total labour force in Malaysia in 1997 was 8,663,200 of which 8,442,600 (97.5%) were employed.
- Workplaces with 40 or more workers are required under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) to establish Safety and Health Committees.
- In 1998, the Department of Occupational Safety and Health estimated that less than 150 of such workplaces have Safety and Health Committee established.

2.0 Authorities responsible for occupational health and safety

- Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Human Resources (DOSH)
- Occupational and Environmental Health Unit, Ministry of Health
- Department of Labour, Ministry of Human Resources
- Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysia (NIOSH)
- National Occupational Safety and Health Council

3.0 Occupational Safety and Health Legislation in Malaysia

- In 1967, the Factories and Machinery Act (FMA) was passed. However, later the scope of FMA was found to be prescriptive i.e. dependent on government for advice and regulation. Hence, this led to the gazettelement of OSHA 1994.

4.0 The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

- The coverage includes all persons at work
- Only two sectors that are exempted from this Act, that is, those who work on board of ships (governed by the Merchant Shipping Ordinance) and members of the Armed Forces.
- General duties of employers, self-employed, employees and others are clearly defined under the Act.
- The National Council for Occupational Safety and Health has the power to carry out necessary activities to achieve the objectives of the Act
- For certain industries, the Minister may, through regulations, require that medical surveillance be carried out by registered persons.
- Enforcement of the Act is done by occupational safety and health officers appointed by the Minister

- Failure to comply with an improvement or prohibition notice could lead to a maximum fine of RM50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both.

5.0 Occupational health and safety among office workers and in offices

- Factors affecting safety and health in offices and among office workers are:
 - Temperature (optimum temperature: 20-26 degrees Celsius)
 - Humidity (optimum comfort range from 40-60%)
 - Ventilation
 - Contaminated air
 - Photocopiers (level of ozone in the air should not exceed 0.1ppm)
 - Sick building syndrome (building design)
 - Lighting
 - Colour
 - Accidents (slips, trips, falls, cuts, lifting heavy objects, electric shock and fire)

6.0 Achieving safe and healthy workplaces

- Formulation of a safety and health Policy
- Setting up of Safety and Health Committee
- Formulate Accident Reporting and Investigation System
- Carry out Planned Inspections of workplaces
- Provide Employee information programme and training

7.0 Conclusion

- The creation of safe and healthy workplaces will not only benefit workers but also the organisation and the nation.

8.0 Points Raised

- It is noted that there is a higher risk arising from work activities in the industry sectors, especially among the small factories.
- In the developing countries, majority of industries are SMIs and their workers are more than 40 in number. Yet, there are still a lot of the industries which have not applied to OSHA.

Paper 7: Enhancing Road Safety in Urban Areas in Sarawak

by
ASP Annuar Abu Bakar
(Royal Malaysian Police)

1.0 Introduction

- Road accidents are the second highest toll on lives, perhaps after natural deaths.
- Based on the survey in Kuching City, the number of vehicles in the City has increased, so does road accidents.

2.0 Statistics

- The statistics showed that in Kuching District, the number of death in road accident has declined from 54 in 1998 to 48 in 1999. However, the overall performance of road accident in Kuching District is still on the rise.
- Highest accidents rate were recorded at the areas of :
 - a) Batu Kawa Road
 - b) Simpang Tiga Road
 - c) Tun Ahmad Zaidi Adruce Road
 - d) Matang Road
- Motorcyclists are among the highest contributor to the number of accidents :

Year	Number of Deaths	
	Motorcyclists	Car Drivers
1998	40	3
1999	36	3

3.0 Cause of Accidents

- 3 key factors that brings to road accidents :
 - a) Attitude
 - Careless
 - Inconsiderate
 - No proper route planning
 - b) Roads
 - Potholes/roads disorder
 - Sharp cornering
 - Road under construction
 - Too many junctions
 - c) Weather
 - Wet / Foggy weather

4.0 Prevention

- Enhancing public awareness on road safety through exhibitions, talks, dialogues, etc.
- Traffic operations and enforcement of laws
- Close co-operation with other agencies, such as JKR, MBKS and DBKU
- Awareness among the motorcyclists about the importance of early prevention, such as the use of reflector, reflector coat, and etc.

5.0 Conclusion

- To adopt road safety programme as one of the co-curriculum in schools
- Road Transportation Act has been revised to curb road accidents.

6.0 Points Raised

- There is a need to provide more motorcycle lanes along the roads in the City.

Paper 8 : Jalan Astana Motorcycle Lane : A Case Study

by
Mr. Lau Hieng Ung
(Kuching North City Hall)

1.0 Introduction

- Jalan Astana is one of the oldest and busiest road in Petra Jaya.
- The traffic has a high motorcycle component, approximately 36%.

2.0 Road Features

- The length of the road where the motorcycle lanes are constructed is about 3000m

3.0 Design

- The main constraint was the newly constructed reinforced concrete open drain on both sides of the road.
- The motorcycle lanes have to be placed between the carriageway and the concrete drain.
- 2.0m lane was constructed as an extension from the existing carriageway
- Low kerbs were used and the open drain was covered for footpath
- The provision of footpath would avoid pedestrians from walking on the motorcycle lanes or on grass verge next to motorcycle lanes.

4.0 Performance

- Upon the completion of the project, there has been a marked decrease in motorcycle accidents and reduction in traffic congestion
- Most motorcyclists are using the lanes especially during peak hours

5.0 Operational Problems

- Inconsiderate motorists parking or driving in the motorcycle lanes, especially during peak hours and school breaks
- Some motorcyclists choose to use the main carriageway
- The safety problem caused by right-turning motorcyclists, left-turning motorists and buses stopping at, or weaving into, bus-bays, need further monitoring

6.0 Proposal For Improvement

- Legislation to gazette motorcycle lanes for their original intent and purpose
- Incorporate motorcycle lanes into the State Planning Authority's Manual/Guidelines for future development
- Road Safety council to continuously monitor the performance of motorcycle lane by analysing the motorcycle accidents.

7.0 Conclusion

- The success of this pilot project is through a vigorous process of understanding the problem and issue, designing to suit the conditions and evaluating the performance.
- The design must be constantly improved.

Paper 9 : Re-Emerging Diseases
by
Dr. Andrew Kiyu
(Health Department of Sarawak)

1.0 Introduction

- Infectious diseases can be classified in many ways such as:
 - a) caused by well-known and long-known disease agents, or by newly identified or unknown agents
 - b) prevalent or endemic or absent from an area
- Re-emerging diseases: diseases, which were present in the past and then disappeared, only to reappear due to various factors.

2.0 Emerging Infectious Diseases

- Emerging infections : those whose incidence in humans has increased within the past two decades or threatens to increase in the near future.
- Emergence may be due to:
 - a) spread of a new agent,
 - b) recognition of an infection that has been present in the population but has gone undetected
 - c) realisation that an established disease has an infectious origin
- Re-emerging diseases: “old” known diseases causing new public health problems.
- Infectious disease emergence can be viewed operationally as a two-step process:
 - a) introduction of the agent into a new host population
 - b) establishment and further dissemination within the new host population

3.0 Factors In Disease Emergence

- The factors responsible for disease emergence are as such:
 - a) Ecological changes (including those due to economic development and land use)
 - b) Human demographics, behaviour
 - c) International travel and commerce
 - d) Technology and industry
 - e) Microbial adaptation and change
 - f) Breakdown in public health measures

4.0 Emerging Infectious Diseases Hazards in the State

Factors	Activities	Hazards	Level of risk to infectious disease outbreaks
Travel	Human travel (e.g. workers)	Contracting and importing yellow fever, drug-resistant malaria	Medium
	Food import	Many types of food-borne infections	Low
	Animals	Importation of rabies	Low
Development activities	Jungle clearing	Reducing number of natural hosts of zoonotic diseases (many diseases of primates) Increasing human-disease agents contact (eg. Malaria)	High
	Earth digging	Increased contact with disease agents in the earth (eg. Melioidosis)	
Economic activities	Big concentrated pig farms	Large reservoir of Nipah viruses	Medium to high
	Large pig-duck farms	Multiplication and genetic variation of influenza viruses	Low (because we do not have such big, combined farms yet)
Environmental sanitation	Poor environmental sanitation in squatter areas	Cholera and other water-related diseases outbreaks Dengue outbreaks	High
Human behaviour	Risky activities	Sexually transmitted infections including HIV	High
	Eating outside food	Food-borne outbreaks	Low
	Preparing, cooking and serving food for big groups as in boarding schools	Food-borne outbreaks	Very high
	Antibiotic abuse	Drug resistant organisms	High
Modern facilities	Water in a air coolers in modern buildings	Legionnaires disease	Probably medium
Others	Not sure of main activity responsible; Being in crowded places	e.g. Enterovirus 71 / adenovirus outbreak	High

5.0 Actions Taken by the State Health Department

- Formation of a Rapid Epidemiologic Action Team (REACT)
- Setting up a surveillance, diagnosis and management plans for patients
- Setting up a disaster plan addressing the whole state.'
- All these actions are to be done in collaboration with UNIMAS, the private doctors and laboratories, the Agriculture (veterinary) Department, Forestry Department and etc.

6.0 Role of other Agencies

- Agencies dealing with jungle clearing and other major infrastructure development are to carry out Infectious Diseases Statement together with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Statement.
- To review the necessity, scope and scale of any planned large-scale pig farms in the State.
- The public and health care professionals are to notify the Health Department of notifiable diseases.
- The public are requested not to refuse post mortem examinations that need to be done on those who die from unknown diseases. They are also requested not to abuse and misuse antibiotics.

7.0 Conclusion

- Adapted from Joshua Lederberg, “ In the race against microbial genes, out best weapon is out wits, not natural selection on our genes”.

8.0 Points Raised

- The local authorities should ensure that the food provided in the eating-out places is safe to be taken. Enforcement will have to be gradually taken to ensure the food standard is met.

Paper 10 : Making Sg. Sarawak Free From Pollution
by
Mr. Chong Ted Tsiung
Acting Controller of Environmental Quality, Sarawak
(Natural Resources Environment Board)

1.0 Introduction

- The State Government has embarked on a series of programmes aiming at making Sg. Sarawak free from pollution.
- These programmes include, inter-alia the following :
 - Sg. Sarawak Environmental Control and River Management Study 1996-1997
 - Sustainable Urban Development Project of DANCED
 - NREB's River Water Quality Monitoring Programme
 - Integrated Waste Management System for Kuching City.
- Sg. Sarawak has two main tributaries, namely Sg. Sarawak Kanan and Sg. Sarawak Kiri.
- The water supply of Kuching City depends almost entirely on the raw water drawn from the water intake point at Batu Kitang.
- Sg. Sarawak also act as mean of transport.

2.0 Health Status of Sg. Sarawak

- The 1996 Sg. Sarawak River Regulation Study identified that the water quality of Sg. Sarawak fell short of Class IIB standard in accordance with the Interim National Water Quality Standard (INWQS), in particular in respect of bacterial pollution.
- This implies that the water is not suitable for recreational or domestic use.
- A comparison on the water quality of Sg. Sarawak in 1996 and 2000 shows that there has been a significant deterioration in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (from 5.0 to 3.41) and Total Coliform Count (from 4500 to 16,000). These indicate that the water is not suitable for any activities that have contact with the water.
- It has been estimated that between 14 to 18 tonnes of effluent from overflow septic tank reach the river everyday. Without immediate mitigating measure, the dissolved oxygen (DO) is likely to drop to 2 mg/l or below, and such low levels are generally unsuitable for aquatic life.

3.0 Sustainable Urban Development (SUD)

- An Environmental Management System (EMS) is in dire need to be put in place so that the relevant agencies could formulate policies, strategies and monitoring programme to prevent the entry of pollutants into the river.
- The EMS developed by the SUD Project is expected to have the effect of enabling the relating agencies to gather base-line information of Sg. Sarawak,

determine the goals and objectives of river improvement and develop system to monitor the achievement of the set goals

- EMS is part of the overall management system that identifies relevant authorities to monitor and enforce environmental regulation to ensure compliance (it cannot stand alone by itself)
- The SUD Project identify the factors affecting the water quality of Sg. Sarawak and set goals and indicators for river quality.
- The SUD project wants to assess water quality not only on the physical and chemical aspects only, but also on the biological and aesthetic value.
- The integrated waste management system will help to improve the pollution level of Sg. Sarawak. This includes the establishment of controlled sanitary landfill, septic tank sludge treatment plant, hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities as well as other recycling and reduction facilities.

4.0 Making Sg. Sarawak Free From Pollution – Is it Possible at All?

- The 1996 Sg. Sarawak Environmental Control and River Management Study recommends the following actions to be taken:
 - a) Structural Measures
 - Implementation of Central Sewerage Scheme and Desludging Programme
 - Improvement of effluent quality from livestock farms by installation of proper waste treatment facilities. Almost all the licensed pig farms in Sarawak have some form of waste water treatment.
 - b) Non-structural Measures
 - Continuous water quality monitoring
 - A Sg. Sarawak Management Committee (SSMC) consisting of various stakeholders in the river catchment is recommended to be established by the Government
 - Public education and awareness on the river to be intensively carried out.

5.0 Conclusion

- Since the conclusion of the Sg. Sarawak Environmental Control and River Management Study in 1997, the water quality of Sg. Sarawak has changed in terms of nature of pollution.
- The challenges ahead would be to what extent Sarawak is committed to forge ahead with its integrated waste management policy and how its people react to the Government's effort to make Sg. Sarawak a cleaner river.

6.0 Points Raised

- Since the Ministry of Tourism will be organising its annual water festival event, there is urgency for improvement of river water quality.
- The river cleaning activity should be continued.
- The completion of sanitary landfill at Tundong is expected to reduce the water pollution problem.

Paper 11 : Implementation of Local Agenda 21 in Miri

by

Pn. Angela Kiu

Community Liaison Consultant

Miri Local Agenda 21

(Miri Municipal Council)

1.0 Introduction

- There is a need to achieve sustainable development at the local level for us to be able to achieve it on the global basis
- LA21 and its process enable us at the local level, through the partnership of the local authority and community, to merge our local planning and development's philosophy, objectives and goals with those of the global set.
- By June 1999, at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, more than one hundred and seventy-eight governments including Malaysia, adopted Agenda 21 – 'a global action plan for sustainable development' for the twenty-first century.
- For sustainable development to happen, there must be a process of integrating and balancing the three component processes of economic, social and environment development with one another.
- Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 on "Local authorities' Activities in Support of Agenda 21" addresses the need for local action plans for sustainable development by all local governments.
- In the LA21 process, the three main actors or partners collaborating to achieve sustainable development are:
 - a) the public sector
 - b) the private sector
 - c) the civil society

2.0 The Local Agenda 21 Pilot Programme in Malaysia and Miri

- This pilot project would run for two years with the development objective of strengthening sustainable development activities at the local level through a process of participation between the local authorities and local community.

3.0 The LA21 Process In Miri

- Partnerships (February – August 2000)
- Community-based issue analysis (May – August 2000)
- Action planning – to achieve targets (August – October 2000)
- Implementation and Monitoring (November 2000 onwards)
- Evaluation and Feedback (December 2000 onwards)
- Closing of Project (February 2002)

4.0 Benefits

- Increase in the community's awareness of sustainable development
- A more holistic approach of Miri's development with the link between social, environmental and economic factors strengthened and coordinated through the partnerships
- Greater sense of ownership among the local people
- More responsive policies and decisions by the local government with the increased mutual understanding, recognition, respect and trust among the partners
- Building up of the capacity of the local government and the local community through the sharing of information and knowledge of the LA21 process

5.0 Conclusion

- Work towards a sustainable form of development through greater transparency and accountability, with community participation.
- Steer the development of Miri to becoming a sustainable city in 2005 and beyond.
- Sustainable development begins at local level.

6.0 Points Raised

- EPU is chairing and heading the sub-committee at the pilot project
- The main key difference of LA21 from other projects is its bottom-up concept. It emphasizes on true participation from the community and also managing staff aspect.
- A workshop will be conducted on 12 July 2000 to identify the priority areas and the issues that need to be tackled so as to coordinate and streamline all the projects.

IV. WORKSHOP GUIDELINES

WORKSHOP GUIDELINES

I. WORKSHOP ON “CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR HOUSES AND HOMES” AND “CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR INDIVIDUALS”

Recall the presentations during the Conference

Review the policy that applies to achieve a free from crime and from fear of crime in the City. What are the preventable and unpreventable crimes that most commonly took place?

How has the community look into the matter? Has there been actions taken? Do we need a new regulation, guidelines or laws to cover these?

Objective of Workshop

During this workshop, the group members are to complete an action plan that is, practical, implementable and appropriate for agencies, communities, housing developers, architects, individuals and etc. to prevent, reduce and control the problem.

How do we cope with the problems and who will be involved in the implementation? Specify the time frame either to start or complete the activities.

List a few indicators use as monitor and follow-up the activities.

II. WORKSHOP ON “FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR HOUSES/HOMES, FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS”

Building materials, electrical wiring and the design are few of the many which need to be taken into great consideration when constructing a house/building. These become few of the factors that could contribute to fire.

During the workshop, the group members are to come out with an action plan on :

What could be done to prevent/reduce fire happenings in the City? How are we going to create awareness on dangers and control of fire? What other aspects should we look into to prevent fire? Who should be responsible? What are the short- and long- term activities that should be taken?

III. WORKSHOP ON “PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION OF SARAWAK RIVER

Background

Although not the longest river, Sg. Sarawak could be considered as one of the most important rivers in Sarawak, socially, economically and politically. In 1996, Sg. Sarawak River Regulation Study identified that the water quality of Sg. Sarawak fell short of Class IIB Standard in accordance with the Interim National Water Quality Standard (INQWS) and this implies the water not suitable for recreational or domestic use.

Many agencies are involved and co-operation among the agencies is much needed.

Objective of Workshop

At the end of the workshop, the group members are to identify those who will be involved in implementation. The group members will also look into the matter in different stand (agriculture, industries, residential or commercial).

Suggest ways in which agencies and communities could work together to reduce and control the problem. Who will be the lead agency and what are the short- and long- term plans?

IV. WORKSHOP ON “PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC JAM DURING SENDING AND FETCHING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN”

Background

Traffic congestion around the school areas during sending and fetching of school children has become a problem in Kuching City as the location of the schools are mainly in the City centre.

Objective of Workshop

Alternative ways need to be figured out to overcome such problems. Is there a need to rebuild the roads or widened the roads concerned? Relocate the school? Or such problem could be overcome with the enforcement of traffic laws?

Who is the main player?

V. WORKSHOP ON “PLANNING FOR HEALTHY CITY WEEK 2000”

Background

The Healthy City Kuching week has been held annually to inform ‘Kuchingites’ about Healthy Cities and to highlight issues of concern in the city. The participating agencies will display their ‘products’ for the exhibition.

The theme for this year is focussing on 'A Safe Kuching City' – i.e. safe from crime, fire, pollution, traffic jam and etc.

Objective of Workshop

Now that the focus of this conference is on safe city, the Healthy City Week will then enhance the purpose to create awareness among the public. The Healthy City Week will zoom the scope down to safety of homes, and other properties, e.g. vehicles, individuals, from crime and fire.

VI. WORKSHOP ON “REVIEW OF RESOLUTIONS OF PAST HEALTHY CITY CONFERENCES AND ‘WHAT NEXT’ FOR HEALTHY CITY KUCHING

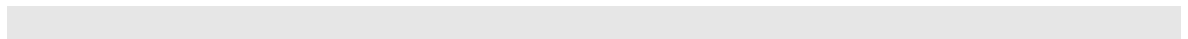
Background

During the Fifth Healthy City Conference, 5 issues have been addressed, which are as follows:

- a) Improving enforcement of Laws and Regulations
- b) Healthy City Indicators
- c) Improving sanitation in traditional villages in urban to periphery of urban areas
- d) Workshop on implementing the land use (control of prescribed Trading Activities) Ordinance, 1997
- e) Identification of Healthy City Projects for Kuching City and other towns in the State

Objective of Workshop

Since the Fifth Healthy City Conference, are there resolutions that are still not done or not satisfactory? Are they still relevant or if they are recommended, what needs to be done to implement them? Think about the major change in direction that Healthy City Kuching should go in terms of vision, organisation, resources and so on.



V.
WORKSHOP OUTPUT

GROUP 1

**TITLE:
CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR HOUSES AND HOMES**

Chairman:

Superintendent Tan Soon Tiong

Members:

Dr. Azmi Hashim

Ng Tze Nyan

Tuan Haji Mohidin Hj. Ishak

En. James Su Teck Miew

En. Jimbun ak Rejab

En. Joseph Ting Heng Chek

En. Khamri Katang

En. Shariman Faizul Abdullah

En. Simon Saibi

En. Chiew Chung Yee

OBJECTIVE : To Reduce Crime Rate at Homes/Houses

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Set up Neighbourhood Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have educational campaign for Neighbourhood Watch To know your neighbour Participation of community 	Local Authorities	House owners	Number of establishment of Neighbourhood Watch (past/ present/ future)	< 1 year
To improve safety measures for houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise house owners to install alarm system, window grills and keeping of dogs 	Local Authorities	House owners	Number of house with alarm system	< 1year
To improve house design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have CMS alarm Window grills To have double locks for doors To have parking place for 2 cars 	Local Authority Building Consultants	House owners	Number of house with alarm system Number of house with double locks and grills	< 2 year

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
To create awareness on crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform house owners not to keep too much money or valuables at home through leaflets/ pamphlets To discourage strangers from entering our house 	Police Department Local Authority	House Owners	Number of campaign Number of leaflets distributed	Immediate
To keep the house compound bright	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise house owners to reduce heavy growth To on lighting at the back lane and at car porch at night 	Local Authority	House owners		Immediate
To discourage the construction workers living on site near residential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the construction company do not allow construction workers to live at the construction sites near residential areas. 	Local Authority Land & Survey Immigration Dept. Police Department	Construction workers Construction company		Immediate
To step up surveillance prior to and during festive seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check bit box more frequently during festive season. To step up neighbourhood watch prior to festive season. 	Police Department	Criminals		< 1 year

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Educational Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign through mass media e.g. radio, newspaper etc. to ensure houses are locked at all times • Distribution of leaflets to house owners 	Local Authority	House owners		< 1 year

Points Raised

- Human negligence such as allowing strangers entering the house, keeping valuables at home, etc has also given great opportunity for crimes.
- It is important to note that house design/facilities are part of the factor to crimes. e.g. no alarm system, no window grills, insufficient parking spaces, etc.

GROUP 2

**TITLE:
CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR INDIVIDUALS**

Chairman:

ASP Anuar Abu Bakar

Members :

En. Ajau Denis

Dr Chin Zin Hing

En. Enchana Atto

En. George Gaun Gurri

En. Ibrahim bin Othman

En. Mohd. Sairi bin Naim

En. Philip Yeo Kee Hui

En. Rangen Jamang

Cik Rozita Mohamad Ibrahim

Puan Bibiana M. Pek (Recorder)

Examples of Individual Crimes

- Pick Pockets (Preventable)
- Snatch Thieves (Preventable)
- Extortion/Harassment (Unpreventable)
- Shop lifting (Preventable)
- Vandalism (Unpreventable)
- Thefts (Preventable)
- Con-Men (Preventable)
- Rape/Molest (Preventable)

Opportunities For Crimes to Take Place

- Carelessness/Exposure
- Of Materialistic Properties
- Black Areas
- Crowded Areas/ Dark Alleys
- Ignorance
- Greed
- Lifestyles/Bad Influence From Media, TVs
- Poverty

Prevention and Control

Preventable Crimes

- Awareness/Information
- Education
- Police Presence/Operations
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Signages/Lightings
- Self Defence/Martial Arts
- Enforcement - Cameras, Scanners, Proper and Effective Housekeeping

Unpreventable Crimes

- Awareness/Information
- Education
- Police Presence
- Religious and Civic Education
- Healthy Family and Neighbourhood Relationships

Issues (to be addressed)

- Preventable Crimes
Objective (of action to be taken) : Short Term : Reduction of Preventable Crimes
Long Term : Eradication of Preventable Crimes
- Unpreventable Crimes
Objective (of action to be taken) : Short and Long Term : Reduction and Eradication of Unpreventable Crimes

A. PREVENTABLE CRIMES

OBJECTIVES: **i. Reduction of preventable crimes (short term)**
 ii. Eradication of preventable crimes (long term)

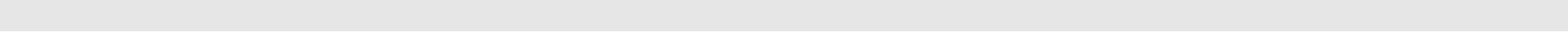
STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	LONG TERM MEASURES
Awareness	Provide Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public campaigns (eg. Media, brochures) • Specific campaigns (eg. Talks, seminars) 	Police Dept. Information Dept. Local Authority Press	Public Schools NGOs Uniformed groups Clubs	Number of campaigns, talks to the target groups	Continuity, consistency and sustainable public awareness and activities Crime index is the long term indicator for success
Police Presence	Police Patrols Police Operations	Police Dept. Rela	Public	Number of operations and patrols done	
Neighbourhood Watch	Social and Communal Activities	JKKK Local Authority	Neighbourhoods, Kampongs	Establishment of Neighbourhood watches	
Signages And Lightings	Putting up of signages and lightings	Local Authority	Kampongs, Shopping areas, Alleys, Black areas	Physical implementation of signages, notices and lightings	
Self defence	Co – curriculum activities	Rakan Muda Schools Associations	School children Ladies Women Associations	Enrollment	

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	LONG TERM MEASURES
Enforcement (shoplifting)	Scanners Security Guards In House Detectives Alarms Preventive signages	Establishment concerned	Establishment Chamber of Commerce Shop Associations	Number of implementation of security measures	

B. UNPREVENTABLE CRIMES**OBJECTIVES: Reduction & eradication of unpreventable crimes (short/long term)**

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Awareness	Provide Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Campaigns 	Police Dept. Information Dept. NGOs	Public Schools NGOs Associations	Number of activities held	
Police Presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Patrols Police Operations 	Police Dept. Rela	Public	Number of patrols, Operations held. Crime Index as a long term indicator	
Religious and Civic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talks Seminars Classes 	JKKK Neighbourhood Watch Schools NGOs Associations	Public School Children Youth	Number of activities held Long term indicator : Crime Index	
Healthy Family and Neighbourhood Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family days Neighbourhood activities Domestic competitions 	JKKK Neighbourhood Watch Associations Clubs Jabatan Perpaduan	Families Neighbourhood watch Members of clubs Kampongs	Number of activities held Long term indicator : Crime Index	

Points Raised During Discussion

- It has always been a concern to the public about the safety of the City. Therefore, the issues of precautions have to be taken up such as never walk alone especially at the dark alleys (prevention is better than cure).
 - It was also suggested that the public, especially among the ladies bring along a whistle while outings.
- 

GROUP 3

TITLE:
**FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR
HOUSES/HOME/FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS**

Chairman:

En. Matlin Hj. Sitam

Members:

Dr. Faizul Hj. Mansoor
Dayang Zaleha Abang Muzi
En. Edmund Chung
Pn. Haizawati bt. Fadillah Hamzah
En. Mohd.Junaidi b Mohidin
Dr. Ooi Choo Huck
Dr. Osman Hj. Rafaiee
En. Saudi Hj. Narani
En. Mering
En. Leong Jiun Wen
En. Richard Ibuh

OBJECTIVE : Towards ‘Fire Free’ for houses/homes/families and individuals in a Healthy City Setting

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Creating Awareness on Dangers and Control of Fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire messages in Telephone, SESCO & Water Bills • Pamphlets/posters distribution • Demonstration • Talks • Exhibition 	Fire Dept. SESCO Water Board TELEKOM	Public Public, Schools, etc.		Immediately Immediately
Use of Fire Extinguisher at Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Fire Extinguisher in every home (4.5 Kg. Type) 	Local Authorities	Public	No. of houses with fire extinguisher	Immediately
Community Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadet Bomba • Hari Bomba • “<i>Teman Pili Bomba</i>” - Adoption of Fire Hydrant by Community. 	Education Dept. Fire Dept.	Schools Community	No. of schools with Kadet Bomba Percentage of Pili Bomba adopted	Immediately
Improving Fire Fighting Services and preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization of Fire Stations. • Clipping of telephone for prank calls. 	Fire Dept.		No. of prank calls	Future planning Immediate

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of <i>Bomba Sukarela</i> For kampungs <i>Bomba</i> to be a part of neighbourhood watch. 	Fire Dept. Local Authority	Public	No. of <i>Bomba Sukarela</i> established	On-going
Design and Build	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce party wall Fire resisting materials. Fire escape (minimum 2 doors) Electrical Wiring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check wiring after 10 years. - Single multiple socket not to be allowed. Planning of Residential Area Reticulating system for hydrant. “Grill-free” house 	Fire Dept. Local Authority Local Authority SESCO Land & Survey Water Board JKR	Bulding Consultants		

Points Raised

- Occupation permit and certificate of fitness should be possessed before one could occupy the buildings. The requirements from Fire Department, and Local Authority must be met.

GROUP 4

**TITLE:
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SARAWAK RIVER
POLLUTION**

Chairman:

En. Chong Ted Tsiung

Members:

Pn. Halimah Othman

En. Ib Larsen

En. Morshidi Ahmad

En. Romie Sigan Daniel

En. Saiful Bahari bin Amra Ramly

En. Poh Taw Kang

OBJECTIVE : To have a long term Management Plan for Sungai Sarawak.**A. Agriculture**

ISSUES/PROBLEMS	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview Survey 	Agriculture Dept. NREB Pesticide Board Sarawak Rivers Board	Workgroup Overview Procure	1 year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Sect. 18 – Regulation Guidelines 	NREB NREB	System Estimate Report Procure	1 year
Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relook at the Guideline 	Agriculture Dept. NREB	Formulated	2 years
Land Clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard condition for EIA < 500 ha (No EIA) > 500 ha (Require EIA) Enforcement 	NREB Land & Survey Dept. Agriculture Dept. Forest Dept.	Standards Formulated	2 years
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Stage 			
Sand Mining (Extraction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines Coordination 	Land & Survey Dept. DID Sarawak Rivers Board NREB	Formulate Standard Guidelines	As soon as possible

II. Residential/Commercial

ISSUES/PROBLEMS	ACTIVITY	LEAD AGENCY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Hanging Toilets	Conduct a survey to identify hanging toilets	Min. of Environment & Public Health Local Authority Health Dept. Sarawak Rivers Board NREB	Working Paper	1 Year
Septic Tank	Implement desludging			As soon as possible
Septic Tank Nutrients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey water • Kitchen • Washing 	Central Sewage	Min. of Environment & Public Health Health Dept. Land & Survey Dept. Local Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Policy Paper • Identify Area • Define Project • Procure Funds • Implement & Monitor 	5 years

ISSUES/PROBLEMS	ACTIVITY	LEAD AGENCY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Food Outlet Abattoir Chicken Processing Fish Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study in Progress • Awareness/Enforcement • Greasetrap • Function • Desludge • Standard Condition for Licensing • Licensing Authority to adopt the standard condition • Study 	Min. of Environment & Public Health Local Authority NREB DOE SVA		1 year 2 years

III. Industrial

ISSUES/PROBLEMS	ACTIVITY	LEAD AGENCY	SUGGESTED INDICATORS	TIME FRAME
Aquaculture	Carrying Capacity Study All River System	Agriculture NREB DOE Land & Survey Dept.	Study (Procure)	Immediate
Ship Desludge Facility	To set up the facility	Port Authority	Procurement	Immediate
Ship Plying Not Exceeding Barrage	Policy : No ship boat allowed To establish the jetty	Sarawak Rivers Board		Long Term
Industries (Port, Power Plant)	To study on the effluent discharge and the impact on the River System	NREB	Study	Immediate

GROUP 5

TITLE:
**TRAFFIC JAM DURING SENDING AND FETCHING
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN**

Chairman:

Datu Awang Ehsan Joini

Members:

En. Antonio Kahti Galis
En. Awang Dewa Awang Mahran
En. Ishak Hashim
En. Junaidi Haji Piee
Dr. Krishnan Kalimuthu
En. Lau Hieng Ung
En. Ling Kai Siew
En. Mohamad Senusi
En. Ngatimin Timow
En. Yusuf Andan
En. Rozni Hasbi

Objective

- Prevention, reduction and control of traffic jams during peak hours, i.e. sending and fetching of school children.
- To ensure smooth flow of traffic around the school areas.

Indicator

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Smooth flow of traffic Along the roads of the schools (SRB & SMB St. Teresa, SRB & SMB St. Joseph, SRB & SMB St. Thomas, SRB & SMB St. Mary, Kuching High, SRK Chung Hua No. 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rigid enforcement of Traffic Laws and deployment of more traffic police i.e. double parking, indiscriminate parking, wrongful parking, failure to observe yellow line and yellow box. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents/road users 	Smooth flow of traffic (no bottle neck)	Immediate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening of the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents/road users 	Number of road stretches widened	6 months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the possibility of implementation a one-way street and rerouting i.e. Jln. Tun Abg. Hj. Openg, Jalan Nanas, Jalan McDougall at certain time of the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authority/Traffic Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent/road user 		6 months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study and construction of ring road (outer ring) as an escape route or by pass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent/road user 		2 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department to liaise with Parent Teacher Association 			6 months

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Improve Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the public transport system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Planning Unit Local Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Users 		1 year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring reliable school bus service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Vehicle Licencing Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Bus Operators 		6 months
Proper Planning of Site for Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocating of existing schools in congested area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Planning Authority Local Authority Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Management (i.e. St. Teresa, St. Mary, St. Joseph, Kuching High, SRK Chung Hua No. 4) Parents/Students 		2-5 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory requirement for Housing Developer to provide site for schools i.e. 1500 houses - one primary school site, 2500 houses, one secondary school site (on top of primary school site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Planning Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Developer (i.e. Batu Kawa, Bandar Baru Samariang) 		6 months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build more schools (to create single school session) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent/School children 		2-5 years

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY TO START	TARGET GROUP FOR ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED INDICATOR	TIME FRAME
Design of School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic friendly school i.e. providing drop-off area. Free and smooth flow of traffic around the school area. Limit the number of school classrooms (30 classrooms for primary school and 36 classrooms for secondary schools) with class size (35-40 pupil per class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent/School children Parent/School childrfen 		Immediately for all new schools

Points Raised

- Limit school buses to cater for one or two schools only.
- The Education Department would like to have single session school as many as possible. Hence, more schools are going to be built to cater for the needs.
- The location of the schools has been a problem. Relocating the schools in congested areas may create religious problem or sensitivity among the people. Hence, the owner/school management board and the State Planning Authority must be informed and an agreement must be met before relocating these schools.
- The traffic jam around the school area due to the awaiting cars and buses sending/fetching children/students to and from school has been a concern to the public. The Education Department is unable to change the schooling time to suit the new official working hours but the parents should make new arrangement to avoid such traffic.

GROUP 6

TITLE: PLANNING FOR HEALTHY CITY WEEK 2000

Chairman:

En. Daniel Voon

Members:

En. William Gapor

Pn. Irene Wee

Pn. Yati Maon

En. Bong Yaw Bui

Pn. Francisca Chai

Pn. Katherina Lee

Dr. Lim Jac Fong

Outcome:

Theme:	Healthy City Kuching “ Make It Safe & Secure”
Date of Exhibition:	First Week of August
Official Opening:	30/07/2000 – Launching together with the Kuching Festival Food Fair and expo by the Mayors of Kuching North and South
Exhibition Time:	5.00 pm to 10.00 pm Individual agency will be responsible for their own exhibits
Place of Exhibition:	MBKS Ground Arrangement of exhibition joint effort by MBKS and DBKU - setting up of tents, tables, chairs, etc. - banners
Provision (Exhibition Booth):	3 exhibit boards (4’ x 8’ each), 1 table, 2 chairs
Lead Agency:	State Planning Unit
Member Agencies:	JKNS, MBKS, DBKU, Police, Bomba, SESCO

Participating Agencies	Types of Exhibits (Statistic, Posters, Pamphlets, Equipment, etc. where possible)
1. Royal Malaysia Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic accidents, road safety, defensive driving techniques, traffic control • Crime rate • Individual and property safety measures, etc.
2. Bomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay out plan • Demo on fire fighting • Fire rescue equipment, eg. Various form of fire extinguishers and their use. • Protocol in emergency, etc.
3. SESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical safety in the homes, industries, playground etc. • Illegal wiring extension • Public education on electrical safety
4. MBKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent development/activities • Enforcement • Training programme eg. safe food handling, proper disposal of domestic waste, etc.
5. DBKU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent development/program • Enforcement • Training programme eg. Safe food handling, proper disposal of domestic waste, etc.
6. DOSH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in safety and health • Training programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Industries -Service Sector
7. Red Crescent Society and St. John's Ambulance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role for the public • Training programme eg. 1st Aid Course • Demo on 1st Aid, Basic CPR, etc.
8. Health Service Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics – diseases • Health promotion programme eg. CVD, smoking cessation programme, Mental Health, Safety and Health in the workplace, etc.
9. Private Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with safety and security equipment eg. Home, vehicles, personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing, etc. • Participation to be identified by DBKU and MBKS

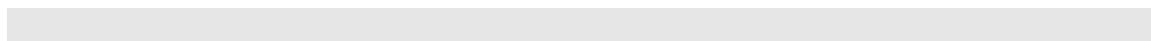
Publicity: SPU, MBKS and DBKU

Budget: For rental of tents, exhibit boards, tables and chairs, lighting, banner (contracted out)

Week/Activities	June				July			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
First Meeting Formation of committee To be chaired by SPU Sent out formal invitation to participate								
Confirmation of participation Second Meeting, if necessary								
Setting up tents and boards								
Set up exhibitions								
Launching of "Healthy City Kuching Week"								

Points Raised

- To indicate the target group involved
- The public amenities such as toilets should be improved in order to attract more tourists.



GROUP 7

**TITLE:
REVIEW OF RESOLUTIONS OF PAST HEALTHY CITY
CONFERENCES AND “WHAT NEXT” FOR HEALTHY CITY
KUCHING**

Chairman:

Dr. Yao Sik Chi

Members:

En. Affendi Keli

En. Anthony K. Samuel

En. Isaka Kana

En. Ibrahim Othman

Pn. Pauline Kho Geck Song

En. Watt Lanyau Entaban

En. Leong Jiun Wen

Main Tasks Are To:

- Review resolutions of the 5th Healthy City Conference 1999.
 - Are there resolutions that are still not done or not satisfactory?
 - Are they still relevant?
 - If they are recommended, what needs to be done to implement them.
- Think about what major change in direction that Healthy City Kuching should go in terms of:
 - Vision;
 - Organisation; and
 - Resources and so on.

The 5 issues from the 5th Healthy City Conference 1999:

1. Improving Enforcement of Laws and Regulations
2. Healthy City Indicators
3. Improving sanitation in Traditional villages in urban to periphery of urban areas
4. Workshop on implementing the land use (control of prescribed Trading Activities) Ordinance, 1997.
5. Identification of Healthy City Projects for Kuching City and other towns in the state

Issue 1: Improving Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

Objective:

- To emphasize on 'soft' approach rather than 'hard' approach in encouraging people to observe the Laws and Regulations.

Recommendation:

- To encourage and intensify:
 1. 'Soft' Enforcement
 2. Education
 3. Public Awareness
 4. Smart Partnership
 5. Training and Development Programme for officers

Agencies to be involved:

- Local Authorities, Land and Survey, Police.

Issue 2: Healthy City Indicators

Objective:

- To have up-to-date statistic on the indicators

Recommendation:

- All relevant agencies are to supply/submit their respective information/statistics to the Healthy City Technical Secretariat i.e. Health Department regularly.

Note:

- Statistics on the environment, social and health indicators are already available. The statistics on the economic indicator will be available from the year 2000 census.

Issue 3: Improving sanitation in Traditional Villages in urban to periphery of urban areas.

Objective: To provide proper sanitation facilities

Recommendation:

1. To provide communal toilets;
2. To include toilets as part of basic infrastructure such as roads and drains; and
3. Setting up of the **Sanitation Improvement Action Committee** is not necessary as the local authorities already have the mechanism in place to carry out the activities.

Agencies: Local Authorities

Issue 4: Land Use (Control of Prescribed Trading Activities) Ordinance 1997

Objective: To regulate the use of land and premises for certain trading or business activities, and for the location thereof, and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

3 Options:

- Option 1.** Zone where such prescribed activities are allowed;
Option 2. Zone where such prescribed activities are not allowed; and
Option 3. Zone where such prescribed activities may be allowed in ‘pocket’ areas.

Recommendation: Option 3: steps that need to be taken in order to bring this matter up to the Government.

Agencies: Local Authorities, Land and Survey Department.

Issue 5: Identification of Healthy City Projects for Kuching City and Major Towns in the State.

Recommendation: To intensify all the strategies identified in the 5th Healthy City Conference 1999

Mental Development - Organoleptic (Five Senses) approach in learning *through* touch, smell, sound, hearing and seeing.

- Development of ‘talents’
- Enhancement of the “3M”

Social Development - Involving youth, e.g. Rakan Muda Programme

Physical Development - “Catch them young” e.g. Set up Sports Academy

Internalising Reading Habits – e.g. Create mini libraries, bus stop libraries

Internalising Writing Habits- e.g. Essay writing competition

Pleasure of Discovery – e.g. Living museum, time travel

Healthy City Kuching – THE FUTURE

Vision

- There should be no change to the vision.

Organisation

- To change the title to: “Sarawak Healthy City Conference” to cover other cities and towns in the state in the future.

Healthy City Committee

State Steering Committee

Advisor	: State Secretary
Chairman	: Director, SPU
Secretariat (Administrative)	: State Planning Unit
Secretariat (Technical)	: State Health Department
Members (core)	: DBKU – (Mayor)
	MBKS – (Mayor)
	MPP – (Chairman)
	Other Councils (Chairman)
Members (In Attendance)	: Land & Survey, JKR, DID, Bomba, Education, DOE, NREB, AZAM & Police.

Community “involvement”

- To provide more opportunities for community “involvement”
e.g. Councillors, youth, women, villages, private companies, senior citizens, NGOs.

Points Raised During Discussion

- SPU has completed the Healthy City indicators, which has been selected from the database.
- Video tapes, CDs, etc could help to disseminate ideas in order to broaden the vision of Healthy City.
- It was suggested that SPU should come out with a documentation of the programmes and projects done under Healthy City Programme, assisted by the local councils. Furthermore, there should also be a quarterly newsletter updating on the activities carried out.
- Updating of information in the Web Site should be carried out.

APPENDIX : CONFERENCE PAPERS

Contents

1. **“Towards A Crime Free Kuching City Through Community Policing”** By Polis Diraja Malaysia, Sarawak
2. **“Neighbourhood Watch Programme: A Review”** By Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan
3. **“Case Study of Neighbourhood Watch In India Street, Kuching”** By India Street Pedestrian Mall Committee Kuching
4. **“Kejiranan Mesra: Pengwujudan Program Kemasyarakatan Yang Menyeluruh”** By Bakri Zaini, Timbalan Pengarah (Operasi) Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara
5. **“Towards A Fire-Free City”** By Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia, Sarawak
6. **“Towards A Safe and Healthy Workplaces”** By Dr. Kumarajooty Supramaniam, Shell Miri
7. **“Enhancing Road Safety In Urban Areas In Sarawak (Cara-cara Meningkatkan Keselamatan Jalan Raya)”** By Polis Diraja Malaysia, Sarawak
8. **“Jalan Astana Motorcycle Lane: A Case Study”** By Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara
9. **“Re-Emerging Diseases”** By Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak
10. **“Making Sarawak River Free From Pollution”** By Natural Resources Environment Board (NREB)
11. **“Implementation Of Local Agenda 21 In Miri”** By Angela Kiyu, Community Liaison Consultants, Local Agenda 21 Miri
12. **“Developing Environmental Management Systems For The Sustainable Urban Development Of The City of Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia”** By Sustainable Urban Development Project (SUD) Natural Resources Environment Board (NREB)
13. **“Integrated Coastal Zone Management: MISPA’s Experience”** By Peter Sawal, State Planning Unit
14. **“Brief Notes On Habitat For Humanity Malaysia”** By Habitat for Humanity (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
15. **List of Websites on City Urban Issues**