



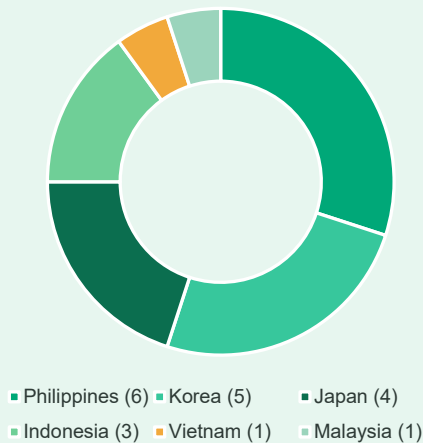
Survey targeting ACCD Founding Signatories

57,000,000
Total population

Credit
Yokohama City Official Website
Saitama City Official Website
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Official Website
Seoul Metropolitan Government Official Website
Korea's Ministry of Public Administration and Security
Citypopulation
World Population Review
PhilAtlas
Population Stat world statistical data
VREVIEW.VN
Wikipedia

Results Overview and Respondent Profile

RESPONSES BY COUNTRY



20 responses

6 countries · 20 cities and regions
Collected June – early August 2026

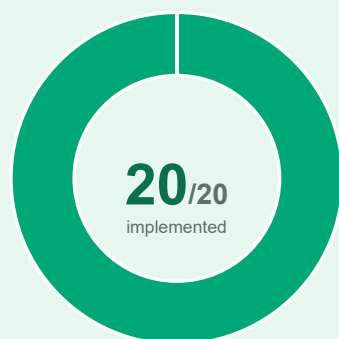
RESPONDENT PROFILE

- Respondents span a wide range of scales and development stages: megacities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Jakarta), small municipalities (Del Carmen, Borongan), provinces and states (Chungcheongnam, Jeonbuk), and a capital city under construction (Nusantara).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

- Nine policy domains (based on the ACCD Declaration):
 - (1) goals and strategies;
 - (2) awareness raising;
 - (3) stakeholder engagement;
 - (4) embedding circularity in administration;
 - (5) public procurement;
 - (6) economic incentives;
 - (7) local regulation;
 - (8) external collaboration;
 - (9) monitoring.
- Each item offers a binary choice — A) implemented (with details) or B) not yet (with challenges) — followed by free-text fields on projects and messages to the network.

Goals and Strategies: Established by All



● Implemented ● Not yet

Every respondent reports circular economy goals and strategies, though institutional pathways differ markedly by country.

KEY EXAMPLES

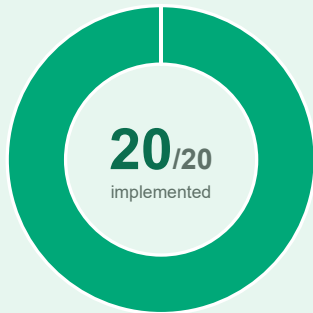
- **Yokohama:** “Transition to a circular city” anchored in the Mid-Term Plan (2026–2029), with KPIs including 870 t food-loss reduction, 8,000 t resource-inflow reduction, and 61,000 programme participants.
- **Baguio:** “Pansa-nopen Tayo” framework grounded in indigenous values; 80% waste-reduction target by 2032 (against a 2024 baseline).
- **Nusantara (OIKN):** Circularity embedded in the new capital's master plan; long-term KPIs include a 60% recycling rate and net zero by 2045.
- **Five Korean LGs:** Local ordinances enacted under the national Circular Economy Society Transition Promotion Act; Jeonbuk has additionally established a promotion committee.

TPOLOGY OF NATIONAL APPROACHES

- **Japan — plan-based:** targets positioned in basic and mid-term environmental plans, integrated with KPIs and progress reporting.
- **Korea — legislation-based:** national act → local ordinance → implementation plan.
- **Philippines — ordinance- and community-based:** local ordinances delivered through barangay-level implementation.
- **Indonesia / Vietnam — national alignment:** city-specific strategies partly under development; Jakarta sets waste-recycling targets through waste banks and TPS3R facilities.
- **Malaysia — action-plan-based:** Seberang Perai CE Action Plan 2021–2030, with an 80% recycling target.

Points! All 20 respondents have established goals and strategies; the pathways — plans, legislation, ordinances, or action plans — differ systematically by country.

Awareness Raising: Implemented by All



● Implemented ● Not yet

All 20 report awareness raising. Jakarta — guidance and public recognition for waste banks and businesses — has since been confirmed as implemented.

KEY EXAMPLES

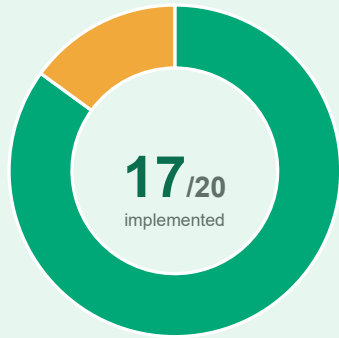
- **Yokohama:** “STYLE100” partnerships — SDGs lockers for food loss, waste cooking oil into aviation fuel with JAL, cinema popcorn brewed into beer.
- **Goyang:** AI collection machines scaled from 2 (2024) to 18 (2026); point rewards drove a fourfold rise in clear-PET collection.
- **Baguio:** Identity-first communication — the indigenous value “sa-nop” (produce no waste) turned into school teaching materials.
- **Mandaue / Borongan:** Waste management embedded in school curricula, with barangay awards; single-use plastics banned in city offices.

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE AWARENESS RAISING — FROM THE RESPONSES

- **Sustain, don’t sprint:** run continuous campaigns, not one-off events (Muntinlupa).
- **Appeal to identity:** communicate “who we are,” not merely “what to do” (Baguio).
- **Link rewards to behaviour:** combine awards and incentives to shift habits (multiple cities).
- **Start with schools:** reach households through children; Jeonbuk adds local-TV programming.

Points! The most methodologically diverse domain — spanning from school education, social media, to incentive-linked schemes — and effectively universal across the network.

Stakeholder Engagement: Mostly Implemented



● Implemented ● Not yet

Engagement structures range from institutionalized platforms to inclusive grassroots councils.

KEY EXAMPLES

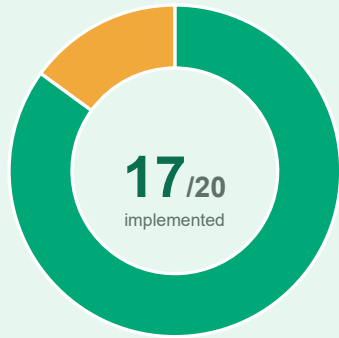
- **Yokohama:** The Resource Circulation Platform (YRC), co-run with the recycling industry, hubs cross-sector work; the SDGs Design Center brokers ties.
- **Mandaue:** A Green Building Board of architects, developers, and academia — “turn the private sector from bystanders into stakeholders.”
- **Chungcheongnam:** Waste-vinyl valorization sharing roles among the province, 15 municipalities, recyclers, and an oil refiner — a working PPP.
- **Baguio / Seberang Perai:** Councils include youth, faith, and indigenous groups; CE plans co-created through inclusive “7Ps” partnerships.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** budget and staffing constraints confine engagement to PR and education.
- **City B:** no formal collaboration framework yet; consultation mechanisms with civil society, business, and research remain to be developed.
- **City C:** circular city roadmap still under preparation.

Points! Cities are creative and variety of approaches and mechanisms are tested and implemented. Barriers are budget and human resource capacity rather than intent.

Embedding in Planning: Mostly Implemented



● Implemented ● Not yet

Embedding ranges from design-stage integration in a new capital to certification schemes for public works.

KEY EXAMPLES

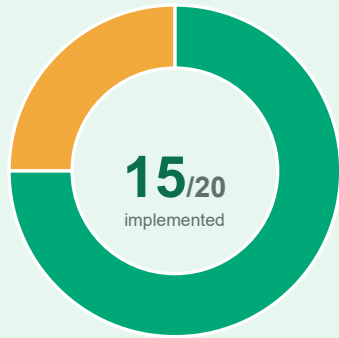
- **Yokohama:** Longevity and preventive maintenance for public buildings; gym flooring upcycled into furniture; circularity indicators from FY2027.
- **Goyang:** A 50 t/day collection facility built into new-town plans; an ordinance mandates resource-circulation facilities in new buildings.
- **Nusantara:** Designing for circularity from the city-design stage — over 75% green space and 100% wastewater treatment in the master plan.
- **Kitakyushu / Borongan:** A certification scheme promotes recycled materials in public works; green infrastructure phased in project by project.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** in the environmental plan only; cross-sectoral integration is unfinished.
- **City B:** spans buildings, redevelopment, and city management; cross-departmental review needed.
- **City C:** not yet at dedicated physical planning; existing infrastructure is being optimized.

Points! Cities see the importance of embedding circularity in urban planning and infrastructure. Although, circularity remains confined to the environmental portfolio and has not spread to other sectoral plans. Responsibilities split across buildings, redevelopment, and city management call for cross-departmental review; elsewhere existing infrastructure is optimized rather than purpose-planned.

Circular Procurement: Implemented by Majority



● Implemented ● Not yet

At 75%, procurement is among the weakest domains — absent standards and weak supply markets recur across the challenges.

KEY EXAMPLES

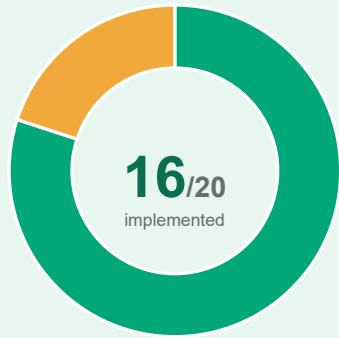
- **Yokohama:** Bid-evaluation bonus points for “Y-SDGs”-certified companies; a 99.9% green-purchasing rate, among the highest nationally.
- **Five Korean LGs:** Legally mandated purchase of KEITI-certified green products — a national framework that lifts local procurement.
- **Mandaue:** BERDE green-building standards on flagship projects — “set high standards on flagship works to create market demand.”
- **Kitakyushu / Saitama:** Green purchasing of environmental goods under basic procurement policies.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** no standardized criteria and weak supply; rules centred on cost and legality leave little room for lifecycle assessment.
- **City B:** authority over market waste rests with PD Pasar Jaya, separate from the Environmental Agency — fragmented mandates.
- **City C:** using the new procurement law (RA 12009) to embed sustainability in specifications.
- **Multiple Cities:** guidelines yet to be developed.

Points! Recurring constraints are the absence of standardized circular-procurement criteria, weak supply and competitiveness of circular products, rules centered on cost and legality that leave little room for lifecycle assessment, and mandates fragmented across separate public bodies. Collaboration with other cities and/or with central government could pave the road.

Economic Incentives: Implemented by Majority



● Implemented ● Not yet

Incentive design is rich where fiscal powers exist; elsewhere, limited local authority is the binding constraint.

KEY EXAMPLES

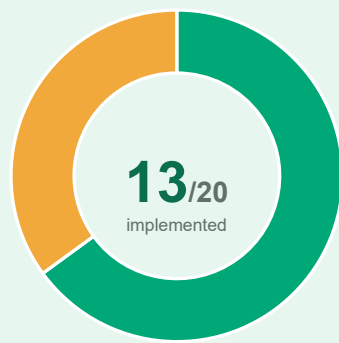
- **Goyang:** Cashable points through 20 resource-circulation stores and AI collection machines, linked to senior-employment programmes.
- **Paju:** Support for reusable-container collection, washing, and redistribution (KRW 228m in 2026); points via IoT collection boxes.
- **Kitakyushu:** Layered subsidies — group-collection rewards, future-environment grants, CE-infrastructure and overseas-expansion support.
- **Jakarta:** Advertising-tax reduction (Governor Regulation 111/2021) for shops meeting eco-friendly bag obligations — a local fiscal lever.
- **Saitama / Makati / Jeonbuk:** Food-loss points, a FAR bonus for public-benefit development, and carbon-neutral points with PET deposits.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** tax breaks and subsidies rest with national regulation; local fiscal powers are limited.
- **City B:** amendments and enabling legislation in preparation.
- **Multiple Cities:** no dedicated incentive scheme yet; feasibility still to be explored.

Points! Challenge to create economic incentive with the limited authority and finance availability. Fiscal levers largely sit with national government, leaving limited space to create tax breaks or subsidies.

Local Regulation: Implemented by Many (but is the Weakest Domain at 65%)



● Implemented ● Not yet

The lowest implementation rate of the nine domains — and the richest source of instructive challenges.

KEY EXAMPLES

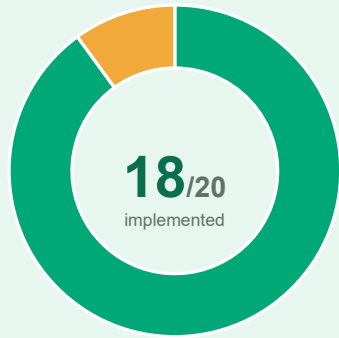
- **Nowon-gu:** A Repair Promotion Support Ordinance; a repair workshop in the upcycle centre; centres collect, repair, and resell goods.
- **Baguio:** EPR institutionalized by executive order; city and barangay ordinances; a styrofoam ban; “no segregation, no collection.”
- **Kitakyushu:** Incinerators refuse commercial waste wood and paper in principle, steering flows to private recycling.
- **Yokohama / Seberang Perai:** Share-cycle ports count toward parking mandates; a Match-Making Programme and the 8Rs model build secondary markets.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** junk shops are local livelihoods — regulation must not undercut the informal economy.
- **City B:** penalty-centred rules; mapping repair and junk shops for a supportive ordinance.
- **City C:** no comprehensive framework yet; the national CE action plan points the way.
- **Multiple Cities:** these regulatory powers sit at national level, not with cities.

Points! Largely seen as an effective way to influence and creating market, but most challenging approach. Incentive or Penalty based approaches can be seen. Informal-economy livelihoods and centralized powers are the two recurring tensions

External Collaboration: Mostly Implemented



● Implemented ● Not yet

The second-highest implementation rate — international and inter-governmental collaboration is well established across the network.

KEY EXAMPLES

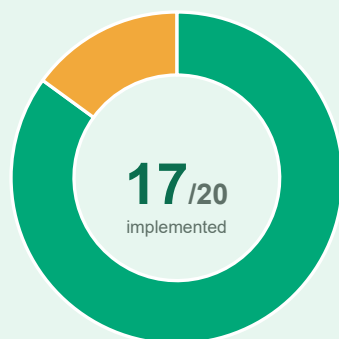
- **Yokohama:** Hosts the Asia-Pacific Circular Cities Forum (APCC-F); capacity building with JICA, the UN, and ADB; METI-led city partnerships.
- **Danang:** Pilot projects and technical cooperation through its city-to-city partnership with Yokohama; also ICLEI and JICA.
- **Baguio:** EU–Philippines Green Economy partnership; material flow analysis and a Voluntary Local Review with UNDP.
- **Kitakyushu / Chungcheongnam:** Technology exchange through Asian city networks; nationwide rollout of the waste-vinyl project under discussion.

CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** prioritizing national compliance; a shortage of staff versed in digital tracking and circular metrics blocks international work.
- **City B:** no direct work with the central government — cooperation is indirect, aligned with national and provincial plans.

Points! Many cities already collaborate with external organizations. international and inter-governmental collaboration is well established across the network.

Monitoring: Mostly Implemented (but mostly in limited area only)



● Implemented ● Not yet

The headline rate overstates maturity: most “yes” answers reuse waste-management metrics rather than dedicated CE indicators.

KEY EXAMPLES

- **Yokohama:** Mid-term-plan KPIs on participants and resource-inflow reduction; material flows visualized for Minato Mirai 21.
- **Baguio:** VLR, MFA, and WACS combined in an Assess–Plan–Implement–Monitor–Review–Improve cycle.
- **Muntinlupa:** The 2023 WACS quantified waste composition (43.1% food waste, 27.7% recyclables) and recovery potential.
- **Kitakyushu / Chungcheongnam:** Annual progress reports published online; indicator-based management of the waste-vinyl project.

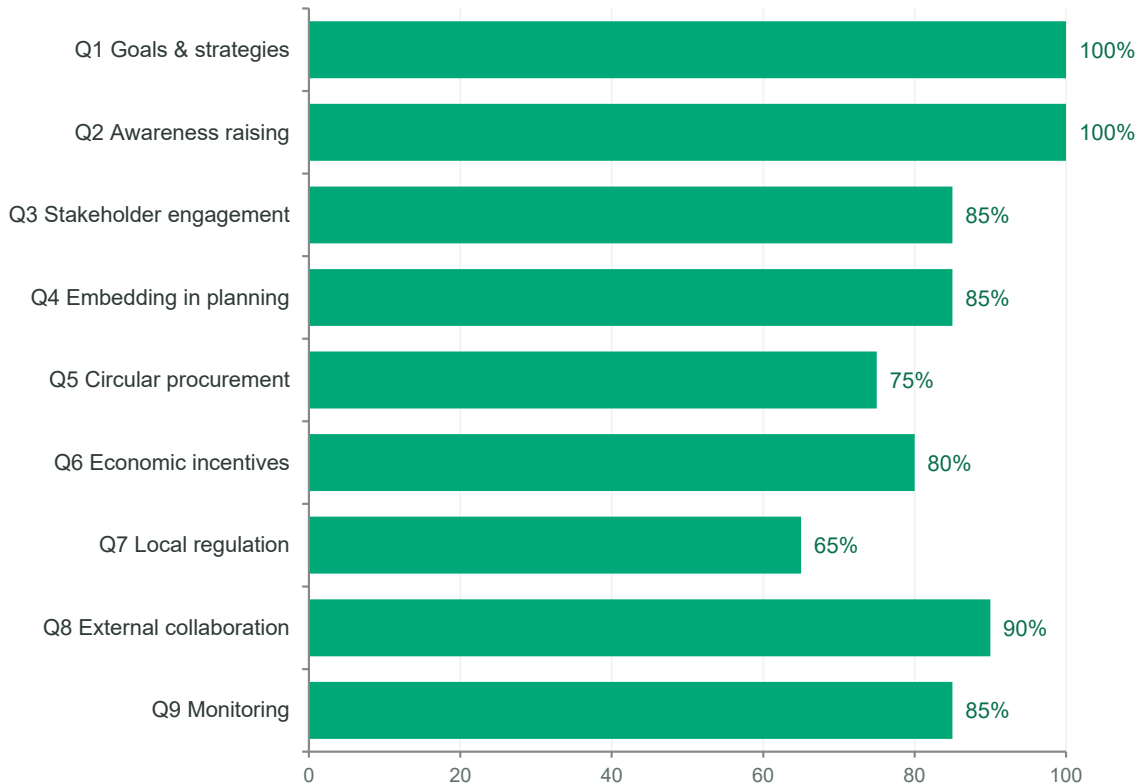
CHALLENGES CITED BY CITIES

- **City A:** no standardized local-level CE indicators; material-flow measurement data are lacking (raised within an “implemented” answer).
- **City B:** currently reusing related National Act compliance records; will request national technical support for a dashboard.
- **Multiple Cities:** performance management recognized as necessary but not yet in place..

Points! Many cities monitor reuse and waste-management, although, dedicated Circular Economy Indicators remains limited, suggesting that coverage area is thinner than 85% headline.

SUMMARY

Survey Results by Domain



KEY FINDINGS

- **Planning and Awareness Raising.** All 20 respondents report established goals and strategies (Q1), and all 20 respondents report awareness raising (Q2) — the only two domains at 100%.
- **Governance foundations are broad.** External collaboration (Q8, 90%), embedding in administration (Q4), stakeholder engagement (Q3), and monitoring (Q9) — each 85% — are widely reported.
- **Market-making instruments lag.** Circular procurement (Q5, 75%) and economic incentives (Q6, 80%) remain incomplete across the network.
- **Local regulation is the weakest domain (Q7, 65%).** Enabling frameworks for secondary-material markets, repair, and reuse constitute the most common gap — and the clearest shared agenda.

Points! All respondents have Goals and Strategies and conducted Awareness Raising activities. Market-Building Instruments Lag.

Voices from Member Cities (1)

Chungcheongnam Province Korea

Sees circularity as key to countering urbanization's resource and emissions pressures; will use ACCD to expand policy exchange and pair climate action with economic transformation.

Del Carmen Philippines

Offers to present its initiatives and showcase a poster at ACCD gatherings.

Goyang Special City Korea

Joins as ICLEI Korea's representative circular-economy city, aiming to strengthen capacity as a global circular city through networking and mutual learning.

Makati Philippines

Hopes to keep working with ACCD and Yokohama, noting it already leads 10+ local governments on the SDG and circular-city journey.

Da Nang Vietnam

A fast-growing coastal city seeking city-to-city collaboration and joint pilots on waste and resource management, green financing, tourism, and citizen engagement.

DKI Jakarta Indonesia

Asks for reference examples of successful local-scale circular initiatives, ideally from contexts similar to Jakarta.

Jeonbuk State Korea

Hopes to receive ICLEI's circular-economy policy support and to join international networking through the ACCD.

Mandaue City Philippines

Wants a standardized regional toolkit for localizing circular economy in fast-growing cities, and to enforce circular mandates and draw MSMEs into circular loops.

Based on the survey's Free Space field. 7 of 20 responding cities left it blank (Baguio, Bogor, Saitama, Tokyo, Borongan, Kitakyushu, Yokohama) and are not shown.

Voices from Member Cities (2)

Muntinlupa Philippines

Frames circularity as central to climate resilience, citing its solid-waste plan; seeks exchange on green procurement, monitoring, and secondary-material markets.

OIKN / Nusantara Indonesia

As a newly planned capital, sees a rare chance to build in circularity from the start rather than retrofit it; welcomes knowledge exchange and joint pilots.

Seberang Perai (MBSP) Malaysia

Values the ACCD platform and urges continued capacity-building, technical exchanges, and pilots, with collaboration across governments, academia, and the private sector.

Nowon-gu, Seoul Korea

A carbon-neutrality pioneer benchmarking advanced cases to build a locally tailored model; sees ACCD as a springboard for cooperation with Asian cities.

Paju City Korea

Joins the network of advanced circular-economy cities to share and adopt diverse policies and advance its own circular transition.

Common Threads

- **Knowledge & best-practice exchange** — most cities
- **Practical toolkits** — Mandaue, Jakarta, Nowon-gu
- **Joint pilots** — Da Nang, OIKN, Seberang Perai
- **Capacity building** — Mandaue, Goyang, MBSP
- **Offers to showcase** — Del Carmen, Makati, Chungnam

SUMMARY

Where Asian Circular Cities Stand Today



1 Initial Stage cleared, but many rooms for improvement

All 20 respondents report circular goals and strategies (Q1) and awareness raising (Q2), and while monitoring reads 85%, most affirmative answers do not have dedicated circular economy indicators.

2 Market Creation is the shared bottleneck

Local regulation (65%), procurement (75%), and incentives (80%) are the three weakest domains. Enabling frameworks for repair, reuse, and secondary-material markets are the single largest common gap — and the clearest shared agenda.

3 Institutions (Governance) shape What Cities Do and How

Korea's national law lifts all its cities through ordinances; Japan runs plan-and-KPI models; the Philippines pairs ordinances with community delivery; Vietnam and Indonesia face challenges based on limited local authority; Malaysia works through an action-plan and PPP model.

4 Expectations and Potential of ACCD

Repeated requests for standardized toolkits and indicators, benchmarking, and capacity building. Small municipalities in particular need technical support on monitoring. Diverse implementation mechanisms and approaches taken by ACCD cities suggest that there are many subjects and examples that can be shared and scaled across the network.