

ASEAN CLEAN TOURIST CITY STANDARD



one vision one identity one community



ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard

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ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard

1. Foreword

The purpose of the ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard (ACTCS) is to provide ASEAN member countries with a tool that will improve the quality of tourism in their cities, increase their marketing competitiveness but also improve the situation of local residents and their livelihood by alleviating poverty. It is also designed to protect the environment thus responding to the impacts of climate change and contributing to the sustainable development of ASEAN cities. It is vital to note that the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (ATSP) has indicated the enhancement of the ability of ASEAN tourism to address the climate change issue as one of the priority actions in order to accomplish its strategic directions aimed at increasing the quality of services and facilities in the region.

The standard is based on a series of indicators that will evaluate how sustainable ASEAN cities currently are, the quality of the tourism they offer and identify areas that can be improved. It will provide ASEAN member countries with benchmarks to aim for and ultimately lead to greater tourist satisfaction, greater numbers of visitors and better conditions for the local population.

2. Introduction

Tourism in Southeast Asia has developed rapidly as the region is becoming one of the prime destinations on the world tourism map. Tourism is considered to be one of the main sectors for national and regional economic development.

In any discussion of economic development, growth is not an end in itself...the fundamental objective should not be growth but rather broad progress in living standards. After all, growth is an imperfect proxy for the pace and breadth of progress in living standards. But while it may not be sufficient for economic success, it certainly is necessary. In all societies, socioeconomic progress is simply not possible without rising employment, income and wealth. Thus, both the quantity and quality of growth matter. The ultimate objective must be to generate Big growth—i.e. strong growth that is also Balanced in the sense of being resilient and stable rather than exacerbating inequality, and of course Green in the sense of ensuring environmentally sustainable development. Green growth is therefore best understood as a new paradigm to create a new model that produces faster but also wider, more resilient and more environmentally sustainable economic progress. Tourism can play a key role in achieving the quantitative and qualitative aspects of growth.

While cities are well developed across the region, some are only just emerging as tourism destinations. This is the ideal opportunity to encourage cities to develop as they are gateways to the country first welcoming tourists. It is crucial for national and regional tourism development to maintain and enhance the good image and reputation of cities— the 'face' of the country—where cultural, natural and man-made attractions exist.

It is strategically important for cities to strive to develop beautiful areas, improve their environment and sanitation, enhance urban spaces and promote the attractions they have to offer. Certainly, the tourist hospitality and welcome in urban areas are very important because many tourist attractions are located in and adjacent to the cities. The local authorities must seriously consider the environmental aspects and living standards in their cities if they are to provide hospitality and to fulfill tourist needs. Thus introducing and establishing the ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard is necessary, providing ASEAN member states with common benchmarks to aim for in order to achieve greater tourist satisfaction, greater numbers of visitors and better conditions for the local population.

3. Scope

The standard focuses on tourist cities where there is flow of visitors and where cultural, natural and/ or man-made attractions exist.

The indicators evaluated in the ACTCS are based on the following:

- Environmental Management
- Cleanliness
- Waste Management
- Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness
- Green Spaces
- Health Safety and Urban Safety and Security
- Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities

ASEAN comprises 10 countries with different levels of tourism development, different volumes and types of visitors, different economic, environmental and social impacts from tourism and different political systems and organisation with distinct policies, rules and regulations. Therefore for ACTCS to be successful and relevant to each country the indicators selected for the regional standard must be:

- generically applicable to all countries
- agreed by the majority of the member states
- flexible
- easy to measure and to monitor

Because of its flexible nature, the regional standard would be revised every 3 years if needed.

4. Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard, the following terms & definitions apply.

4.1. Cleanliness

Refers to clean and sanitary environment at tourist sites, hotels, restaurants, public places ...etc., including the quality of air, drinking water, and the liquid and solid waste collection and management system.

4.2. Congestion Charge Zone

Refers to the zone where there is excessive traffic or people, making movement slow or difficult. Vehicles accessing the area need to pay charges.

4.3. Environmentally-Friendly Vehicle

Refers to a vehicle that has less harmful impacts on the environment than other comparable engine vehicles running on gasoline or diesel, or one that uses alternative fuels. This kind of vehicle is specifically designed to minimize harm to the natural environment.

4.4. Environmental Regulation

Refers to the rules and regulations concerning controlling impacts on the environment and environmental protection such as air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, waste control and collection...etc.

4.5. Green Spaces

Refer to locations in urban areas accessible to the public, decorated with flowers, trees, or grass...

4.6. Health centres

Refer to places offering health services. Normally, a health centre refers to a place that houses a medical practice and offers healthcare services.

4.7. Illegal Activities

Refer to activities that are against the law, such as crime, drug trafficking, damage of environmental and cultural assets, etc.

4.8. Norm

Refers to standard pattern of behaviour that is considered normal and needs to be enforced in a society. More precisely, it refers to enforceable rules by law.

4.9. Planned Tourist itineraries

Refers to plans that are set up by the local authorities, or by tour operators, showing the location of tourist attractions and sites.

4.10. Pollution (water, air, and noise)

Refers to all activities of local people, tourists, businesses, etc... that do not meet the national standard (including water quality, air quality, and noise levels).

4.11. Public Area

Refers to public place where local people and tourists congregate (including administrative buildings to serve the public and equipment in public areas such as benches, public transportation, etc...).

4.12. Raising Awareness

Refers to activities that are comprised of three main components: awareness raising objectives, goals to be implemented, and support documents that are used to provide information. The awareness-building about environmental protection and cleanliness refers to sensitising local people, tourists and relevant stakeholders about the benefits of cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation, and healthy environment.

4.13. Recycling

Refers to the process of recycling used materials (waste) into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reducing energy usage, reducing air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by decreasing the need for conventional waste disposal, and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

4.14. Renewable Energy

Refers to any form of energy obtained from naturally generated energy sources such as the sun, wind, waves or another natural renewable source, in contrast to energy generated from fuels.

4.15. Risk Management

Refers to an authority-made mechanism and measures for preventing and managing unexpected risks and disasters.

4.16. Tourist City

Refers to cities where there is flow of visitors and where there are cultural, natural and/or manmade attractions.

4.17. Tourism Infrastructure

Refers to the services and facilities in place that facilitate and improve travel and tourism in the city, including all supporting infrastructures such as information centres, signage, etc.

4.18. Tourist Police

Refers to the especially trained authority responsible for dealing with problems involving tourists in the city.

4.19. Urban Planning

Refers to the plans formulated by the urban authorities to ensure sustainable urban development such as land use planning, zoning, environmental planning and transport planning.

4.20. Waste Management

Refers to measures taken by the urban authorities to collect, categorise, and store liquid and solid waste in an efficient and proper way.

5. Indicators

5.1. Environmental Management

The environmental management refers to a bundle of methodologies taking a consideration of the impact on environment which can be derived from the development activities of the country, cities or is to arrange for any development project.

The evaluation of the impact on the environment of each activity has been made at different levels and in diverse ways. At the same time, a wide variety of activities we can implement to respond to the issues are as follows: Awareness raising, restriction or other prohibitions and urban development plan, etc.

This indicator is an underliably important element that we have seen in almost all policies relating to the improvement and enhancement of living standards of the general public. It is certain that we can notice that the basic indicator gathered all of the components—indicating the measurement of current situation of surrounding environment at the living atmosphere by focusing on the main parts of public health's component such as: air quality, generally using water quality, pure drinking water quality, etc. Thus, the ACTCS is aimed at promoting and encouraging the cities to announce and stun the people within the boundaries of their competence as well as the visitors to their cities in order to be aware of environmental situation whereby they are living and visiting.

Furthermore, certain detailed indicators of this indicator have the objective of encouraging all the candidacy cities to start undertaking the preventive measure against any activity which has an adverse effect on the living standards and pushing for the implementation of their urban development plan to be sure about the positive and negative impacts which might be caused by the cities' development activities. The indicator also wishes to raise awareness of the cities about the use of renewable energy.

5.1.1. Urban planning

This measures whether land use planning, zoning, environmental planning and transportation planning are implemented by the city authorities to ensure the controlled sustainable growth of the city.

5.1.2. Environmental regulations

The indicator measures whether environmental regulations controlling the operation of tourism businesses exist and whether they are enforced by local authority's sanctions (i.e. for flaunting planning regulation, disregarding waste treatment rules etc....).

5.1.3. Pollution (water, air and noise)

This assesses the level water pollution and whether it is within acceptable norms set out by official regulations. It may refer to rivers (such as Siem Reap or Phnom Penh in Cambodia), seawater along the coastal areas (such as Kompongsom and Kep in Cambodia) as well as drinking water.

It also assesses air quality in the city and the measures put in place to improve it (i.e. traffic jam reduction initiatives, use of fuel....), the level of noise pollution and whether rules are in place and enforced to keep noise within acceptable norms.

5.1.4. Environmentally friendly transport

This looks at the type transport used in the city (both public and private) and their environmental impact. The use of environmentally-friendly vehicles is encouraged (buses with pollution control mechanisms, electric cars, as well as congestion charge zones...).

5.1.5. Sustainable use of energy

This refers to energy saving and efficiency devices used in tourist businesses (eco light bulbs, on-off switches, the use of key cards, etc....), the use of renewable energy (solar, wind, etc....), and awareness and commitment of tourism firms to energy saving and efficiency.

5.2. Cleanliness

The public gathering place is a place where many people can make mutual interrelationship. The cleanliness along the public is reliant on individual behaviour and the attention to take care of that place. Besides, the cleanliness along the public gathering places is an important factor affecting the common welfare of all people. In fact, the cleanliness along the public gathering places significantly contributes to improve their living standards and the urban beauty, which is an unavoidable requirement for tourists.

In this indicator, we take into consideration the cleanliness along the public gathering places such as the public buildings, information centres, green areas, commercial centres, resorts and parks, the main roads, and the public toilets, etc.

It will focus on the reality of common views along the public gathering places of the cities and measures the limitation of the attention to the municipal authority's cleanliness. In general, the urban visitors as well as the general public are attracted with the appearances of their visiting places. And this is also the condition to enhance each urban prestige.

5.2.1. Cleanliness of public area

This is an important indicator to convey a positive message to tourists as well as to local people and the private sector. The cleanliness of all public areas and buildings, green areas, markets, stations, information centres... should be assessed by the local authorities and sanctions put in place to enforce the rules. The extent of appropriate equipment such as the number of dustbins in public areas should be evaluated and the frequency of maintenance should also be referred to.

5.2.2. Cleanliness of public toilets

This indicator refers to the number of public toilets at tourist sites in the city, the frequency and quality of their maintenance. This may link to the ASEAN Public Toilet Standard.

5.2.3. Cleanliness of tourist sites (museums, temples, parks, beaches etc....)

This evaluates whether there are enough rubbish bins at tourist sites, the frequency of the collection and disposal of garbage and the general cleanliness and maintenance of the area surrounding the sites. A reference to sanctions for not abiding by the rules should be made.

5.2.4. Cleanliness along the main roads

This assesses the conditions along the main roads within the city as well as from one city to another, whether they are regularly cleaned and if the appropriate equipment is available (i.e. rubbish bins at regular interval...).

5.3. Waste Management

Waste management is referred to waste collection and storage. Waste is a consequence of the people's activities fulfilling their daily needs. Waste management in this context has the main objective of contributing to the reduction of negative impact on people's health, on the environment and on the overall urban aesthetics.

It is a fact that since the mid 20th century, the quantity of the waste around the world has increased remarkably (in conjunction with industrial development growth). The negative impact of industrial waste is a global. Even though the waste management and treatment systems at both global and national levels have faced various challenges of implementation, a simple and easily applied system must be implemented by the cities.

The Standard requires cities to implement an efficient waste management plan including solid and liquid waste collection and treatment as well as awareness campaigns relating to this issue.

5.3.1. Liquid waste collection

This indictor assesses the public organisation in place to collect liquid waste and measures the percentage of the population linked to the network that disposes of liquid waste. In areas where a network does not exist, it assesses how liquid waste is collected and how often.

5.3.2. Solid waste collection

This indictor assesses the public organisation in place to collect solid waste and measures the percentage of the population linked to the network that disposes of solid waste (existence of a disposal area near where the population lives). In areas where a network does not exist, it assesses how solid waste is collected and how often.

5.3.3. Liquid waste storage and treatment

This assesses both the availability of storage areas for liquid waste that can be used by the general population through collection by the authorities and the availability of private storage equipment at tourist facilities (i.e. septic tanks) as well as the equipment available to treat the waste products (i.e. water treatment plants).

5.3.4. Solid waste storage and treatment

This assesses the availability of storage areas for solid waste that can be used by the general population and tourist firms through collection by the authorities (i.e. landfills). The methods used to treat solid waste are also evaluated (i.e. waste treatment and recycling plants, burning, burying...).

5.3.5. Recycling

This evaluates whether the local authority encourages recycling and whether there is a system in place to collect and recycle material. It also refers to the awareness of the importance of recycling among the local population and especially tourism service providers (hotels, restaurants, tour operators, etc....).

5.4. Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness

The awareness raising refers to activities that are comprised of three main components: awareness raising objectives, goals to be implemented, and support documents that are used to provide information. The awareness-building about environmental protection and cleanliness refers to sensitising local people, tourists and relevant stakeholders about the benefits of cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation, and healthy environment.

The awareness raising can be considered as a form of knowledge or general knowledge transformation/provision (In general, it is a consequence from repeated activities). That's why, the objectives of awareness-building is to spread information about the damages which are the challenges of daily wrong implementation and to disseminate/explain the right attitude and implementation—possibly contributing to improve the living standards. The Clean Tourist City Standard has a special interest to the reminder of the attention of local people, tourism service providers, and tourists about environment and cleanliness.

The awareness raising is a main mechanism for encouraging the implementation of the Clean Tourist City Standard. The mechanism is considered as key activity which should be initiated by the cities to remind relevant stakeholders to understand and start contributing to gradually implement the standard. It can be made in different forms. We do not require any special activity by providing the possibility for cities deciding to choose the methods deserving their situation. Aside from, the assessment should be focused on the efficiency, regularity of activities which are set forth. The awareness raising can be implemented in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders such as international organisations/NGOs, etc.

- 5.4.1. Raising awareness of local people about environmental protection and cleanliness The indicator assesses activities that have been carried out to raise the awareness of the local population about environmental protection and cleanliness and how often these have been performed (publicity campaigns, events, competitions, etc...). It also refers to the tools used to build awareness such as booklets, leaflets, banners and posters, etc....
- 5.4.2. Raising awareness of tourism service providers about environmental protection and cleanliness

Much as above, the indicator assesses activities that have been carried out to raise the awareness of the tourism service providers about environmental protection and cleanliness and how often these have been performed (publicity campaigns, events, competitions, etc....). It also refers to the tools used to build awareness such as booklets, leaflets, banners and posters, etc....

5.4.3. Raising awareness of tourists about environmental protection and cleanliness

This indicator assess the level of information provided to tourists on respecting the country's environmental and cleanliness regulations by both public sector agencies and private businesses in contact with tourists.

5.5. Green Spaces

Green spaces in cities are areas accessible to the general public (the local population as well as tourists) where they can relax. They should be decorated with trees, flowers, and/or grass.

Roundabouts are not considered green areas because their purpose is to filter traffic and not used as areas for the population to relax. Green spaces should also be distinguished from "Natural Tourist Sites", even though natural tourist sites can be linked and surrounded by green space. Furthermore, the cities cannot charge visitors in the green areas a fee to enjoy the area as in the case at some tourist sites.

Green spaces improve living conditions by providing natural locations in the urban areas. In general, some green spaces have already been arranged along the cities. Therefore, the standard is aimed at encouraging the use of green spaces by focusing on their quantity and maintenance. The standard expectedly desires the cities to implement the green space maintenance and management in a way which is simple, easy and appropriately successful.

5.5.1. Quantity of green space in the city

This assesses the surface area in the city allocated for green spaces.

5.5.2. Green space maintenance and management

This evaluates how often the spaces are maintained, whether there is a regular and set programme to improve the spaces, the quality and maintenance of public furniture (lighting, benches, walkways, etc....) and the environmental management systems that are in place (energy saving system for lighting, irrigation, the use of organic fertiliser, etc....).

5.6. Health Safety and Urban Safety and Security

"Safety" is a crucial component of a tourism policy. The safety can be a classified into non-risk or low risk situations. "Safety" must be considered as a basic human right.

Safety and security is the responsibility of the local authority of the area and ensuring of safety of tourists as well as of people living in the region is the main objective of this indicator. The indicator is aimed at desiring a view of harmonization between international tourists and local people, and at encouraging the cities to take actions to contribute to the reduction of risk which is occurred in all forms and in the sense of contributing to the tourism development in the context of safe tourism.

The indicator assesses the number and quality of health centres, pharmacies and health service providers, that are available in the city as well as evaluating the risk management strategy in place, the extent of sanitation inspection, public order management, the safety of travelling around the city, and the dissemination of information provided to tourists and the local population about the crime prevention and the enforcement of the rules.

5.6.1. Health safety

This has at least two aspects: 1) evaluation of the number and quality of health centres (hospitals, clinics...) and pharmacies as well as the health service providers; and 2) the extent of sanitation inspection at areas where tourists congregate (restaurants, markets, fast food outlets, street vendors, etc....) according to laws and regulations in place in the country.

5.6.2. Safety and security in the city

This indicator assesses the level of public order in place and can be measured by the number of police (especially tourist police) and how they are trained to deal with issues involving tourists. How taxi drivers treat tourists courteously and honestly should also be considered. Another sub-indicator could refer to safety of travelling around the city (traffic, road congestion, safety in crossing roads, safe pavements etc....).

5.6.3. Crime prevention and enforcement of rules (child prostitution, drugs etc.)

This ascertains the efforts in place to protect the local population from illegal activities and to dissuade tourists from indulging in them such as child prostitution, drugs, trafficking, smuggling, damage of environmental and cultural assets etc.... It evaluates the enforcements of the rules (policing and sanctions) and the effectiveness of awareness campaigns.

5.6.4. Risk management strategy

This indicator assesses the ability of the country to cope up with unexpected events such as natural disaster etc. It evaluates the scope and effectiveness of risk management strategy if it exists.

5.7. Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities

The tourism infrastructure and facilities are the principle components of tourism development policies. Tourism development relies on the infrastructure, connectivity, and the abundance of facilities. It is certain that the abundance of infrastructures and facilities would facilitate the travel and transport that are crucially important for tourism. If something to be mentioned below is lack or interruptive by any reason, it will result in obstruction of the urban development as well as the growth of urban tourism. The most important thing is that cities shall have a proper planning for tourism by indicating plans and strategies to control the rhythm of tourism development in the city. Supporting infrastructures are mainly information centres, signage to tourist sites and tourist maps that are crucial for tourism information provision in the city. Other places where tourists as well as local residents can enjoy, together with equipment for serving the different objectives such as relaxation, culture, study, shopping, sports...etc., shall be recommended in the city.

Tourist satisfaction is included in this indicator as cities must be aware of what needs to be improved in order to attract tourists and encourage them to stay longer in the city.

5.7.1. Planning for tourism

This looks whether official plans and strategies are in place to control the development of tourism in the city such as zoning and land use plans for tourism areas, planned tourist itineraries, planning for tourist transportation, a cultural and heritage protection plan etc....

5.7.2. Information centres, signage and tourist maps

This assesses the methods and effectiveness of tourism information provision in the city such as the size and location of information centres and the quality of material available within these centres, signage to tourist sites around the city and whether tourist maps exist, their content and distribution at points of interest in the city.

5.7.3. Location of shopping centres and retail outlets

This evaluates the areas where tourists can find items of interests, whether they are near tourist sites and the city centre, their ease of access and the quality and prices of local crafts and souvenirs.

5.7.4. Leisure areas (tourist areas, public parks, sports and recreation...)

This indicator serves both to assess the range of activities available to tourists and whether these are also available and affordable to local residents.

5.7.5. Level of tourist satisfaction

It is important to monitor how much tourists are enjoying the city (cleanliness, welcome and hospitality, security, appreciation of decor and the environment etc....) and to identify where improvements can be made. Regular surveys are crucial to gauge this information and these need to be analysed. The indicator evaluates whether these surveys are carried out, how often and if actions are formulated to improve the city based on the information contained in the surveys.



6. Criteria

6.1. Table of assessment on 5 indicators of environmental management

| | Environmental Management | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------|-------|
| | | Is there an urban land use master plan for the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Is it being complied with? | Yes No | |
| 1 | Urban planning | Has the city been clearly zoned following a zoning plan? | Yes No | |
| 1 | orban planning | Is there a transport plan for the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Are environmental aspects included in the plan? | Yes No | |
| | | Are these environmental aspects respected? | Yes No | |
| 2 | Environmental | Do environmental regulations controlling the operation of tourism businesses exist? | Yes No | |
| 2 | regulations | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Have water quality norms been set by the authorities? | Yes No | |
| | | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Is water quality in the city within set norms? | Yes No | |
| | | Have air quality norms been set by the authorities in the city? | Yes No | |
| | Dellution | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| 3 | Pollution | Have air quality and water quality been publicly announced? | Yes No | |
| | | Have measures been introduced by the authorities to mitigate air pollution (i.e. traffic jam reduction initiatives, catalytic converters, use of fuel)? | Yes No | |
| | | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Have measures been introduced by the authorities to control noise pollution? | Yes No | |

| | Environmental Management | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|---|--|-------|
| 3 | Pollution | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| 4 | | Is there any public transport system in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Have the authorities introduced environmentally- friendly public transport (i.e. with pollution controlling mechanism)? | Yes No | |
| | Environmentally | Have the authorities imposed regulations to control pollution from traffic (i.e. banning vehicles that produce too many emissions; imposing a congestion charge in the city, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | friendly transport | Are these enforced in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | What proportion of environmentally friendly vehicles and non-motorised vehicles does the public use compared to total number of vehicles? | % (At least 30% of total number to get a score) | |
| | | Have the authorities encouraged (local) people to use non-motorised transport (cycling and walking)? | Yes No | |
| | | What proportion of hotels in the city use energy saving and efficiency devices (eco light bulbs, on-off switches, the use of key cards, etc.) and renewable energy? | Less than 50% Up to or more than 50% (At least 50% to get a score) | |
| 5 | Sustainable use of energy | What proportion of restaurants in the city use energy saving and efficiency devices (lighting, water heating, kitchen ventilation, heating and cooling, maintenance) and renewable energy? | Less than 50% Up to or more than 50% (At least 50% to get a score) | |
| | | Are tourist businesses made aware of energy- saving techniques that they can use through awareness campaigns? | Yes No | |
| | | Are there any incentive measures for sustainable use of energy? | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Indicators: 5 Number of Criteria: 28 | | | 28 |

6.2. Table of assessment on 4 indicators of cleanliness

| | CLEANLINESS | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| 1 | | How often do the city authorities clean public areas? | Once a day or more often (At least once a day to get a score) | |
| | | | Less than once a day | |
| | Cleanliness of public area | Is public furniture (public benches, lighting, bus shelters, etc.) maintained and regularly cleaned? | Yes No | |
| | | Are there sufficient public dustbins in public areas? | Yes No | |
| | | Are these regularly emptied? | Yes No Yes No | |
| | | Are public buildings properly signposted? | | |
| | | Are public toilets regularly cleaned and maintained? (Link this to ASEAN Public Toilets Standard) | Yes No | |
| 2 | Cleanliness of | How often are they cleaned? | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) | |
| | public toilets | | Less than two times a day | |
| | | Is there a proper separation between toilets for men, women and vulnerable persons? | Yes No | |
| | | Are public toilets properly signposted? | Yes No | |
| | | Are tourist areas given particular attention in terms of regular cleaning? | Yes No | |
| 3 | Cleanliness of tourist sites | How often are they cleaned? | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) | |
| | | | Less than two times a day | |

| | Environmental Management | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|---|---|-------|
| | | Are there sufficient dustbins at tourist sites? | Yes No | |
| | | Are there sufficient toilets at tourist sites? | Yes No | |
| | | Are tourist sites properly signposted? | Yes No | |
| 4 | Cleanliness along the main roads | How often are areas around pubic roads in the city cleaned by the authorities? | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) Less than two times a day | |
| | | Is the equipment used appropriate (i.e., rubbish bins at regular interval, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Indicators: 4 Number of Criteria: 16 | | Total | 16 |

6.3. Table of assessment on 5 indicators of waste management

| | WASTE MANAGEMENT | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|-------|
| | | Is there a liquid waste collection system in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there any norm related to liquid waste collection? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there any measures enforced to punish the violation of this norm? | Yes No | |
| | | What percentage of the city population is connected to the main drainage? | % (At least 70% of total to get a score) | |
| 1 | Liquid waste collection | What percentage of tourism facilities is connected to the main drainage? | (At least 70% to get a score) | |
| | | | Collective septic tanks | |
| | | Is there any complementary method used to dispose of liquid waste? | Individual septic tanks | |
| | | | Dry well (soakaway) | |
| | | | No disposal system(No score) | |
| | | Does the municipality collect solid waste? | Yes No | |
| | | | Private company | |
| | | If no, how is solid waste collected? | Other (i.e. NGO) (specify) | |
| 2 | Solid waste collection | How often is solid waste collected? | Once a day or more often (At least once a day to get a score) | |
| | | | Less than once a day | |
| | | What percentage of the city population is connected to the network that disposes of solid waste? | (At least 70%) of total to get a score) | |
| | | What percentage of tourism facilities is connected to the network that disposes of solid waste? | (At least 70% to get a score) | |

| | Environmental Management | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|---|-----------|-------|
| 3 | | Is there a storage area for liquid waste that citizens of the city can use? | Yes No | |
| | Liquid waste storage and treatment | Are there storage facilities near tourist areas (i.e. septic tanks)? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there a treatment plant near the city? | Yes No | |
| 4 | Solid waste storage and treatment | Is there a waste disposal area near the city (i.e. landfill, incineration plant)? | Yes No | |
| 4 | | Is there a treatment and recycling plant near the city? | Yes No | |
| | Recycling | Do the city authorities encourage recycling and collect from the population? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there any system to collect toxic and polluted waste? | Yes No | |
| 5 | | Is there any appropriate equipment for recycling purpose (i.e., tri rubbish bins, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | | Are awareness campaigns regularly carried out about recycling aimed at the local population and in particular tourist enterprises? | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Indicators: 5 Number of Criteria: 20 | | | 20 |

6.4. Table of assessment on 3 indicators of Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness Indicators

| Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness Indicators | | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|--|---|-------|
| | Raising | Are there any awareness campaigns (publicity, events, competitions, etc.) carried out about environmental protection and cleanliness aimed at the local population? | Yes No | |
| 1 | awareness of local people about environmental protection and | How often? | times (at least once a year to get a score) | |
| | cleanliness | Have the authorities produced and disseminated publicity material about environmental protection and cleanliness (booklets, leaflets, banners and posters, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | Raising awareness of tourist firms about environmental protection and cleanliness | Are there any awareness campaigns (publicity, events, competitions, etc.) carried out about environmental protection and cleanliness aimed at employees of tourist enterprises? | Yes No | |
| 2 | | How often? | times (at least once a year to get a score) | |
| | | Are there appropriate materials and activities for the purpose? | Yes No | |
| | Paising awaranasa | Are tourists made aware of the city's environmental protection and cleanliness efforts and regulations? | Yes No | |
| 3 | Raising awareness of tourists about environmental protection and | How often? | times (at least once a year to get a score) | |
| | cleanliness | Are there appropriate materials and activities for the purpose? | Yes No | |
| | Number of DetailNumber of Criter | | Total | 9 |

6.5. Table of assessment on 2 indicators of green spaces

| | GREEN SPACES | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Quantity of green space in the city | How many parks are there in the city? | (number) (at least one to get a score) | |
| | space in the city | What is the proportion of green space compared to total surface area of the city? | (At least 5% to get a score) | |
| 2 | Green space maintenance and | Which institution maintains and manages green spaces? | Public authorities Private company Other (i.e. NGO) (specify) None (No score) | |
| | management | Is there a regular scheduled maintenance and management programme? | Yes No | |
| | | Are there environmental management systems in place (energy saving system for lighting, irrigation, the use of organic fertiliser, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Indicators: 2 Number of Criteria: 5 | | | 5 |

6.6. Table of assessment on 4 indicators of health safety and urban safety and security

| | EALTH SAFETY AND RBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| | | Are there enough health centres in the city? | Yes (At least 1 for 500 inhabitants to get a score) | |
| | | | No | |
| | | Are there enough pharmacies in the city? | Yes (At least 1 for 500 inhabitants to get a score) | |
| 1 | Health safety | | No | |
| | | Is there a sanitation norm for the places where tourists congregate (restaurants, markets, fast food outlets, street vendors, etc)? | Yes No | |
| | | How often are sanitation inspections carried out at areas where tourists congregate (restaurants, markets, fast food outlets, street vendors, | Monthly or more often (At least once a month to get a score) | |
| | | etc)? | Less than once a month | |
| | Safety and security in the city | Are there sufficient police officers in the city? (based on individual country's norm) | Yes No | |
| 2 | | Is there a dedicated tourist police unit in the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Have they been properly trained to deal with issues that tourists may have? | Yes No | |
| 3 | Crime prevention and enforcement of rules | Are regulations (protective and preventive measures and activities) against illegal activities resulting from tourism enforced to protect the local population (i.e. child prostitution, drugs, trafficking, smuggling, damage of environmental and cultural assets etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | | Are awareness campaigns to persuade tourists not to indulge in illegal activities carried out regularly? | Yes No | |

| | EALTH SAFETY AND RBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|--|-----------|-------|
| | | Is there a risk management system in place? | Yes No | |
| 4 | Risk management strategy | Is it regularly updated and are the main people involved trained and their skills updated? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there a crisis management system in place? | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Indicators: 4 Number of Criteria: 12 | | Total | 12 |



6.7. Table of assessment on 5 indicators of tourism infrastructure and facilities indicators

| TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES INDICATORS | | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Planning for tourism | Has a tourism master plan for the city been formulated? | Yes No | |
| | | Is it being implemented? | Yes No | |
| | | Is it monitored and adapted on a regular basis (at least every 2 years)? | Yes No | |
| 2 | Information centres, signage and tourist maps | Are there sufficient tourist information centres or points in the city? | Yes (At least one at each main tourist site to get a score) | |
| | | | No | |
| | | Are the tourist attractions of the city properly signposted? | Yes No | |
| | | Are signposts also in English? | Yes No | |
| | | Is there a tourist map for the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Are the map and other tourist information well disseminated at places where tourists congregate in the city? | Yes No | |
| 3 | Location of shopping centres and retail outlets | Are shopping centres and shopping outlets within a reasonable distance of areas where tourists congregate (i.e. attractions, hotels, etc.)? | Yes No | |
| | | Are there handicraft centres near tourist area? | Yes No | |
| | | Are the handicrafts on sale of good quality and representative of the city? | Yes No | |
| | | Are local products available on sale? | Yes No | |
| 4 | Leisure areas (tourist areas, public parks, sports and recreation, etc.) | Are leisure areas in the city clearly indicated and available to tourists? | Yes No | |
| | | Are these affordable to local residents? | Yes No | |

| TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES INDICATORS | | Criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|---|--|---|-------|
| 5 | Level of tourist satisfaction | Are surveys regularly carried out to gauge tourist satisfaction with the cleanliness, welcome and hospitality, security, and the appreciation of decor and the environment of the city? | Yes No | |
| | | What percentage of tourists is satisfied? | % (At least 70% to get a score) | |
| | | How often are they carried out? | Once a year or more often (At least annually to get a score) | |
| | | | Less than once a year | |
| | | Have the results of the surveys led to actions to improve the situation? | Yes No | |
| | Number of DetailNumber of Criter | Total | 18 | |

7. Label

7.1. Label



ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard

Connotation of ASEAN Tourism Standard Logo

- 1. Flower resembling to a lotus means
 - a legendary plant, inducing luxurious enjoyment, peace and beauty
 - a recognition of award and standardization of ASEAN Tourism Services
- 2. Petals enfolding ASEAN logo signify resilience of Member Countries
- 3. Different shades of green colour mean protection of environment, fertility, growth, increase of production in tourism industry.

7.2. Awards

- ASEAN Cities that get at least 60% of total scores will be awarded the ASEAN Clean
 Tourist City Label.
- The award-winning cities shall receive the certificate of appreciation and plaque imprinting with the ASEAN Clean Tourist City Label with 3 year validity.

7.3. Certification Process

The certification process will use the following mechanism:

- (a) The certification to be carried out by one (1) national certification body/ committee appointed by respective NTOs;
- (b) Self-assessment would be carried out by applicants;
- (c) National certification body/committee to conduct site visit and develop audit report;
- (d) Once the city fulfills the criteria and requirement of the Standard, respective NTOs would update QTWG;
- (e) The certificate validity: three (3) years; and
- (f) Nominations should be made by Member States on a **voluntary basis**, and there would be no limit on number of cities to be awarded. There would be **no category of city**.




ASEAN Clean Tourist City Standard Guideline

1. Criteria

| l Management |
|-----------------------------------|
| of Environmental |
| 0 |
| ble of assessment on 5 indicators |
| 1.1. Table of a |

| Score | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Appraisal | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidence for criteria | Prove the presence of municipal authority in charge of urbanism (contract, notice) and the existence of an urban land use master plan for the city (provide a copy as reference) | A municipal decree should be adopted to constitute a valid proof that the plan is reinforced | Provide a zoning plan with phases and time lines, and showcase the result of zoning process | Provide a transport plan for private and public transportation | Show the presence of environmental aspects in the plan | Show the reinforcement and application of these environmental aspects |
| Criteria | Is there an urban land use master plan for the city? | Is it being complied with? | Has the city been clearly zoned following a zoning plan? | Is there a transport plan for the city? | Are environmental aspects included in the plan? | Are these environmental aspects respected? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Does the city uses its skills in city planning and implements the projects accordingly? | | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 1 Urban planning | | | | | |

| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|-----------|-------|
| | Are environmental regulations being implemented in the city? | Do environmental regulations controlling the operation of tourism businesses exist? | Prove the existence of environmental regulations controlling the operation of tourism businesses | Yes No | |
| | | Are these enforced in the city? | Prove the presence of measures aimed at enforcing environmental regulations in the city and evidences of implementation (reports shall be provided) | Yes No | |
| | Does the city fight against pollution? | Have water quality norms been set by the authorities? | Prove the existence of authorities' decision on water quality (freshwater, seawater, drinking water) control and norms | Yes No | |
| | | Are these enforced in the city? | Provide list of measures taken by relevant authorities to control water quality norms | Yes No | |
| | | Is water quality in the city within set norms? | Provide the schedule and results of the water quality check approved by relevant authorities | Yes No | |
| | | Have air quality norms been set by the authorities in the city? | Prove the existence of authorities' decision on air quality control and norms (local standard) as well as provide results and schedule of test approved by relevant authorities | Yes No | |
| | | Are these enforced in the city? | Provide list of measures taken by relevant authorities to control air quality norms | Yes No | |

| sal Score | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Appraisal | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidence for criteria | Provide periodically regular report of air quality and water quality in the city and justify the types of media for announcement (TV, press) | Provide list of measures taken by relevant authorities to control and mitigate air pollution (for ex. traffic jam reduction initiatives, catalytic converters, use of fuel, awareness raising campaigns) | Provide evidences of implementation of the measures to mitigate air pollution | Prove the existence of authorities' decision and measures to control noise pollution | Provide evidences of implementation of the measures to mitigate noise pollution (proofs expected: list of complaints registered for noise pollution, noise-reducing wall, ban some vehicles in the city at some specific hours) | Provide a map indicating the public transport system in the city (i.e. bus, subway, tramway, taxi, public bicycle, train) |
| Criteria | Have air quality and water quality been publicly announced? | Have measures been introduced by the authorities to mitigate air pollution? | Are these enforced in the city? | Have measures been introduced by the authorities to control noise pollution? | Are these enforced in the city? | Is there any public transport system in the city? |
| Requirement of major criteria | | | | | | Does the authority implement measures related to environmentally friendly transport? |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | | | | | | Environmentally friendly transport |

| Prove the existence of specific regulations and measures to control pollution from traffic | Prove the existence of specific regulations and measures to control pollution from traffic Provide evidences of implementation of the measures to mitigate and control pollution from traffic (with the presence of responsible authority) such as banning vehicles that produce too many emissions; imposing a congestion charge zone in the city, etc | f specific ures to traffic measures I pollution resence of such as produce mposing a n of vehicles icating ortion of hicles |
|--|--|--|
| s E F | vie the exi lulations al ntrol polluti vide evide olementatic mitigate ar mingate ar nning vehic nany em ngestion ch | Prove the existence of specific regulations and measures to control pollution from traffic regulations and measures to implementation of the measures of implementation of the measures to mitigate and control pollution from traffic (with the presence of responsible authority) such as banning vehicles that produce too many emissions; imposing a congestion charge zone in the city, etc |
| d regulations to | egulations to | |
| Have the authorities imposed regulations to control pollution from traffic? | Have the authorities imposed regucontrol pollution from traffic? Are these enforced in the city? | on from traffic? onced in the city? orced in the city? on of environmentall non-motorised vehicl |
| | enforced in the city? | Are these enforced in the city? What proportion of environmentally friendly vehicles and non-motorised vehicles does the public use compared to total number of vehicles? |

| Score | | | | | 28 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Appraisal | Less than 50% Up to or more than 50% (At least 50% to get a score) | Less than 50% Up to or more than 50% (At least 50% to get a score) | Yes No | Yes No | Total |
| Evidence for criteria | Provide tourism industry data with a classification of hotels which use energy saving and efficiency devices/technologies (such as eco light bulbs, on-off switches, the use of key cards, etc.) and/or renewable energy (solar power, etc.). Measures taken by the hotels to encourage their guests to save energy are also needed. | Provide tourism industry data with a classification of restaurants which use energy saving and efficiency devices/technologies (such as lighting, water heating, kitchen ventilation, heating and cooling, maintenance) and/or renewable energy (solar power, etc.) | Prove the presence of measures included awareness-building campaigns about energy- saving techniques and energy efficiency initiative aimed at tourist businesses in the city | Provide the list of incentive measures taken to encourage sustainable use of energy (frequency, type of action) and the result (follow-up the use of energy efficiency methods, the decrease of amount of energy consumption, etc.) | |
| Criteria | What proportion of hotels in the city use energy saving and efficiency devices and renewable energy? | What proportion of restaurants in the city use energy saving and efficiency devices and renewable energy? | Are tourist businesses made aware of energy-saving techniques that they can use through awareness campaigns? | Are there any incentive measures for sustainable use of energy? | |
| Requirement of major criteria | Does the tourism private sector implement specific measures and/or strategies to encourage sustainable use of energy? | | | | Number of Detailed Indicators: 5 Number of Criteria: 28 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 5 Sustainable use of energy | | | | Number of Detailed In Number of Criteria: 28 |

| Score | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Appraisal | Less than 50% Up to or more than 50% to get a score) | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidences for criteria | Prove that the city is cleaning its public areas regularly (existence of the authority in charge of maintenance, schedule of cleaning activity, missions, staffs, and equipment) | Prove that the city is cleaning its public furniture regularly (existence of the authority in charge of maintenance, schedule of cleaning activity, missions, staffs, and equipment) | Provide a map of public areas indicating the presence of public dustbins and specify the total number: at least one dustbin on each entry of public building; two dustbins per square; one dustbin every 200m along the walkway and in parks. | Provide detailed schedule of how often dustbins are emptied per day | Provide a map indicating public buildings and the signposts showcasing its locations |
| Criteria | How often do the city authorities clean public areas? | Is public fumiture (public benches, lighting, bus shelters, etc.) maintained and regularly cleaned? | Are there sufficient public dustbins in public areas? | Are these regularly emptied? | Are public buildings properly signposted? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Does the city assess and maintain regularly the cleanliness of public areas? | | | | |
| CLEANLINESS | Cleanliness of public area | | | | |
| | - | | | | |

1.2. Table of assessment on 4 indicators of Cleanliness

| Score | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Appraisal | Yes No | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) | Less than two times a day | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidence for criteria | Provide evidence of cleanliness and maintenance of public toilets (notice board, organization in charge,) (<i>Link to</i> ASEAN <i>Public Toilets Standard</i>) | Prove the presence of notice board of schedule of cleaning (time of the next cleaning) and justify the frequency and quality of maintenance | | Provide the map indicating public toilets and evidences of proper separation between toilets for men, women and vulnerable persons | Provide a map indicating public toilets and the signposts showcasing its locations (photos as evidences) | Prove that the city is cleaning its tourist areas regularly (existence of the authority in charge of maintenance, schedule of cleaning activity, missions, staffs, and equipment) |
| Criteria | Are public toilets regularly cleaned and maintained? (Link this to ASEAN Public Toilets Standard) | How often are they cleaned? | | Is there a proper separation between toilets for men, women and vulnerable persons? | Are public toilets properly signposted? | Are tourist areas given particular attention in terms of regular cleaning? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Does the city assess and maintain regularly the cleanliness of public toilets? | | | | | Does the city assess and maintain regularly the cleanliness of tourist sites? |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 2 Cleanliness of public toilets | | | | | 3 Cleanliness of tourist sites (museums, temples, parks, beaches, etc.) |

| Score | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Appraisal | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) | Less than two times a day | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidence for criteria | Prove the presence of notice board of schedule of cleaning (time of the next cleaning) and justify the frequency and quality of maintenance | | Provide a map of tourist sites indicating the presence of public dustbins and specify the total number: at least one dustbin on each entry; two dustbins per square; one dustbin every 200m along the walkway and in parks. | Justify at least: - 1 toilet/ tourist site Depending on the frequency, capacity and type of tourist site (for ex. 1 toilet every 500 m/1 toilet for every 40 people) | Provide a map indicating tourist sites and the signposts showcasing its location (photos as evidences) |
| Criteria | How often are they cleaned? | | Are there sufficient dustbins at tourist sites? | Are there sufficient toilets at tourist sites? | Are tourist sites properly signposted? |
| Requirement of major criteria | | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | | | | | |

| Ш | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|-------|
| 4 | Cleanliness along the main roads | Does the city assess and maintain regularly the cleanliness along the main roads? | How often are areas around public roads in the city cleaned by the authorities? | Prove that the city is cleaning the areas around the main public roads regularly (existence of the authority in charge of maintenance, schedule of cleaning activity, missions, and staffs) | Two times a day or more often (At least 2 times per day to get a score) | |
| | | | | | Less than two times a day | |
| | | | Is the equipment used appropriate? | Provide list of equipment and its status used for cleaning purpose | Yes No | |
| | - Number of Detailed Inc - Number of Criteria: 16 | Number of Detailed Indicators: 4 Number of Criteria: 16 | | | Total | 16 |

| WASTE MANAGEMENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|-------|
| Liquid waste collection | Quality of liquid waste collection | Is there a liquid waste collection system in the city? | Provide a map of existing liquid waste collection system | Yes No | |
| | | Is there any norm related to liquid waste collection? | Provide the existing norm related to liquid waste collection | Yes No | |
| | | Is there any measures enforced to punish the violation of this norm? | Provide list of measures taken by relevant authorities to control this norm (by punishing any violation of this norm) | Yes No | |
| | | What percentage of the city population is connected to the main drainage? | Provide : -the map of areas connected to the main drainage by indicating its covering surface - percentage of city population connected to the system | (At least 70% of total to get a score) | |
| | | What percentage of tourism facilities is connected to the main drainage? | Provide the map indicating tourism facilities which are connected to the main drainage and % of connected facilities | (At least 70% of total to get a score) | |
| | | Is there any complementary method used to dispose of liquid waste? | -Prove the existence of complementary method used to dispose of ligning waste | Collective septic tanks | |
| | | | -Provide the name of the authority/ institution in charge -Provide the frequency of collection | Individual septic tanks | |
| | | | | | |

Dry well (soakaway) No disposal system (No score)

1.3. Table of assessment on 5 indicators of Waste Management

-

| | WASTE MANAGEMENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|
| 2 | Solid waste collection | Quality of solid waste collection | Does the municipality collect solid waste? | If the municipality collect solid waste, justify: -authority/organization in charge of collection -frequency of collection -covering surface/areas in the city | Yes No | |
| | | | If no, how is solid waste collected? | Provide the contract signed with private company or other partner(s) to collect solid waste | Private company | |
| | | | | and its validity | Other (i.e. NGO) (specify) | |
| | | | How often is solid waste collected? | Provide: -Authority in charge of solid waste collection -Schedule of solid waste collection, staffs and equipment | Once a day or more often (At least once a day to get a score) | |
| | | | | | Less than once a day | |
| | | | What percentage of the city population is connected to the network that disposes of solid waste? | Provide : -the map of areas connected to the network by indicating its covering surface - percentage of city population connected to the network | (At least 70% of total to get a score) | |
| | | | What percentage of tourism facilities is connected to the network that disposes of solid waste? | Provide the map indicating tourism facilities which are connected to the network and % of connected facilities | (At least 70% to get a score) | |

| WASTE MANAGEMENT | ENT IENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|--|-------------|--|--|--|-----------|-------|
| Liquid waste storage and treatment | | Quality of liquid waste storage and treatment | Is there a storage area for liquid waste that citizens of the city can use? | Provide a map indicating storage area for liquid waste in the city | Yes No | |
| | | | Are there storage facilities near tourist areas (i.e. septic tanks)? | Detail the location and the number of storage facilities (i.e. septic tanks) near tourist areas and the schedule of collection | Yes No | |
| | | | Is there a treatment plant near the city? | Provide the map of the liquid waste treatment plant, if any, near the city and its technical specifications (capacity, etc.) | Yes No | |
| Solid waste storage and treatment | | Quality of solid waste storage and treatment | Is there a waste disposal area near the city (i.e. landfill, incineration plant)? | Provide the map of solid waste disposal area near the city and its technical specifications (capacity, etc.) | Yes No | |
| | | | Is there a treatment and recycling plant near the city? | Provide the map of solid waste treatment and recycling plant near the city and its technical specifications (type, capacity, volume of waste collected and treated, etc.) | Yes No | |
| Recycling | | Are there strategies or measures to promote recycling? | Do the city authorities encourage recycling and collect from the population? | Prove the existence of incentive measures encouraging recycling and the collection of recyclable wastes | Yes No | |
| | | | Is there any system to collect toxic and polluted waste? | Prove the existence of toxic and polluted waste collection system (warehouse, schedule of collection, capacity, etc.) | Yes No | |

| WASTE MANAGEMENT | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidence for criteria | Appraisal Score | Score |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------|-------|
| | | Is there any appropriate equipment for recycling purpose (i.e., tri rubbish bins, etc.)? | Detail the number, location and type of dustbins dedicated to recvcling purpose | Yes No | |
| | | Are awareness campaigns regularly carried out about recycling aimed at the local population and in particular tourist enterprises? | Prove the existence of awareness campaigns (types of campaigns, materials/means, targets and frequency) | Yes No | |
| Number of Detailed Inc Number of Criteria: 20 | Number of Detailed Indicators: 5 Number of Criteria: 20 | | | Total | 20 |

1.4. Table of assessment on 3 indicators of Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness Indicators

| Yes No | times (at least once a year to get a score) | Yes No | Yes No | times (at least once a year to get a score) |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of local population | Justify the frequency | Justify the materials used for the awareness campaign by providing a sample of each publicity material (booklets, leaflets, banners and posters) | Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted tourist firms | Justify the frequency |
| Are there any awareness campaigns (publicity, events, competitions, etc.) carried out about environmental protection and cleanliness aimed at the local population? | How often? | Have the authorities produced and disseminated publicity material about environmental protection and cleanliness (booklets, leaflets, banners and posters, etc.)? | Are there any awareness campaigns (publicity, events, competitions, etc.) carried out about environmental protection and cleanliness aimed at employees of tourist enterprises? | How often? |
| Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness of local people about environmental protection and cleanliness? | | | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness of tourist firms about environmental protection and cleanliness? | |
| Raising awareness of local people about environmental protection and cleanliness | | | Raising awareness of tourist firms about environmental protection and cleanliness | |
| | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awarenessAre there any awareness campaigns strategy to raise awareness (publicity, events, competitions, etc.)Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of local populationbout hout environmental protection and cleanliness?Are there any awareness campaigns campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of local population | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness to all boutAre there any avareness campaigns to all bout of local people about and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns by justifying types of bound and cleanliness aimed at the local population?Image: Douct How offen?Are there any awareness campaigns (publicity, events, competitions, etc.) campaigns by justifying types of campaigns by justifying types of campaigns by justifying types of campaigns by justifying types of bound and cleanliness aimed at the local population?Image: Douct How offen?Are there any awareness campaigns bound about bound aboutImage: Douct How offen?Are the local boundationImage: Douct How offen?Are the local boundationImage: Douct How offen?Justify the frequency | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness tarategy to raise awareness of local people about environmental protection and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout of local people about and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns and targeted groups of local population?Image: Dout and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by the frequency a sample of each publicity material (booklets, leaflets, banners and posters)Image: Dout powers.Prove the authorities produced and disseminated publicity material about etc.)?Image: Dout powers.Provetion and cleanliness | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness strategy to raise awareness of local people about environmental protection and cleanliness?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of ocal population?Dout environmental protection and cleanliness??Are there any awareness aimed at the local population?Prove the existence of awareness campaigns and targeted groups of ocal populationHow often?How often?Justify the frequencyHow often?Justify the frequencyHow often?Justify the materials used for the awareness campaign by providing exontent protection and cleanliness (powlets, leaflets, banners and boarties)How often?Are there any avareness campaigns to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any avareness campaigns to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any avareness campaigns to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any avareness campaigns to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any actions or to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any avareness campaigns to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any actions or to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any actions or to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any actions or to coklets, leaflets, banners and posters)How often?Are there any actions or to coklets, leafle |

| at A | Awareness-building about Environmental Protection and Cleanliness Indicators | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidences for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|------|---|--|---|---|---|-------|
| | | | Are there appropriate materials and activities for the purpose? | Provide list and sample of materials and list of activities used for the campaign purpose | Yes No | |
| ო | Raising awareness of tourists about environmental protection and | Are there any actions or strategy to raise awareness of tourists about environmental protection and cleanliness? | Are tourists made aware of the city's environmental protection and cleanliness efforts and regulations? | Prove the existence of awareness campaigns by justifying types of campaigns and targeted groups of tourists | Yes No | |
| | cleanliness | | How often? | Justify the frequency | times (at least once a year to get a score) | |
| | | | Are there appropriate materials and activities for the purpose? | Justify that the materials and activities are adapted to and understandable for tourists (the existence of booklets, banners and posters in English language, location (at sensitive areas: parks, riverside, forest, etc.) | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed In Number of Criteria: 9 | Number of Detailed Indicators: 3 Number of Criteria: 9 | | | Total | 6 |

| Green Spaces |
|--------------------|
| ators of |
| t on 2 indic |
| assessment o |
| .5. Table of |
| Table of assessmen |

| al Score | | st % | □ S | | n | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Appraisal | (number) (at least one to get a score) | (At least 5% to get a score) | Public authorities | Private company | Other (i.e. NGO) (specify) | None (No score) | Yes No |
| Evidences for criteria | Provide: -a map indicating parks in the city and its total number -park development projects in progress (schedule) | Justify the percentage of the green space surface compared to total surface of the city | Provide -name of authority in charge (with | a municipal decision a contract of maintenance with a company | -notice board | | Provide the monthly schedule to justify frequency of maintenance and management |
| Criteria | How many parks are there in the city? | What is the proportion of green space compared to total surface area of the city? | Which institution maintains and manages green spaces? | | | | Is there a regular scheduled maintenance and management programme? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Surface area in the city allocated for green spaces | | Are there measures to properly manage and | city? | | | |
| GREEN SPACES | Quantity of green space in the city | | Green space maintenance and | | | | |
| | - | | 2 | | | | |

| GREEN SPACES | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidences for criteria | Appraisal Score | Score |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------|-------|
| | | Are there environmental management systems in place (energy saving system for lighting, irrigation, the use of organic fertiliser, etc.)? | Provide: -Detail of lighting system -Choice of species -Rational use of natural resources (watering schedule) -Quantity of organic fertiliser used for the parks | Yes No | |
| Number of Detailed Ir Number of Criteria: 5 | Number of Detailed Indicators: 2 Number of Criteria: 5 | | | Total | Q |

Score get a score) inhabitants inhabitants more often Appraisal Monthly or Less than 1 for 500 for 500 month to (At least to get a (At least (At least to get a once a once a score) score) month Yes Yes Yes ۶ å ۶ equipment and size etc.) in the city annual report with the date of each and compare it to the total number charge of inspection, the schedule norm, if any, for each place where population in the city (refer to the compare it to the total number of tourists congregate (restaurants, markets, fast food outlets, street Provide name of the authority in of population in the city (refer to of sanitation inspection and the Provide a detailed list and map Provide the specific sanitation **Evidences for criteria** all pharmacies in the city and of all health centres (staffs, Provide a list and a map of the latest census data) atest census data) vendors, etc.) inspection congregate (restaurants, markets, fast food Are there enough pharmacies in the city? Is there a sanitation norm for the places where tourists congregate? Are there enough health centres in the How often are sanitation inspections carried out at areas where tourists outlets, street vendors, etc...)? Criteria city? Requirement of major Does health safety be ensured in the city? criteria HEALTH SAFETY AND URBAN SAFETY AND Health safety SECURITY -

1.6. Table of assessment on 4 indicators of Health Safety and Urban Safety and Security

| Score | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Appraisal | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidences for criteria | Provide the number of police officers in the city and the country's norm related to this issue | Provide : -government's decision on tourist police unit with its roles and responsibilities -the locations of tourist police unit in the city | Provide details about trainings conducted for tourist police officers (type of courses, materials, number of intake, etc.) | Prove: - the existence of related laws and regulations - protective and preventive measures and activities taken by authorities - latest data of the number of tourism-related crimes occurring in the city | Justify the existence of awareness campaigns (type of campaigns, targeted groups of tourists, materials/means and frequency) |
| Criteria | Are there sufficient police officers in the city? (based on individual country's norm) | Is there a dedicated tourist police unit in the city? | Have they been properly trained to deal with issues that tourists may have? | Are regulations (protective and preventive measures and activities) against illegal activities resulting from tourism enforced to protect the local population (i.e. child prostitution, drugs, trafficking, smuggling, damage of environmental and cultural assets etc.)? | Are awareness campaigns to persuade tourists not to indulge in illegal activities carried out regularly? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Quality of safety and security in the city | | | Strategies and/or specific measures for crime prevention and enforcement of rules | |
| HEALTH SAFETY AND URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY | Safety and security in the city | | | Crime prevention and enforcement of rules | |
| 별5 | 5 | | | m | |

| Appraisal Score | | | | ى ئ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apprais | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Total |
| Evidences for criteria | Provide decision and/or documents related to the risk management system of the city | Provide: - date and details of each update - details about training and skills update for main people involved | Provide decision and/or documents related to crisis management system of the city | |
| Criteria | Is there a risk management system in place? | Is it regularly updated and are the main people involved trained and their skills updated? | Is there a crisis management system in place? | |
| Requirement of major criteria | Strategies and/or specific measures for risk management strategy (Refer to Safety and | Security Best Practices of ASEAN) | | Number of Detailed Indicators: 2 Number of Criteria: 5 |
| HEALTH SAFETY AND URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY | Risk management strategy | | | - Number of Detailed Ir - Number of Criteria: 5 |
| ΞЭ | 4 | | | |

1.7. Table of assessment on 5 indicators of Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities

| Score | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| Appraisal | Yes No | Yes No | Yes No | Yes (At least one at each main tourist site to get a score) | No | Yes No | Yes No |
| Evidences for criteria | Provide decision and/or documents related to tourism master plan for the city | Provide the name of responsible authorities/ institutions, detailed activities and measures taken place to implement the master plan | Provide monitoring tools/ mechanism, the schedule and reviewing procedure (at least every 2 years) | Provide - a map of tourism office and tourist information centres/ points - responsible authorities - staffs who can communicate with tourists - working hours | - avaliable materials | Provide a map indicating tourist attractions and signposts showcasing its locations (photos as evidence) | Prove that international languages, especially English, are used on signposts (photos as evidence) |
| Criteria | Has a tourism master plan for the city been formulated? | Is it being implemented? | Is it monitored and adapted on a regular basis (at least every 2 years)? | Are there sufficient tourist information centres or points in the city? | | Are the tourist attractions of the city properly signposted? | Are signposts also in English? |
| Requirement of major criteria | Existence of a tourism master plan being implemented and regularly updated | | | Quality of information centres, signage and tourist maps | | | |
| TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES INDICATORS | 1 Planning for tourism | | | 2 Information centres, signage and tourist maps | | | |

| | TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES INDICATORS | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidences for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|---|--|---|---|---|-----------|-------|
| | | | Is there a tourist map for the city? | Provide a sample of tourist map for the city | Yes No | |
| | | | Are the map and other tourist information well disseminated at places where tourists congregate in the city? | Justify materials/means for dissemination and prove the actions taken at places where tourists congregate in the city (with schedule/frequency) | Yes No | |
| m | Location of shopping centres and retail outlets | Existence of shopping centres and retail outlets | Are shopping centres and shopping outlets within a reasonable distance of areas where tourists congregate (i.e. attractions, hotels, etc.)? | Provide a map indicating the locations of shopping centres and shopping cutlets and the distance to tourist areas (attractions, hotels, etc.) | Yes No | |
| | | | Are there handicraft centres near tourist area? | Provide a map indicating locations of handicrafts centres (specifying size, products, etc.) and the distance to tourist areas | Yes No | |
| | | | Are the handicrafts on sale of good quality and representative of the city? | Prove the quality and the origin/ identity of handicrafts on sale | Yes No | |
| | | | Are local products available on sale? | Prove the presence of local products on sale for tourists (specifying types of products, location of shops, etc.) | Yes No | |
| 4 | Leisure areas (tourist areas, public parks, sports and recreation, etc.) | Existence and indication of leisure areas | Are leisure areas in the city clearly indicated and available to tourists? | Prove the existence of leisure areas in the city with a map indicating its locations (justifying its signposts) | Yes No | |

| Z | TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES INDICATORS | Requirement of major criteria | Criteria | Evidences for criteria | Appraisal | Score |
|--------|--|--|---|--|--|-------|
| | | | Are these affordable to local residents? | Provide the range of prices whether it is affordable for local residents (any special price for local residents?) | Yes No | |
| ى ا | Level of tourist satisfaction | Existence of surveys done to prove the level of tourist satisfaction | Are surveys regularly carried out to gauge tourist satisfaction with the cleanliness, welcome and hospitality, security, and the appreciation of decor and the environment of the city? | Justify: -types of surveys carried out -targets (local and international tourists) -objectives of the surveys -schedule/frequency | Yes No | |
| | | | What percentage of tourists is satisfied? | Provide the results (statistics) of the surveys most recently conducted to gauge tourist satisfaction | (At least 70% to get a score) | |
| | | | How often are they carried out? | Provide the schedule of the surveys to justify the frequency | Once a year or more often (At least annually to get a score) | |
| | | | | | Less than once a year | |
| | | | Have the results of the surveys led to actions to improve the situation? | Prove the implementation of actions/measures based on the outcomes of the surveys to improve the situation (authority in charge, types of actions/measures, etc.) | Yes No | |
| | Number of Detailed Inc Number of Criteria: 18 | Number of Detailed Indicators: 5 Number of Criteria: 18 | | | Total | 18 |



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