



TV UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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SOUTH KOREA'S GREENER FUTURE

VIDEO

PLANTS AND INSECTS /
PEOPLE TAKE PICTURES

ROOFTOP GARDEN / PEOPLE
WALK AND LOOK

KIM WALKS IN GARDEN

KIM SEUNG-YOON, HEAD OF
PEACE CENTRE TEAM,
UNESCO, ON CAMERA

CHEONGGYE RIVER AND

AUDIO

NARRATION

Surrounded by over two hundred kinds of native flowers and plants, this picture looks like a scene from the countryside. (8)

But in fact, this eco-park is on a rooftop in the heart of downtown Seoul, the bustling capital of South Korea. (7)

The sky-high oasis, initiated by UNESCO in 2002, is designed as part of an eco-corridor to connect living species in the surrounding mountains, says Kim Seung-Yoon of UNESCO. (12)

KIM SEUNG-YOON (Korean) **M**

"Animals, birds and insects such as butterflies can now fly in from the surrounding mountains. These ecologically diverse green spaces work as stepping stones for these species." (14)

NARRATION

This eco-park in the middle of Seoul is another

OFFICE BUILDING

CARS / PEOPLE / OFFICE
TOWERS

link in the eco-network. The stream was once buried under a highway built in the 1960s. In 2003, the Seoul city authorities started to tear down the road and restored the river. It's a milestone in environment restoration. (19)

WS. SEOUL / PEOPLE / CARS

Four decades of modernization have transformed Seoul into one of the largest cities in the world – with over twenty million people, almost half of the country's population. But the massive urban growth has also created a vast concrete jungle. (15)

WS. SEOUL

Today, the country is striving to restore harmony between development and environment. (5.5)

KIM KWI-GON ON CAMERA

PROF. KIM KWI-GON: (English) **M**

"The government policy now puts much emphasis on the way of utilizing our national land." (10)

PROFESSOR KIM WITH
DIRECTOR LEE LOOK AT MAP

NARRATION

Professor Kim Kwi-Gon, with support from the UN-Habitat sustainable cities program, launched a plan in 2000 to build a network of green cities. Hanam City, surrounded by a protected green belt area and the Han river, is South Korea's first eco-city. (17.5)

HANAM CITY SURROUNDED
BY MOUNTAIN / RIVER /
PEOPLE

Located just an hour drive away from Seoul, it's a fast-growing town. Half of its 130,000 residents work in Seoul, and the population is

expected to double in the next twenty years.

(13)

LEE WALKING ALONG RIVER

Lee Su Aung is the director of the city's planning and budget. (4)

LEE SU-AUNG: (Korean) **M**

LEE ON CAMERA

"We are planning to develop the city as a place where people and nature can co-exist." (6)

NARRATION

HOUSING COMPLEX

All the new developments aim at providing not just modern and convenient living, but also creating plenty of green spaces, and conserving and restoring natural habitats where people can enjoy nature, an essential part of traditional Korean life. (14.5)

HANAM RESIDENT: (Korean) **M**

HANAM RESIDENT
ON CAMERA

"Although we are right next to Seoul, the air quality is good here. The city is environmentally friendly. It's like living in the country." (5.5)

NARRATION

SEOUL / SUDOKWON
LANDFILL

In the Seoul metropolitan area, Sudokwon landfill is one of the world's largest of its kind. Its almost 5000-acre site, six times the size of Central Park in New York, is being converted into parks and soccer fields while still in operation. (16)

KIDS PLAY FOOTBALL

Jung Young-Ae is from the Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corporation. (4)

JUNG ON CAMERA

JUNG: (English) **F**

“Someone said that we were going to build a dream park, and showed me a planning picture. And I said ‘all right’... Well, after five years, it’s really happening.” (10)

WAST BEING TREATED /
KIDS PLAY

NARRATION

By using the state-of-the-art technology to treat the waste and “deodorize” the site, the Sudokwon landfill has successfully overcome the “not in my backyard” attitude. Nearby residents now come with their children to enjoy the many green parks created on the landfill. (17.5)

MAN RECYCLING GARBAGE

The site is expected to continue operation for possibly another twenty years. It’s being helped by a successful recycling program launched in 1990s which is now part of everyday life in South Korea, according to Lee Yea Sun. (14)

HOUSEWIFE ON CAMERA

HOUSEWIFE (IN KOREAN) **F**

“Before the recycling program started, I used to throw away two bags of trash a week. Now I only throw out one bag in three weeks.” (10)

HOUSEWIFE SORTS TRASH

NARRATION

In addition to reducing household waste, a new policy has recently been introduced to limit industrial waste generation. (7)

MINISTER WALKS INTO
BUILDING

Lee Chi-Beom is the Minister of Environment.

(2.5)

MIN. LEE CHI-BEOM ON
CAMERA

MIN. LEE CHI-BEOM (KOREAN) **M**

“We make the manufacturers responsible for recycling, and limit the amount of trash for every company. Through those two policies, the trash sent to landfills is reduced.” (11)

PEOPLE / CARS / RIVER /
ROOFTOP GARDEN

NARRATION

With more and more people migrating to cities every year, South Korea is tackling the challenge of urbanization by committing itself to building greener cities. (9)

UN LOGO

This report was prepared by Patricia Chan for the United Nations.