# "State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific" project

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6th Regional 3R Forum
in Asia and the Pacific



### **Background**

- Since the launch of the 3R Initiative in 2005, a lot of experience and information has been shared among countries.
- The Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific has accumulated lots of information through the form of background papers and country reports.
- There was a proposal from Ministry of the Environment of Japan to launch the project to develop a synthesis and status report of 3R implementation in Asia and the Pacific with data and its periodical publications.
- In February 2014 at the 5<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific in Surabaya, a group of experts gathered and discussed about the proposal of "the 3R white paper in Asia and Pacific" (tentative title).
- Participants of the second drafting committee meeting on 25th
  Feb in Tokyo in 2015 agreed to proposed the title of report to
  "State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific"

### Overview of "State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific"

- "State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific" is a synthesis and status report to assess current status of 3R policy implementation in the region based on country reports to Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific and other national authorized reports.
- Status of 3R implementation will be summarized for each country.
- It is planned that State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific will be published at Regional 3R Forum in AP (early 2017).

### **Expected Outputs**

- Regular submission of synthesis and status report of 3R policy implementation in the region to Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific by UN-CRD/IGES
- Regular update of data regarding selected 3R policy indicators in relation to the Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023) for member countries of Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
- Establishment of a knowledge platform on progress of 3R policy implementation at local and national level (including regular update of country chapter)
- Assist to establish thematic expert working groups on various common themes on 3R policy in the region, Idea of working groups aims to develop common understanding/guideline/policy discussion papers to facilitate multi-stakeholders dialogues for effective promotion and implementation of 3Rs and resource efficiency related policies, tools and technologies
- State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific will be prepared by topregional and country experts on the 3Rs and waste management policy.

### Structure of "State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific"

I: Introduction

II: State of Implementation of Waste Management and 3R policies in Asia and Pacific region (synthesis chapter/report)

III: Case of progress of 3Rs in Asia and Pacific region (country chapters/reports)

\* may be annex

### Contents of **Synthesis chapter** (tentative)

- Background
  - Why focus on Asia and the Pacific?
  - Overview of waste management issues in Asia and the Pacific.
- 2. Discussion on effectiveness of 3R approach
  - Outcomes from 3R approaches
  - Benefits of 3R and environmentally sound waste management
- 3. International Comparison on implementation of 3R related activities
  - ♦ Comparison of 3R indicators
    - ① Total MSW Generated and Disposed and MSW Generation Per Capita
    - 2 Overall Recycling Rate and Target (%) and Recycling Rate of Individual Components of MSW
    - ③ Amount of Hazardous Waste Generated and Disposed in Environmentally Sound Manner
    - 4 Indicators based on macro-level material flows
    - ⑤ Amount of agricultural biomass to be used
    - 6 Marine & coastal plastic waste quantity
    - ① Amount of E-waste Generation, Disposal and Recycling. Existence of policies and guidelines for E-waste management
    - ® Existence of policies, guidelines, and regulations based on the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR)
    - GHG Emission from waste sector
  - Evaluation of Hanoi 3R goals
- 4. Conclusions and lesson learnt from country chapters
- 5. Mid/Long term recommendations

**Executive drafting committee**, composed of selected experts, with supports from UNCRD, IGES and MOEJ will develop synthesis part including analytical framework for synthesis part. It will be done keeping in mind economic status of the countries.

### Contents of *Country chapter*

- A. Waste Definition and Categorization
- B. Country's Basic Policy Direction Past and Future
- C. 3R indicators based on 9 core indicators proposed at the regional 3R Forum in Surabaya
  - 1 Total MSW Generated and Disposed and MSW Generation Per Capita
  - ② Overall Recycling Rate and Target (%) and Recycling Rate of Individual Components of MSW
  - 3 Amount of Hazardous Waste Generated and Disposed in Environmentally Sound Manner
  - 4 Indicators based on macro-level material flows
  - 5 Amount of agricultural biomass to be used
  - **6** Marine & coastal plastic waste quantity
  - Amount of E-waste Generation, Disposal and Recycling. Existence of policies and guidelines for E-waste management
  - **8** Existence of policies, guidelines, and regulations based on the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR)
  - GHG Emission from waste sector
- D. Experts Assessment on 3R Policy implementation

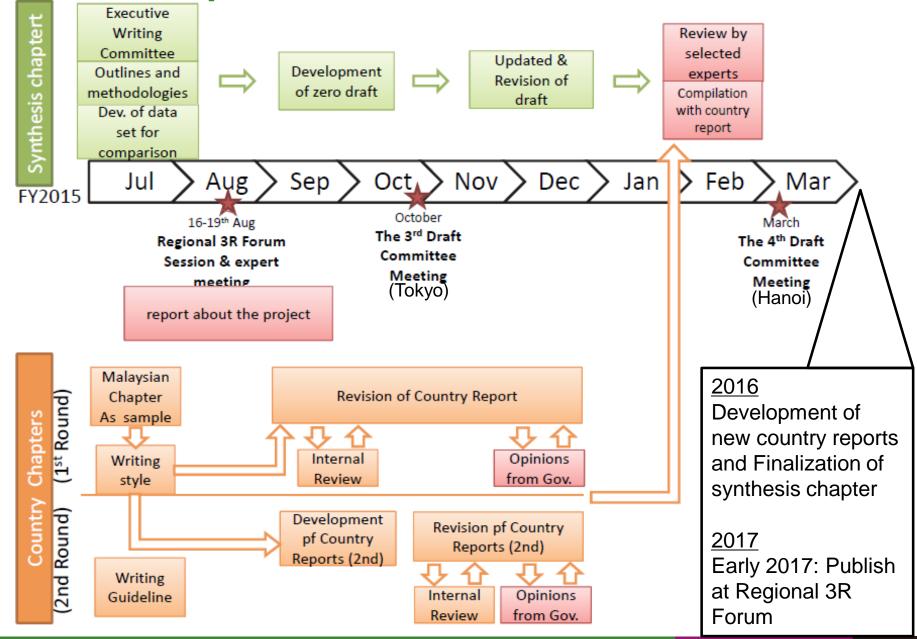
### Participating Experts

Country Experts will develop its own country chapter based on the <u>writing</u> <u>guideline for country chapter.</u>

Country Report	Cat*	Name	Organization		
Malaysia	Α	Prof. Agamuthu Pariatamby	University of Malaya		
Viet Nam	Α	Dr. Nguyen Trung Thang	ISPONRE		
Indonesia	Α	Prof. Enri Damanhuri	Bandung Institute of Technology		
Thailand	Α	Dr. Tharee Kamuang	The Promotion of Low Carbon City across Thai		
			Municipalities		
		Dr. Janya Sang-Arun	IGES		
China	Α	Dr. Chen Liu	IGES		
		Prof. Nie Yongfeng	Tsinghua University		
		Prof Jin Yiying	Tsinghua University		
Japan	Α	Prof. Shinichi Sakai	Kyoto University		
		Prof. Masaru Tanaka	Tottori University of Environmental Studies		
		Prof. Yuichi Moriguchi	University of Tokyo		
		Prof. Toshiaki Yoshioka	Tohoku University		
		Dr. Masahiro Osako	National Institute of Environmental Studies (NIES)		
		Prof. Hiroki Hashizume	Tama University		
		Dr. Atsushi Terazono	National Institute of Environmental Studies (NIES)		
		Dr. Michikazu Kojima	Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)		
Philippines	В	Dr. Vella Atienza	University of Philippines Los Banos(UPLB)		
Bangladesh	В	Prof. ATMN Amin	North South University		
India	В	Dr. Kurian Joseph	Anna University		
R.O. Korea	В	Dr. Giljong Oh	National Institute of Environmental Research(NIER)		
Pacific	Island B	Makoto Tsukiji	SPREP		
Countries	В	Dr. Ma Bella Guinto	SPREP		

<sup>\*:</sup> Country Group A: zero draft. Country Group B chapter under preparation.

### Schedule (summer 2015- March 2016



### **Assistance necessary from National Governments**

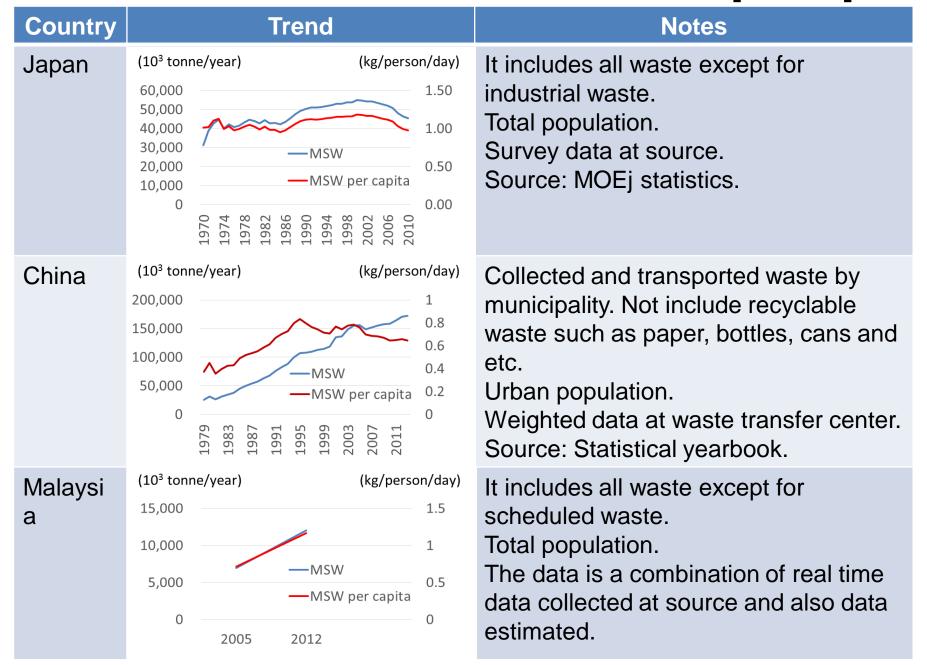
- Comment to a publication draft of respective country report. UNCRD/IGES will circulate a country report to respective country of the regional 3R forum in Asia and the Pacific.
- Encourage and support your country experts to participate to develop country chapter.

### Responsibilities

- editorial responsibility will be under editorial committee co-organized by UNCRD and IGES.
- IGES and UNCRD will be responsible for the contents.
- The project is currently funded by Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

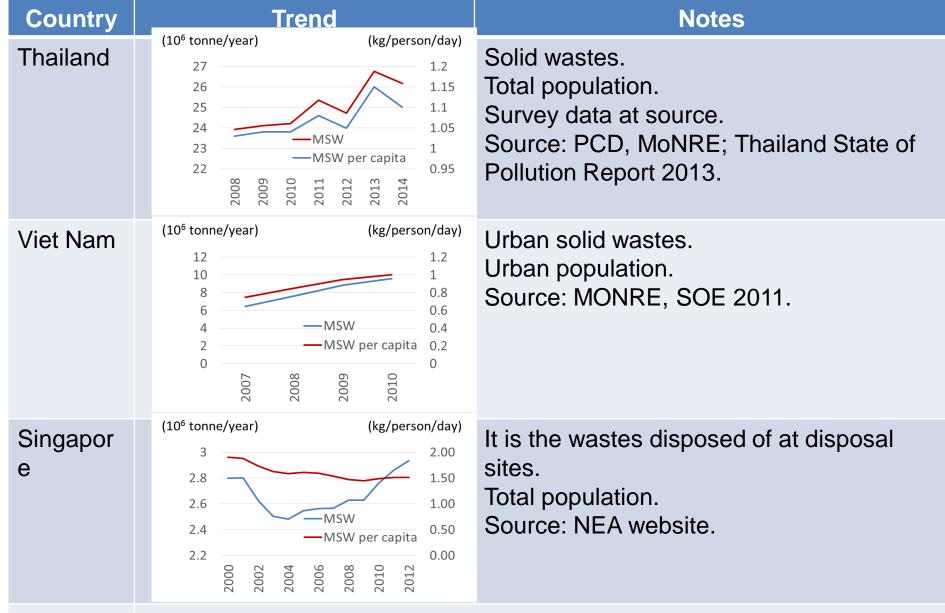
## Images of some data for Synthesis Chapter

#### C 1 : MSW Generation & MSW Generation per capita



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Indonesia In 2007, 38.5 million tonnes/year; 0.45 kg/person/day.

### C 2 : Recycling rate and target setting

	Cyclical use rate (Amount of cyclical usage/(amount of cyclical usage + natural resources input)	Waste diversion rate (percentage of the total amount of utilized MSW)	Total utilization rate of industrial wastes	Recovery rate of individual components
Japan	10% in FY2000 →15% in FY2011 →17% in FY2020	5.3% in FY1990 →20.4% in FY 2012	N.A.	○ Pet bottle: 9.8% in FY1997 → 90.4% in FY2012
China	N.A.	N.A.	46% in 2000 → 67% in 2010 → target to 72% in 2015	○ 65% in 2010 → target to 70% in 2015
Malaysia	N.A.	5% in 2005 → 10.5% in 2012 →22% in 2020	N.A.	N.A.
Indonesia	N.A.	10% in 2013	N.A.	N.A.

### C ② : Recycling rate and target setting(Cont.)

	Cyclical use rate	Waste diversion rate (percentage of the total amount of utilized MSW)	Total utilization rate of IW	Recovery rate of individual components
Thailand	N.A.	19% in 2013 → at least 31% by 2012-2016 → 65% by 2017-2021 → 95% by 2022-2025	N.A.	Containers in 2013; - Aluminum 99.98 % - Iron/metal 99.81 % - Paper 75.22 %, - glass 75.06 % - Plastic 50.53 %
Viet Nam	N.A.	8-15%. 100% of MSW will be collected and treated, 90% of which will be recycled, reused, recovered for use as an energy source or to produce organic fertilizer until 2025.	N.A.	Junk collectors buy recyclable wastes such as paper, plastics and metals separated by households.
Singapor e	N.A.	59% in 2011	N.A.	Construction debris:99% Used slag:97% Ferrous metals:96% Scrap tyres:88% Non-Ferrous metals:79% Wood/timber:69% Paper/cardboard:56% Glass:26% Plastics:10% Food waste:12% Textile/leather:11%

C(8): Extended Producer Responsibility					
Status of Implementation	Name of the Policies	Product Items Covered by the Policy			
Fully Implemented	<ul> <li><u>Japan</u> (Container Packaging Law, Automobile recycling law, Home Appliance Recycling Law, Law for recycling of small appliances, Law for promotion of effective utilization of resources)</li> <li><u>China</u> (WEEE regulation, recycling technology policy of automobile)</li> <li><u>Korea</u> (Packaging, WEEE, ELV)</li> <li><u>India</u> (WEEE, Lead-acid batteries)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Japan (Containers and packaging, electric home appliances, automobiles, etc)</li> <li>China (WEEE and automobiles, batteries, cement bags)</li> </ul>			
Postponement period before full implementation	<ul> <li><u>Indonesia</u>(GP 101/2014)</li> <li><u>Viet Nam</u>: 50/2013/QD-TTg</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Packaging</li> <li>Viet Nam (WEEE, chemicals used in industry acgriculture etc.)</li> </ul>			
Under preparation of	Thailand (The draft act on the management of WEEE and other and of life products)	WEEE and some haz.  Wastes such as dry cell.			

principle

Based on Voluntary

Approach/Agreemen

ry, WEEE and other end of life products) Wastes such as dry cell

specific legislations **Indonesia** (Governmental regulation) batteries E-waste Existence of Japan (Basic Act for Establishing Sound Material

Waste Minimization, 10th Malaysian Plan)

of effective utilization of resources)

**Indonesia** (Law on Solid Waste Managmenet)

**Singapore** (Singapore Packaging Agreeement)

**Japan** (voluntary take-back under Law for promotion

China

**Provisions** Cycle Society) Malaysia (Environmental Quality Act, Solid Waste supporting EPR and Public Cleansing Act, Master Plkan of National