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UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In collaboration with

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan

FOURTH REGIONAL 3R FORUM IN ASIA 18-20 MARCH 2013, HA NOI, VIET NAM

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR EXPANDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES OF LOCAL
AUTHORITIES (IPLA)

(Background Paper for Roundtable 4 of the Provisional Programme)

Final Draft

views of the United Nations.

This background paper has been prepared by CRC Mohanty for the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia. The views expressed herein are those of the author only and do not necessarily reflect the



International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA)



4th Regional Forum in Asia, 18-20 March 2013, Ha Noi, Viet Nam Country Roundtable Dialogue 4

CRC Mohanty, Environment Programme Coordinator, UNCRD



About IPLA

- Launched at the nineteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19) held in New York in May 2011.
- Aims to foster partnerships which address various needs of **local authorities (LAs)** in achieving sustainable waste management.



- Serve as a **dynamic knowledge platform** and a **decentralized network** among LAs, the private sector, NGOs, academic & research institutions, international organizations, UN agencies, etc.
- Support LAs in moving towards zero waste and resource efficient societies, ultimately achieving sustainable cities.



Mission

To share knowledge, communicate across national boundaries, and work to spread best practices in order to accelerate the uptake of waste-related infrastructure and services at various stages of waste management such as avoidance, prevention, minimization, segregation, collection, transport, recycling, recovery, reuse treatment, and disposal.



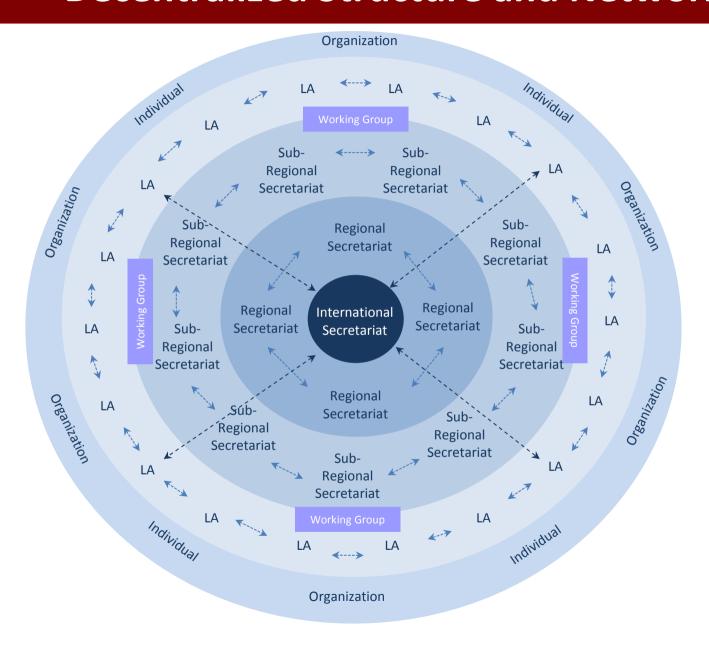


Objectives

- Enable LAs <u>share experience</u> on institutional, business and financial models in addressing waste issues and opportunities.
- Help mainstreaming <u>integrated and sustainable waste</u> management strategies such as ISWM and 3R.
- create "green jobs" and stimulate "green investments."
- Encourage <u>awareness raising</u> and <u>capacity building</u> <u>programs</u> targeting LAs and other stakeholders.
- Provide <u>guidelines to support local action plans and</u> <u>strategies</u> for sustainable waste management.
- Complement city/municipality level efforts for <u>improved</u> <u>urban management</u> towards realizing sustainable and liveable cities.



Decentralized Structure and Network





Global, Regional, and Sub-Regional Secretariats



International Coordinating Secretariat



Sub-Regional Secretariat for Northern Latin America



Global Secretariat



Sub-Regional Secretariat for the region covering Australia and New Zealand



Regional Secretariat for Africa, Asia and Latin America



Sub-Regional Secretariat for Mashreq and Maghreb Countries



Sub-Regional Secretariat for South Asia



Sub-Regional Secretariat for Central and Eastern Europe



Sub-Regional Secretariat for the Pacific SIDS



Sub-Regional Secretariat for the Caribbean SIDS





Sub-Regional Secretariat for Southern Latin America



Sub-Regional Secretariat for Russia and EurAsEC countries



Membership

- Primary beneficiaries are LAs, mainly (but not limited to) those in emerging and developing economies.
- □ Open to all interested entities that align with its mission of expanding waste management-related services of LAs.

e.g., LAs, governments, the private sector and industry, NGOs/CBOs, research institutions, international organizations, UN agencies, among others.

Register with IPLA:

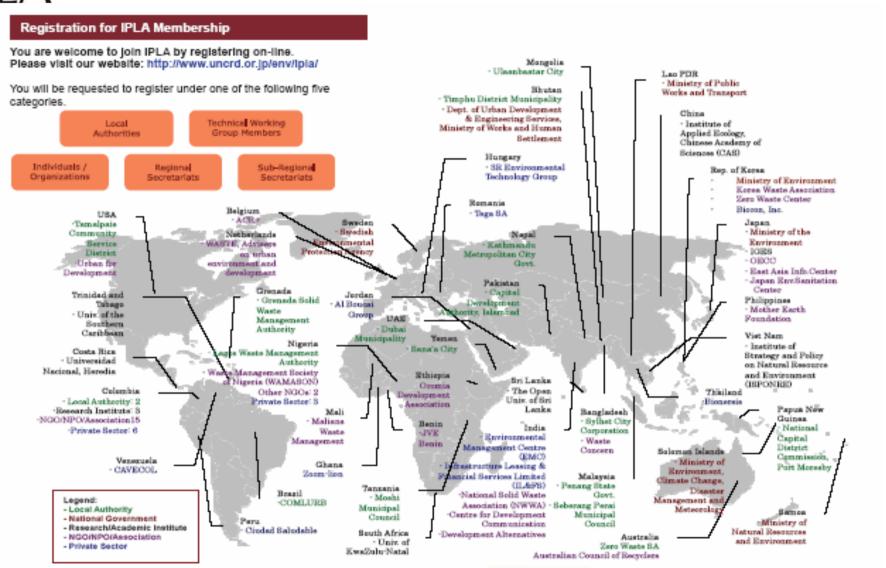
www.uncrd.or.jp/env/ipla/index_form.htm

For any inquiry about IPLA, please email: ipla@uncrd.or.jp



Official partners around the world

(About 180 members from 58 countries - as of Mar. 2013)



Key Message of IPLA: Partnership is key to expand waste management services of local authorities that lack resources, institutional capacity, and technological know-how...

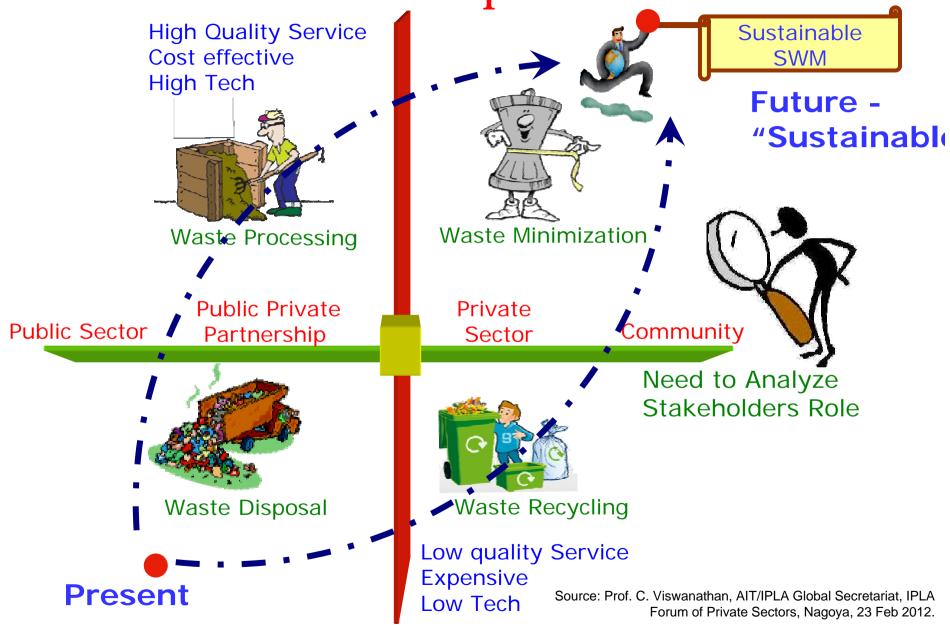
- Partnerships offer alternatives in which governments and private companies assume coresponsibility and co-ownership for the delivery of solid waste management services. Waste disposal is expensive – financially and in lost resources (substantial inputs of labour, material, energy, land resources for land filling, etc.)
- Partnerships combine the advantages of the private sector (dynamism, access to financial resources and latest technologies, managerial efficiency, and entrepreneurial spirit, etc.) with social concerns and responsibility of the public sector (public health and better life, environmental awareness, local knowledge and job creation, etc.).
- Partnerships (PPP) are indispensable for creating and financing adaptation measures towards resilient cities which in turn are more attractive for private investments.
- Partnerships provide win-win solutions both for the public utilities and private sector—if duly supported by appropriate policy frameworks. Such partnerships could lead to savings in municipal budgets where waste management usually consumes a large portion. The private sector, on the other hand, may use this opportunity to convert waste into environmentally friendly products and energy that could also serve as income generating opportunities.

Shifting the roles of municipalities from being a 'service provider' to 'facilitator of service', by focusing its activity on planning and management, while a private company takes up the actual day-to-day operation.

What different stakeholders can do in promoting resource efficiency/3Rs?

National Government	Develop policies, programs, and institutions, innovative financing for resource efficiency / 3R infrastructures (eco-towns, eco-industrial parks, R&D facilities (Environment, 3Rs, Nano-Technology, IT, Biotechnology) etc.), create conducive policy framework to encourage PPPs, capacity building programs/facilities for SMEs, awareness programme for citizens, green procurement, develop and institute EPR system, foster triangular cooperation (government-private/industry-R&D/Universities) for , circular economic approach, green growth, technology transfer, information clearing house, etc.
Local Government	Integrate resource efficiency in urban development policy and strategy (energy, transport, water, industry), innovative financing for resource efficient infrastructure (eco-towns, eco-industrial parks, R&D facilities, etc.), realize PPPs, awareness programs for citizens, green procurement
Private / Industry Sector	Develop strategies to commercialize 3Rs, Environmental performance reporting, R&D (3R technologies, green products, waste recycling, waste exchange, green purchasing, PPP, in-house capacity building programs, CSR,
Banks / Financial institutions	Investment/loan schemes for eco-town projects and green industries
Scientific and Research Institutions / Universities	Provide back up for science based policy making at government level, develop dedicated R&D projects on resource efficiency/3Rs in collaboration with government and business/industry sector, create human resources and experts in the field of resource efficiency/3Rs, look for international collaboration (University-University, University-Multinational corporation), catalyst for decision makers, technology evaluation.
Citizens / NGOs	Promote green consumerism, community awareness raising on house-hold waste segregation and its contribution to resource efficiency/3Rs, knowledge dissemination (Source: C.R.C. Mohanty, 2012)

Calls for Partnerships..



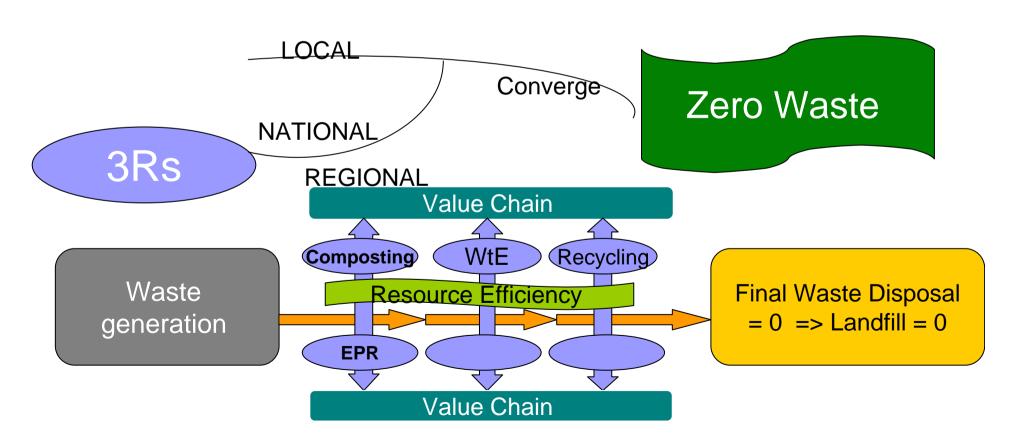


Zero Waste

A vision that leads cities towards a sustainable future

Zero waste is a long-term vision that ultimately envisages a thriving society that exists within nature's resource constraints and its ability to assimilate waste.

(Chair's Summary of the CSD19 Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste, 16-18 February 2011, Tokyo, Japan)



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- Zero Waste could represent a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.
 - (Zero Waste International Alliance; http://zwia.org/)
- Zero waste is an approach that involves reducing consumption, minimising waste, maximising recycling and composting, and ensuring that products and materials are designed to use less resources and made to be reused, recycled or biodegradable. Nature is the best Zero Waste model. There is no waste in nature and by-products produced become resources for others or are assimilated harmlessly back to the surroundings.
 - (Zero Waste Singapore; http://www.zerowastesg.com/zero-waste/)
- Zero Waste is complete waste free society, not just transferring the problem from one place to another (Multi-stakeholders Consultation on Zero Waste Road Map for Ahmedabad/India, 18 April 2012).



IPLA Global Forum 2011-2012

IPLA Special Event on "Moving towards Zero Waste for Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities"

- 17-18 October 2011, Daegu, Republic of Korea, co-organized by MOE-Korea and UNCRD

IPLA Global Forum 2012 on "Empowering Municipalities in Building a Zero Waste Society - A Vision for the post-Rio+20 Sustainable Urban Development"

- 5-6 September 2012, Seoul, Republic of Korea, co-organized by MOE-Korea and UNCRD







Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA 18 Oct. 2011, Daegu, Rep. of Korea





Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA (Agreed by participants at the Special IPLA Event of the ISWA World Congress 2011. Moving towards Zero Waste for a Green Economy - Role of Local Authorities, 17-18 October 2011, Deepu, Benublic of Koneal IPLA is coordinated through the joint efforts of:

(Some key points)

- 1. move forward to a resource efficient and zero waste society by promoting effective collaboration and partnerships among national and local authorities, municipalities, the private and business sector, NGOs, scientific and research organizations, and all other related entities;
- 2. address the need for mainstreaming zero waste and resource efficiency into the political agenda as well as city development strategies or action plans as a pre-requisite to moving towards a green economy, and the required changes in the existing institutional arrangements at the local, regional, and national levels;
- 5. help mainstream resource efficiency and 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principles into the local development agenda, including environmental, social, and economic plans, policies, strategies, and programmes;
- 7. help identify and stimulate potential partners and required financial mechanisms in support of "green jobs," "green industries," and "green investments";
- 10.encourage awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes targeting the local authorities and other stakeholders, especially to decouple waste generation from economic development and to manage complex and new emergent waste streams;

Major Elements of Daegu Declaration of IPLA	Green Economy			Rio+20 Outcome – The Future We Want / Framework for Action			
Members (18 Oct'2011)	Environ- mentally protective/ Low Carbon	Resource (material, water, energy) efficient economy	Socially Inclusive /poverty eradication /green jobs /health	Sustainable & resilient cities	Decent work /social protection /health	Ocean and marine /coastal ecosystem	Water and sanitation /fresh water ecosystem
1. move forward to a resource efficient and zero waste society by promoting effective collaboration and partnerships among national and local authorities, municipalities, the private and business sector, NGOs, scientific and research organizations, and all other related entities;							
2. mainstream zero waste and resource efficiency into the political agenda as well as city development strategies as a prerequisite to moving towards a green economy, and the required changes in the existing institutional arrangements at the local, regional, and national levels							
3. enable local authorities to share their experiences on institutional, business, and financial models that have been successful or otherwise in addressing opportunities and specific waste problems, including new emerging wastes such as e-waste and plastics in a marine environment;							

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4. Strengthen efforts of local authorities in the expansion of waste management-related services and infrastructure (e.g., eco-industrial zones)							
5. awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes targeting the local authorities and other stakeholders, especially to decouple waste generation from economic development and to manage complex and new emergent waste streams							
6. promote practice-oriented knowledge network to help formulate innovative projects, select most appropriate technologies, access expertise, and promote waste exchange (waste to resource) opportunities							





IPLA forums in Latin America during 2011-2012

First IPLA Forum for Moving towards Zero Waste in Latin America

- Bogotá, Colombia, 17 August 2011

IPLA Forum on Waste Management in Urban Territories

- Lima, Peru, 26-28 October 2011

International Meeting Bogota Zero Waste: Towards a Culture of Utilization

- Bogota, Colombia, 29 February 2012

Forum to advance toward Zero Waste in Colombia - Bogotá, Colombia, 23 August 2012,

Series of IPLA Forums in Latin America in 2011 and 2012 contributing to increasing motivation of Municipalities/ Mayors for moving towards resource efficient and zero waste society (e.g., Bogotá City Administration (UAESP) is promoting zero waste strategy)







Marrakech Declaration towards "Greening" the Waste Sector May 2012, Marrakech, Morocco



Agreed at the SWEEP-Net 2nd Regional Forum on Economic and Ecological Potential of "Greening" the Waste Sector in the Middle East and North Africa Region

- Legal and institutional aspects of SWM
- Financial and investment aspects for "Greening" the waste sector
- Technical aspects
- Media and public awareness, communication, training and environmental education
- Social aspects
- International partnership of local councils in the Middle East and North Africa for the improvement of SWM services
- Development of networks and support of regional cooperation





IPLA Side Events at Rio+20

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2012



Side Event (on-site), 19 June 2012

Zero Waste Strategies and Actions towards

Sustainable Cities

Organizers: ISWA, IPLA, ABRELPE, COMLURB, and UNCRD



Side Event (off-site), 22 June 2012

Waste Strategies and Actions towards

Sustainable Cities

Organizers: IPLA, ISWA, Fiesp, ABRELPE,

COMLURB, and UNCRD





Development of "Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad", India

Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad

Expected to serve as a visionary document that will guide AMC to:

- (i) introduce and implement necessary policies and strategies
- (ii) sensitize citizens, businesses and industries in Ahmedabad to work together towards achieving a zero waste society.

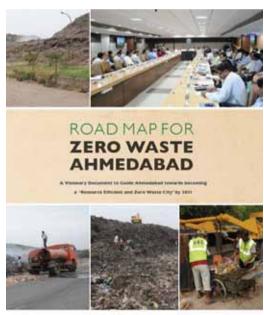
Consists of ten focal areas and thirty four strategic actions

Multi-stakeholder Consultation Meetings (Apr.& Sep. 2012) -including local and state government officials, research and educational institutions, NGOs, business and industries, community organization, etc.



Official Launch, January 2013







Jessely Research and recommend by: Nationals American Engineering and Storad Recommendation for Engineer Storadograms



IPLA Portal: www.iplaportal.org

Hello GUEST I Loa In



IPLA International Partnership of Local Authorities







Integrated Solid Waste Management



The goal of a Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) for solid waste is to be able to, as accurately as possible, predict the environmental burdens of an Integrated Waste Management system. The hierarchy has little scientific or technical basis. There is no scientific reason, for example, why materials recycling should always be preferred to energy recovery. The hierarchy is of little use when a combination of options is used, as in an IWM system. In an IWM system, the hierarchy cannot predict, for example, whether composting combined with incineration of the residues would be preferable to materials recycling plus landfilling of residues.

Marrakech | Morocco

Members (0) | Posts (3)







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14 Jun 2012

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- Decentralized Treatment
- Transport
- Treatment
- Disposal

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FILTER by LOCALITIES

Displaying current activity on the International IPLA portal.

Total 2.141 results.

e

22 Jun 2012 ****

New tender has been published by the Mumbai LA at this URL www.ehsdfhsd.com

MORE

Mumbai | India





Ekonnect series

EVENT: Seminar on waste recycling WHERE: Mumbai

WHEN: 06/21/2012 at 14:00:00 DETAILS: Waste management

business models

To understand waste segregation methods. Done for the Institute of Solid Waste Management Studies

Methods of segregation of waste

- Manual
- Employing machines

Munich | Germany



05 Jun 2012 ***

Waste Management Services

Links to profile of companies providing waste management

Please Contribute your links here.



Other proposed activities

IPLA Global Forum 2013 on Sustainable Waste Management for the 21st Century Cities - Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership

- 9-11 September 2013, Boras, Sweden

IPLA forum at IFAT ENTSORGA - World's Leading Trade Fair for Water, Sewage, Waste and Raw Materials Management - Munich, Germany, 2014



IPLA – International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities

