

CONCEPT NOTE AND PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia

18-20 March 2013, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Venue: Calidas Landmark 72 Royal Residence Hanoi Hotel

Theme: 3Rs in the Context of Rio+20 Outcomes - The Future We Want

1. BACKGROUND

The Asia and the Pacific region is faced with a number of critical challenges when it comes to resource efficiency, availability of resources domestically, coping with the rapidly increasing volume and changing characteristics of urban and industrial wastes. While many countries have become net importers of raw materials (fossil fuel, metals, timbers and other natural resources), the quantum of waste is increasing significantly due to rising population, increasing consumption and per capita waste generation. Apart from municipal solid waste, emerging waste streams, such as electronic waste (WEEE), health-care waste, plastics in coastal-marine environment, construction and demolition waste and household hazardous waste have become matters of serious concern for the sustainability of the region. Methane gas from disposal sites has a strong greenhouse impact while organic matter in waste could be used to generate useful energy and reduce the impact of methane to that of carbon dioxide.

At the same time, the United Nations estimates that more than half of the world population already live in urban areas, and it is expected that by 2050, three quarters of the total world population will be city dwellers, with almost all the growth occurring in the developing world. The world's cities occupy just 2 percent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption, 75 per cent of carbon emissions, approximately 70 per cent of global GDP, and consume 70 per cent of all resources. The pace of urbanization in Asia and the Pacific, the fastest among all other regions, will have unprecedented impact on its urban environment, natural ecosystem, resiliency, and quality of life unless alternate models of growth that prevent and minimize generation and end-of-pipe disposal of wastes are at the core of the national, provincial, and city development policies and strategies.

Efforts to achieve resource efficiency and scale up pollution control technologies have not been adequate enough, either, to offset the effect of the economic growth in Asia. A system of production and consumption that imposes significantly lower pressures on natural resource stocks and the environment is a definite requirement for the sustainability of region. The 3Rs are very much along this line with multiple benefits, as it calls for reduction (waste minimization) in the first place, and then for reuse and recycle, thereby establishing a global circular economy (or a sound material-cycle society), in which the use of new virgin material as well as generation of waste are minimized at the same time. The 3Rs are an effective tool to improve resource efficiency, by encouraging the use of smaller

amount of virgin materials and generating less waste to produce the same product or services.

Rio+20 outcomes have provided the international community a meaningful framework and opportunity to mainstream 3Rs in overall policy, planning, and development as well as for motivating and guiding required social and political changes towards sustainable resource use towards preventing or minimizing wastes at all levels - from natural resource extraction to production and manufacturing goods and commodities to consumption and final disposal. In the **Rio+20 Outcome Document - *The Future We Want***, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives attached significant importance to 3Rs and resource efficiency measures in sustainable development and called for, among others -

- *increasing resource efficiency and reduction of waste to achieve green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication to enhance the ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower negative environmental impacts;*
- *development and implementation of policies for resource efficiency and environmentally sound waste management, including commitment to further 3Rs as well as to increase energy recovery from waste with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner;*
- *development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies, strategies, laws and regulations;*
- *continued, new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention.*

In the Rio+20 Outcome Document, the international community also called for special attention to issues and challenges faced by small island developing in achieving sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters. They also called for effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy as well as required capacity building to address ongoing and emerging challenges faced by these States in achieving sustainable development.

In this context, it provides a unique opportunity for the Regional 3R Forum in Asia to address the waste management challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as increase and diversification of waste streams, plastics in coastal and marine environment, lack of resource recovery and waste recycling facilities, lack of space for waste-disposal or land-filling, contamination of scarce water supplies, damage to marine

ecosystem (rich fauna, flora, coral reefs) due to inappropriate or absence of waste treatment, etc.

The international development agendas and recommendations need to translate into required actions at national and local levels, which could include, among others, the use of national goals, targets and indicators, and the establishment of appropriate waste inventories; development of master plans, policies and strategies towards building 3R infrastructures (eco-industrial parks, eco-towns, science parks, recycling industries and facilities, etc.); proper consideration of social and poverty issues involved in informal waste sector; gradually reducing reliance on landfills; strengthening the implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management; strengthening regional mechanisms to support multilateral agreements on waste; carrying out waste management with a lifecycle perspective; institutionalize extended producers responsibility (EPR); the use of market-based, regulatory, and economic instruments towards resource efficiency; waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility; consideration on approaches for identifying and managing emerging new waste streams; increase efforts to collect, treat and increase safe recycling of e-wastes and plastics; the development of comprehensive guidelines and strategies to address biodegradable wastes; and effective policy and institutional framework as well as monitoring, and enforcement mechanisms towards controlling illegal and transboundary movements of waste electrical and electronic equipments (WEEE).

The significance of the 3Rs has gradually gained recognition in Asia and the Pacific countries over the years, and now several countries have adopted national 3R strategies and related laws and regulations. While the 3Rs have gained grounds as valuable concept/policy for improving resource efficiency and sustainable waste management, 3R technologies have not yet been as widely utilized, particularly in developing countries. There is a general perception that such technologies involve high costs; they are highly advanced/sophisticated; and are difficult to develop, apply or use in developing countries where small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) dominate the industrial share of GDP. But the good news is that under UNIDO's programme on "Green Industry for a Low-Carbon Future", Asian countries have adopted "Manila Declaration on Green Industry in Asia (2009)" expressing their commitment to implement policies, regulatory and

Multiple benefits of 3R

- **3Rs policies and programs** offer an environmentally friendly alternative to deal with growing generation of wastes and its related impact on human health, economy and natural ecosystem.
- **3Rs technologies and infrastructure** offer a complementary and integrated package of tools to harness resources, energy, and economic benefits from waste.
- **3Rs if effectively integrated in the overall policy, planning and development** offer a unique opportunity to city, local and national authorities for creating a new paradigm in achieving a more human urban environment by effectively promoting resource efficiency and waste prevention as the top priority.
- **3Rs in industry and business sector** provide valuable opportunities for source reduction (increased resource efficiency/minimize raw material input), waste prevention/minimization of environmental risks through eco-friendly designs and products, and structured or reorganized production processes so that the waste of one industry becomes a valued input to another (industrial symbiosis). After all, increasing the resource efficiency of production will also be a key determinant for economic and business competitiveness in a world of rising prices for raw materials and energy.

institutional framework conducive to make industries more resource-efficient and less carbon intensive, to intensify regional and international cooperation in the adoption of strategies for green growth and the development of cleaner production and to promote related research and development programmes.

The Third Regional 3R Forum in Asia (2011), hosted by the Government of Singapore, contributed towards improved understanding on the benefits as well as the feasibility, adaptability and affordability of 3R technologies; identification of key policies, legal and institutional issues in relation to promoting 3R technology development and transfer; sharing of good practices on affordable and appropriate technologies and related policies/legal systems; and addressing and identifying opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships involving local, national and international partners for technology transfer. The Chair's Summary of the Singapore Forum, which was officially submitted by the Government of Singapore as an input to the Rio+20 process at the request of the Forum participants, also highlighted the need for the countries to work toward realizing a firm commitment and agreement to the effective 3R promotion in Asia.

Under the overall theme of "**3Rs in the Context of Rio+20 Outcome - The Future We Want**", the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia, 18-20 March 2013, hosted by the Government of Viet Nam, is expected to address - 3Rs and resource efficiency measures towards achieving the Rio+20 Outcome - *The Future We Want*; new and emerging waste issues in terms of policy, institutional, and technological considerations; 3R infrastructures towards resource efficient and zero waste society; performance indicators in 3Rs and resource efficiency; 3Rs in SMEs and industry sector, agriculture and rural sector; 3Rs for sustainable and resilient cities; 3Rs as the basis for sustainable waste management in small island developing States (SIDS), and multi-stakeholders partnerships in advancing 3Rs and resource efficiency, among others.

Further towards demonstrating a firm commitment to the effective 3R promotion in Asia, and building on the "Recommendations of the Singapore Forum on the 3Rs in Achieving a Resource Efficient Society in Asia," it is proposed that the participating countries of the Forum consider adopting the "**Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia for 2013-2023** -" at the Fourth Forum. The decadal Ha Noi 3R Declaration, aims to provide an important basis and framework for Asian countries to voluntarily develop and implement 3R policies and programmes, including monitoring mechanisms to measure their achievements against the agreed goals and targets under the Declaration. It is also based on the fundamental understanding that the 3Rs is much more beyond municipal waste management, and is intrinsically linked with resource efficiency in a wide range of key development sectors such as agriculture, industry, and energy, among others, towards transitioning to a resource efficient economy and society.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia are to:

- address how 3R could effectively contribute towards the implementation of Rio+20 outcomes - *The Future We Want* in relevant sectors/areas;

- address and identify 3R policies and institutional frameworks to better address new emerging waste issues;
- identify 3R infrastructure needs for moving towards resource efficient and zero waste society;
- identify opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships including bilateral, multilateral and regional supporting mechanisms in further advancing 3Rs and resource efficiency in the region; and
- discuss and agree “Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia for 2013-2023”

3. EXPECTED OUTCOME

- enhanced awareness and insight to the role of 3R policies, programmes, tools and infrastructures in the context of Rio+20 Outcome - *The Future We Want*;
- enhanced awareness and insight to the contribution of 3Rs and resource efficiency towards building sustainable and resilient cities;
- a commonly agreed set of 3R performance indicators for use by various stakeholders;
- identification of partnership opportunities in advancing 3Rs and resource efficiency; and
- “Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia for 2013-2023”

4. CO-ORGANIZERS

The Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia will be co-organized by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)/Government of Viet Nam, Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan (MoEJ), and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), with supports from various international organizations, partner institutions and donor agencies.

5. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

The supporting organizations include - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP / IETC); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Viet Nam; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (J-PRISM) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); German International Cooperation (GIZ); and others.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The geographic coverage of the Forum encompasses more than twenty Asian-Pacific countries, including ten member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia, Bangladesh, People’s Republic of China (hereinafter, China), India, Japan,

Republic of Korea (hereinafter, Korea), Mongolia, New Zealand, Timor-Leste, and selected Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific.

7. PARTICIPANTS

Participation in the Forum is by invitation only. It is expected that around 200 participants, including high-level government representatives from Asian-Pacific countries, international experts and resource persons, and others as listed below will attend the Forum:

- High level government representatives and policy makers from relevant Ministries such as - Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Industry, etc.;
- Experts and international resource persons in the areas of 3Rs, waste management, and resource efficiency;
- Representatives of UN and international organizations, including international financial institutions, multi-lateral development banks and donor agencies;
- City government representatives; and
- Selected representatives of the private sector and NGOs.

A limited number of travel supports will be available on for nominated government representatives from the developing countries and invited experts/international resource persons. Unless otherwise stated in the official invitation, the participants are requested to kindly cover their own travel and accommodation costs through their organizations.

8. ABOUT THE REGIONAL 3R FORUM IN ASIA

The high level “Regional 3R Forum in Asia” is a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, policy instruments, tools, and technologies, in relation to various aspects of the 3Rs. The overall goal of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia is to achieve low carbon and sound material cycle societies in Asia and to set in motion a regional mechanism to address 3R issues, needs and priorities in Asian countries, including social issues and emerging issues of concern in waste management. The objectives of the Forum include:

- facilitate high-level policy dialogues on 3R issues, challenges, & opportunities;
- facilitate bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation in advancing 3Rs and resource efficiency at local, national, and international level;
- provide a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, tools, technologies, policy instruments on various aspects of the 3Rs;
- provide a platform to foster multilayered networks of cooperation among stakeholders such as governments, academia, scientific and research community, private sector, and NGOs in implementing 3R measures and activities;
- generate international consensus and understanding on the beneficial aspects of the 3Rs and resource efficiency in the context of sustainable development, including climate mitigation; and

- provide a platform for proliferation of national 3R strategies with an objective to mainstream 3Rs in the overall policy, planning and development.

The key thematic areas of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia include: municipal solid waste; industrial and hazardous waste; agriculture/bio-mass waste; construction and demolition waste; medical/healthcare waste, and electric and electronic waste (WEEE); and the cross-cutting areas include: resource and energy efficiency; climate change mitigation/co-benefits; socio-economic issues (health, labor, safety) in informal waste sector; and sustainable urban management.

9. Announcement on Associated Side Event - NGO Forum Citizens' Partnership & Cooperation toward Zero Waste Society

Organized by: Live & Learn, Viet Nam and Asia 3R Citizens' Network, Japan

Date/Time: 18 March 2013, 13:00 - 18:00 (Day 1 of the Forum)

Venue: Jupiter 1&2, 5th Floor, Calidas Landmark 72 Royal Residence Hanoi Hotel

Participants: NGOs from Viet Nam and Japan

To Commemorate Japan - Viet Nam Friendship Year 2013 Artworks and Pictures of Mt. Fuji are exhibited on site

10. Announcement on 4th High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS ESC)

Date: 21 - 22 March 2013 (back-to-back with the 4th Regional 3R Forum in Asia)

Venue: 5th Flr., Calidas Landmark72, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Framework: East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting (EAS EMM)

The High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS ESC) is the flagship collaborative initiative by 18 East Asia Summit (EAS) participating countries (consisting of 10 ASEAN member states, plus Australia, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand, as well as the United States and Russia) to foster concrete activities on ESC in the region. It provides a platform to gather a broad range of stakeholders from government ministries, local governments, international organisations, NGOs, academe and front-line experts on urban environmental management to discuss current issues and explore opportunities for collaborative actions. Past seminars were: 1st HLS ESC (Jakarta, Indonesia in March 2010), 2nd HLS ESC (Kitakyushu, Japan in March 2011) and 3rd HLS ESC (Siem Reap, Cambodia in March 2012). The 4th HLS ESC will be held on 21 - 22 March 2013, in Ha Noi, Viet Nam with the support of EAS participating countries and international organisations. A draft programme and other information will be provided at the HLS ESC website (<http://www.hls-esc.org>).

For further details about this associated event, please contact:

4th HLS ESC Secretariat c/o IGES Kitakyushu Urban Centre

- Ms. Shom Teoh
- Mr. Simon Gilby

Email: 4thhlsesc@iges.or.jp Tel: +81-93-681-1563 (Kitakyushu/Japan)

11. PROVISIONAL DRAFT PROGRAMME OF HA NOI 3R FORUM

Please see Annex 1



ANNEX 1: OUTLINE OF PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

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

Venue: Calidas Landmark 72 Royal Residence Hanoi Hotel

Theme: 3Rs in the Context of Rio+20 Outcomes - The Future We Want

Organizers:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Government of Viet Nam

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Supporting Organizations:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP / IETC)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)- Viet Nam

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (J-PRISM) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF)

Ha Noi Urban Environment limited company (URENCO), Ha Noi People's Committee

Forum Chair:

H.E. Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang, Minister, Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam

DAY 1: 18 MARCH 2013, MONDAY

Time/Venue	Provisional Programme
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-10:00	Opening Ceremony
Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>1. Opening/Welcome Remarks (25 min)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang, Minister, Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam - Mr. Shinji Inoue, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan - Ms. Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD - Ms. Pratibha Mehta, UN Resident Coordinator, Viet Nam <p>2. Address by Guest of Honour (15 min)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thien Nhan, Deputy Prime Minister, Viet Nam

	3. Keynote Address (20 min) 3Rs in the Context of 21st Century Cities - Better City, Better Life, and Resource Efficient Society - by Dr. Prasad Modak, Executive President, Environmental Management Centre, India	
10:00-10:30	Group Photo Session and Coffee Break	
10:30-10:40 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	Adoption of Agenda	Chair: Dr. Tran Hong Ha, Vice Minister, MONRE, Viet Nam
10:40-12:20 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	Plenary Session 1: Towards Achieving the Rio+20 Outcome - “The Future We Want” - Opportunities through 3Rs and Resource Efficiency Measures Presentation: (30 min) <i>Towards Achieving the Rio+20 Outcomes - The Future We Want - Opportunities through 3Rs and Resource Efficiency Measures</i> - by Dr. Heinz Schandl, CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences, Australia Panel Discussion: (40 min) 1. Mr. Matthew Gubb, Director, UNEP-IETC 2. Mr. Jerome Stucki, Industrial Development Officer, Water Management Unit, Environmental Management Branch, UNIDO 3. Dr. Manju Raina, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), India 4. Mr. Vijay Joshi, Senior Environment Specialist, ADB 5. Mr. Peter Börkey, Principal Administrator, Environment Directorate, Environment and Economy Integration Division, OECD 6. Mr. Kotaro Kawamata, Director, International Cooperation Office, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan Discussion Points: (1) In response to Rio+20 Outcome, how Asia-Pacific countries could overcome major challenges, barriers, and create enabling conditions in integrating 3Rs and resource efficiency in the overall policy, planning, and development at local and national levels for moving towards a resource efficient society? (2) Why should resource efficiency matter to Asia-Pacific countries? How 3R policies, programs, institutional framework, technology, and infrastructures could help create opportunities for countries in turning waste into useful resources (e.g., WtE towards energy security, composting towards sustainable farming and food security, etc.) with a view to managing the majority of waste in an environmentally friendly manner, achieving resource efficiency, and at the same time creating green jobs? (3) Asia, being the continent of mega cities, faces and will continue to face enormous challenges in handling rapidly growing volume and changing composition and characteristics of urban and industrial wastes. Is the current level of political will in Asia-Pacific countries sufficient enough in creating a sound policy-institutional-knowledge/technology-infrastructures base in effectively implementing 3Rs and resource efficiency, including application of sound technologies, in key development sectors and areas such as - agriculture, industry (SMEs), energy, water & sanitation, sustainable cities & human settlements, oceans and seas, etc. ? Open Discussion: (20 min)	Session Chair: Mr. Joseph Hui, Deputy CEO, NEA- Singapore Co-Chair: Dr. Tran Hong Ha, Vice Minister, MONRE, Viet Nam Facilitator: Mr. CRC Mohanty, UNCRD Rapporteur: Mr. K. D. Bhardwaj, APO, Japan

<p>12:20-13:50</p> <p>Room: PERIDOT</p>	<p>Special Networking Luncheon Session</p> <p>3Rs in the Context of National Environment and Health Action Plans - Experiences from the High Level Forum on Environment and Health in South East Asia and East Asia</p> <p>Cases presented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philippines - Ms. Aida C. Barcelona, Department of Health - Viet Nam - Dr. Nguyen Anh Tuan, Pollution Control Department Environment Administration, MONRE, Viet Nam - Mongolia - Dr. Tsetsegsaikhan Batmunkh, Ministry of Health <p>Open Discussion</p> <p>(Participation in this Special Session is limited to selected participants only; Networking lunch is provided for other participants at Foyer B.)</p>	<p><u>Facilitator:</u> Prof. Hiroki Hashizume, Tama University, Japan</p>
<p>13:50-15:30</p> <p>Room: DIAMOND 2&3</p>	<p>Plenary Session 2: Addressing New and Emerging Issues - Policy, Institutional, and Technological Considerations (addressing - e-waste, chemicals and hazardous waste, plastics in coastal and marine environment)</p> <p>Presentation: (30 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Addressing New and Emerging Waste Issues through 3Rs Approach - Policy, Institutional, and Technological Considerations</i> - by Mr. Matthew Gubb, Director, UNEP-IETC (20 min) 2. <i>POP waste management and technologies consideration</i> - by Mr. Dao Xuan Lai, Head of Sustainable Cluster, UNDP Viet Nam (10 min) <p>Panel Discussion: (50 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Prasad Modak, President, EMC-India 2. Dr. Jinhui Li, Executive secretary, Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific, China 3. Ms. Sunee Piyapanpong, Deputy Director General, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand 4. Mr. Fagaivalu Kenrick Samu, Associate Minister, Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa 5. Prof. Hiroki Hashizume, Tama University, Japan 6. Mr. Bruce Edwards, Assistant Secretary, Waste Policy Branch, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Australia <p>Discussion Points:</p> <p>(1) What are the main challenges and gaps (policy, institution, and technical capacity) the local and national authorities are facing with in addressing the complexity and diversification of waste streams, mainly new and emerging waste streams such as - e-waste, chemicals and hazardous waste, plastics in coastal and marine environment, etc.?</p> <p>(2) How do these emerging waste streams matter to local and national authorities? What serious challenges they pose for the Mayors/Municipal Commissioners in realizing 21st century cities that call for sustainable, safe and healthy living environment for all?</p> <p>(3) What type of international cooperation, new and innovative partnerships and capacity building activities, including technology transfer, are required for environmentally sound management of these emerging waste streams, including for their prevention?</p>	<p><u>Session Chair:</u> Ms. Masneellyarti Hilman, Deputy Minister, MoE-Indonesia</p> <p><u>Facilitator:</u> Mr. Ibrahim Shafii, Basel Convention</p> <p><u>Rapporteur:</u> Prof. C. Viswanathan, AIT, Thailand</p>

	<p>(4) How could we promote recycle based societies that could collectively handle the discarded resources in ways which do not deprive future generations of some of their potential value through efficient recovery of precious metals (e.g., Au, Pt, Ir, Pd, and others from WEEE), which would ultimately to contribute to local economy and resource efficiency?</p> <p>(5) In Rio+20 Outcome document, the international community have called for special attention to issues and challenges faced by small island developing states (SIDS). Among others, the health, productivity, biodiversity, and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems are extremely important for present and future generations. In this regard, what specific measures we can consider to effectively address the issue of plastics and other hazardous wastes in marine environment and ecosystem (rich fauna, flora, coral reefs) that supports the vital livelihood security of the island community?</p> <p>Open discussion: (10 min)</p>	
15:30-16:00 Room: Foyer A	Coffee Break	
16:00-17:40 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Plenary Session 3: Towards Resource Efficient and Zero Waste Society: 3R Tools for Green Industry</p> <p>Presentations: (30 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Green Industry Platform</i> - by Mr. Jerome Stucki, Industrial Development Officer, Water Management Unit, Environmental Management Branch, UNIDO 2. <i>Progress of China's Circular Economy</i> - by Ms. Ma Rong, Deputy Counsel, NDRC, P.R.China 3. <i>Integrated Solid Waste Management for Green Growth</i> - by Dr. Nguyen Van Tai, Director General, Institute of Strategy, Policy on Natural Resources and Environment, MONRE, Viet Nam 4. <i>Towards Sustainable Low-carbon Society</i> - by Mr. Sadao Wasaka, Executive Director, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan <p>Panel Discussion: (45 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Sunita Yadav, Deputy Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India 2. Mr. Pongthep Jaru-Ampornparn, Acting Director General, Industrial Waste Management Bureau, Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, Thailand 3. Mr. Thein Aung, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry, Myanmar 4. Ms. Vizmindia A. Osorio, Regional Director, Environmental Management Bureau, National Capital Region, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippines <p>Discussion Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) As Asian countries industrially and economically grow, they need to clean up industrial pollution of land, water, and air for a better quality of life and environment. In making the industry and business operations resource efficient (to minimize waste and pollution), how innovatively communities, markets, governments, and other stakeholders could cooperate and collaborate in promoting 3Rs? (2) Efforts to disseminate green industry practices can motivate firms, including SMEs, and business operations, to alter or modify their current practices towards resource efficiency and waste prevention/minimization. What type of 	<p>Session Chair: Ms. Datuk Arpah Abdul Razak, Secretary General, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Malaysia</p> <p>Co-Chair: Prof. Dr. Bui Cach Tuyen, Vice Minister, MONRE, Viet Nam/ Dr. Jinhui Li, P.R.China</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Jerome Stucki, UNIDO</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. Alban Casimir, Bionersis</p>

	<p>assistance governments could consider providing to the private sector in this regard? Is establishment of eco-industrial parks could be one of the important steps for Asian countries in moving towards a zero waste society? What are the partnership opportunities or international assistance available for developing countries to establish such eco-industrial parks?</p> <p>(3) What can we learn from the activities supported by international organizations (e.g., UNIDO Green Industry Initiative) and through regional or bilateral (country-country) co-operations in terms of - (a) 3R technology transfer (North-South & South-South) and (b) capacity development for greening the industries? How can these successful experiences be replicated and scaled up?</p> <p>Open discussion: (15 min)</p>	
17:40-17:50 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Introduction of the “Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia for 2013-2023”</p> <p>- by Mr. CRC Mohanty, Environment Programme Coordinator, UNCRD</p>	<p><u>Session Chair:</u> Prof. Dr. Bui Cach Tuyen, Vice Minister, MONRE, Viet Nam</p>
19:00-	Welcome Reception Hosted by MONRE - Government of Viet Nam	

DAY 2: 19 MARCH 2013, TUESDAY

Time	Programme	
9:00-9:20 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Keynote Address 2: 3Rs Society in Asia - Lessons Learned from 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami</p> <p>- by Prof. Masaru Tanaka, Tottori University of Environmental Studies, Japan</p>	
9:20-10:30 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Plenary Session 4: Performance Indicators in 3Rs and Resource Efficiency: Monitoring the Progress of 3R Efforts Towards a Green Economy</p> <p>Presentation: (15 min) <i>Fact sheet on 3R Performance Indicators</i> - by Dr. Yasuhiko Hotta, Deputy Director/ Senior Policy Analyst, SCP Group, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)</p> <p>Panel Discussion: (35 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Circular economic indicators</i> - by Dr. Jinhui Li, P.R.China Mr. Peter Börkey, Principal Administrator, Environment Directorate, Environment and Economy Integration Division, OECD Mr. Vincent Jugault, Senior Specialist in Environment and Decent Work, ILO-ROAP Prof. Masaru Tanaka, Tottori University of Environmental Studies, Japan Dr. Heinz Schandl, CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences, Australia <p>Discussion Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are Asian countries on the path of resource efficiency? Why are 3R performance indicators important in moving towards a resource efficient society in Asia? What type of framework for 3R/resource efficiency indicator, Asian countries could consider institutionalizing in order to effectively track how efficiently 	
	<p><u>Session Chair:</u> Mr. Haji Muhammad Lutfi Abdullah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Development, Brunei Darussalam</p> <p><u>Facilitator:</u> Prof. Agamuthu Pariatamby</p> <p><u>Rapporteur:</u> Dr. Premakumara Jagath Dickella Gamaralalage, IGES</p>	

	<p>different types of resource flow (such as raw materials, energy, water, etc.) in the economy (product, supplies, services, etc)?</p> <p>(3) What institutional mechanisms at local and national level would strengthen 3R information, indicator, and knowledge-base?</p> <p>Open discussion: (20 min)</p>	
10:30-11:00 Room: Foyer A	Coffee Break	
11:00-12:00 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Plenary Session 5: Country-Country Cooperation in the Promotion of 3Rs in Asia</p> <p>Presentation: (15 min) <i>Japanese recent efforts of country- country cooperation and Introduction of CCAC as new framework of international cooperation</i> - by Dr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Vice Minister for Global Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Japan</p> <p>Panel Discussion: (35 min)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Nguyen Thanh Lam, Head, Non-Hazardous Management Division, Waste Management and Environment Improvement Department, Viet Nam Environment Administration, MONRE- Viet Nam Dr. Nadzri bin Yahaya, Director General of National Solid Waste Management Department, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Malaysia Mr. Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar, Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh Ms. Masneellyarti Hilman, Deputy Minister, MoE-Indonesia Mr. Yoichi Toyama, Deputy Director, Office of Sound Material-Cycle Society, Waste Management and Recycling Department, MoE-Japan <p>Discussion Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What issues and challenges did your county face during the process of developing a 3R strategy and policy? How did you overcome those issues and challenges you faced? How does your country apply a Polluter Pays Principle (PPP)/disposers' responsibility into the 3R strategy and policy? What are the main challenges and gaps in enforcing PPP/disposers' responsibility in your countries? What are the main challenges in implementing a 3R strategy and policy? What types of country-country, regional, and international cooperation are required for smooth implementation of the 3R strategy and policy in post Rio+20 era? <p>Open discussion: (10 min)</p>	<p>Session Chair: Dr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Vice Minister, Ministry of the Environment, Japan</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Kazunobu Onogawa, IGES</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. Toshizo Maeda, IGES- Kitakyushu Urban Centre</p>
12:00-13:00 Room: Foyer B	Networking Lunch	
13:00-15:30	Parallel Country Round Table Dialogues (2.5 hours)	
	(each country round table will involve 5~6 countries together with international organizations and resource persons)	

	DIAMOND 2&3	DIAMOND 1	JUPITER 1 & 2	JUPITER 3 & 4	PERIDOT
	RT1: 3Rs in SMEs & Industries	RT2: 3Rs in Agriculture & Rural Sector	RT3: 3Rs for Sustainable & Resilient Cities (addressing key dimensions - MSW, energy, green building, water, public health, etc.)	RT4: Multi-stakeholders Partnerships in advancing 3Rs and Resource Efficiency	RT5: 3Rs as the basis for Sustainable Waste Management in SIDS (Small Island Developing States)
	<p>Session Chair: Dr. Tran Dinh Thai, Deputy Director General of Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Construction, Viet Nam</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Patrick J. Gilabert, Representative, UNIDO- Viet Nam</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Nguyen Thi My Hoang/Ms. Maryam Shater Jannati, UNIDO- Viet Nam</p> <p>Countries: MoCI-India, MOI-Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, MOIT-Viet Nam</p> <p>International Organizations/Resource Persons: UNDP-Viet Nam, OECD, IGES, APO, ILO, NEDO, IDE-JETRO, JIWIC</p>	<p>Session Chair: Dasho Dr. Sonam Tenzin, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Bhutan</p> <p>Facilitator: Prof. Agamuthu Pariatambu</p> <p>Rapporteur: MONRE-Viet Nam</p> <p>Countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, MARD- Viet Nam</p> <p>International Organizations/Resource Persons: UNEP, CSIRO- Australia, Swedish CENTEC Viet Nam</p>	<p>Session Chair: Mr. Joseph Hui, Deputy CEO, NEA- Singapore</p> <p>Facilitator: Prof. Ijaz Hossain, BUET, Bangladesh</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. K. M. Nurul Huda, Waste Concern, Bangladesh</p> <p>Countries: Australia, Bangladesh, MoEF-India, MOE/MPW- Indonesia, Singapore, Ha Noi City-Viet Nam</p> <p>International Organizations/Resource Persons: ADB, UN HABITAT, SACEP, JESC, Clean Association of TOKYO 23, Tama University</p>	<p>Session Chair: Mr. Tulga Buya, Vice Minister of Environment and Green Development, Mongolia</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Lorenzo Santucci, UN ESCAP/ Mr. CRC Mohanty, UNCRD</p> <p>Rapporteur: Dr. Sunil Herat, Griffith University, Australia</p> <p>Countries: China, Brunei, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Mongolia, MoC-Viet Nam</p> <p>International Organizations/Resource Persons: GIZ, UNCRD, ISWA, AIT, EMC, Council for PET Bottle Recycling, GENKI Net</p>	<p>Session Chair: Hon. Apisai Ielemia, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trades, Tourism, Environment and Labour, Tuvalu</p> <p>Co-Chair/ Facilitator: Prof. Kunitoshi Sakurai</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Lilliana Abarca, WASTE, Netherlands</p> <p>Countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Island, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu,</p> <p>International Organizations/Resource Persons: Basel Secretariat, JICA, J-PRISM</p>
	<p>Discussion Points:</p> <p>RT1</p>				

	<p>(1) Why should SMEs adopt 3R? What range of win-win opportunities 3Rs could offer to SMEs and industries in a short and long run as the Asian countries industrially and economically grow? What is the level of corporate awareness in this regard?</p> <p>(2) It has long been recognized that SMEs face numerous challenges and barriers (for the adoption of environment technologies / 3Rs / cleaner production / resource efficiency) such as - lack of information, shortage of training personnel, and limited access to capital. What policy and institutional framework could be conducive to SMEs and industries to be more resource efficient and less carbon intensive towards the green growth?</p> <p>(3) What can international community (communities, markets, governments, donors, international organizations) offer to enable SMEs to access the much needed information and finance in support of implementing 3Rs/resource efficiency technologies? How can SMEs be competitive and resource efficient using 3R?</p> <p><u>RT2</u></p> <p>(1) How can we promote the full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through 3Rs to achieve a number of co-benefits such as GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, etc? What kind of policies, programmes and mechanisms would help develop the needed capacity of private sector entities in implementing 3R technologies in the agriculture and rural sector?</p> <p>(2) What benefits 3Rs can offer in reducing wastes or losses in the entire food supply chain (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching the consumers?</p> <p>(3) What can Governments do to strengthen the cooperation between private sector and scientific & research institutions towards development of innovative application of 3Rs in agriculture and rural sector?</p> <p><u>RT3</u></p> <p>(1) In the Rio+20 Outcome document, the Heads of State and Government have recognized the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiative of city planning to revitalization of older cities and neighbourhoods. In this regard, what 3Rs could contribute towards improving the living and working conditions of urban dwellers - “better city and better life”? How 3R could also contribute towards disaster risk reduction and resiliency of cities and communities? How can we better address the nexus between the scarcity of freshwater resources and the current waste policies and programmes? What can 3Rs offer?</p> <p>(2) What policies and programmes, including incentives, the national governments could consider in integrating 3Rs in city and urban planning and development? What are the enabling conditions for Mayors and city authorities to attract more domestic and international private and public investors in implementing zero waste policies and programmes with due consideration to 3R technologies?</p> <p>(3) What 3Rs could contribute towards improving the informal waste sector in complete elimination of child labor as well as in providing decent working conditions, including mandatory provision of health insurance for all workers?</p> <p><u>RT4</u></p> <p>(1) In the Rio+20 Outcome document, the Heads of State and Government have called for new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention. In the spirit of the outcomes of the Rio+20, what are the successful models of multi-stakeholder partnership for advancing 3R and resource efficiency? How can those models be scaled up on regional basis?</p>
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	<p>(2) What are the political and institutional issues or barriers that the government has to overcome to attract more domestic and international private and public sector investments in promoting partnerships as the basis for waste prevention through 3Rs and resource efficiency measures, including introduction and adoption of 3R technologies in managing e-waste, construction waste, agriculture/biomass waste, food waste, plastics, industrial and hazardous waste, etc.?</p> <p>(3) What are the key enabling conditions for a multi-stakeholder partnership to be effective?</p> <p>RT5</p> <p>(1) In Rio+20 Outcome document, special attention to issues and challenges faced by SIDS is called upon by the international community. Waste management is one of serious issues for SIDS - increase in volume and diversification of waste streams, plastics in coastal and marine environment, lack of resource recovery and waste recycling facilities, lack of space for waste-disposal or land-filling, contamination of scarce water supplies, damage to marine ecosystem (rich fauna, flora, coral reefs) due to inappropriate or absence of waste treatment, etc. What type of regional cooperation could better integrate or address waste issues in SIDS? For instance, can countries with limited or no facilities/infrastructure (resource recovery / recycling / treatment) have an option to benefit from the 3R facilities elsewhere through a regional cooperation or mechanism (without violating any of the requirements under Basel Convention)?</p> <p>(2) Is it a viable and meaningful option or solution to realize such a regional cooperation towards establishing a sound material cycle society in Asia-Pacific? Is there enough political will? How should we go about it?</p> <p>(3) If so, how can we promote well-established partnerships (e.g., PPP, country-country cooperation, etc) to scale up composing for sustainable farming, waste-to-energy projects with focus to climate mitigation and energy security of island people, and creation of green jobs, under such regional cooperation?</p>	
15:30-16:00 Room: Foyer A	Coffee Break	
16:00-17:00 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Plenary Session 6: Reporting back Round Table Dialogues and NGO Side Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting by Round Table 1 - (5 min) - Reporting by Round Table 2 - (5 min) - Reporting by Round Table 3 - (5 min) - Reporting by Round Table 4 - (5 min) - Reporting by Round Table 5 - (5 min) - Reporting by NGO groups <p>Open Discussion: (35 min)</p>	<p><u>Session Chair:</u> Dr. Bounchanh Sinthavong, Vice Minister, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Lao PDR</p>
18:00-20:00 Room: PLATINUM	<p>Ha Noi Networking Dinner Hosted by JESC and MoE-Japan</p> <p>“Technology Transfer and Public Private Partnership”</p> <p>(Participation in this Side Event is limited to selected participants only)</p>	

DAY 3: 20 MARCH 2013, WEDNESDAY

Time	Programme	
9:00-11:30 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	<p>Plenary Session 7: Adoption of the “Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia for 2013-2023” & Chair’s Summary</p>	<p><u>Chair:</u> H.E. Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang, Minister, Natural</p>

11:30-12:00 Room: DIAMOND 2&3	Closing Session - H.E. Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang, Minister, Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam - Dr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Vice Minister for Global Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Japan - Ms. Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD	Resources and Environment, Viet Nam
12:00 -13:00 Room: Foyer B	Networking Lunch	
14:00- 17:00	Field Trip - Bát Tràng Ceramic Village, Bát Tràng, Gia Lâm, Hà Nội Bat Trang is a traditional ceramic craft village in Viet Nam with various famous ceramic and pottery products. Thanks to the application of environmentally friendly technologies as the as the transformation from coal-fired kilns to gas-fueled kilns, environmental pollution is significantly reduced, the production cycle is shortened, and product quality is simultaneously improved. Details of the Field Trip are provided separately. All participants are encouraged to join the field trip. Participants who are interested in the trip please fulfill the registration form and submit it to the 3R organizer no later than 12.00, March 18th, 2013.	