



2nd State of 3R and Circular Economy in Asia-Pacific (Series of Experts Workshop)



Experts Workshop VII: 21 September 2021

(Japan Time: 14:30-16:00 PM)

Theme: Healthcare and Medical Waste
Housekeeping

Please select
“Side-by-Side”
view
For best viewing
experience

Please turn on
your camera
when you speak

This meeting will
be recorded only
for reporting
purposes and
will not be
shared to
external parties.

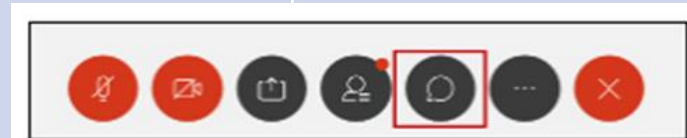
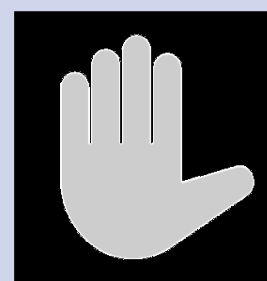
Request
permission
to ask questions
and
give comments

Please mute
your
microphone until
it’s
your turn to
speak

Use the chat box
for any
comments or
questions



Side-by-Side
View



Discussion Points

- Any major issues including new emerging issues that needs to be highlighted in this section.
- Any potential source of data, information, reports which could be useful for developing this chapter.
- Any specific box, graph and chart that could be included in this chapter. (For example, any new policy initiative that is very effectively working in a country should be add in box)

3.2.7. Healthcare and Medical Waste

3.2.7.1. Overall Trends in Asia and the Pacific

(Include - The status of resource circulation and waste management in each country/ region, together with comparative data of each indicator.)

- i. Definition (Include varies country by country)
- ii. Types of healthcare and medical waste by sources (Include hospitals, individual houses etc.)
- iii. Quantification and Generation of healthcare and medical waste (2020-2030) in the region (include Pandemic data- COVID-19)
- iv. Impact on public health and environment and Climate Change
- v. Impact of Medical Tourism on healthcare and medical waste generation

3.2.7.2. Local and National Policies, Legislation and Regulations in Asia and the Pacific

(Include - Organized information of policies and regulations designed for each sector in each region/ country. In particular, it is important to make readers understand what are common & similar polices and challenging issues.)

- i. Local, regional and national policies and regulations including policy and institutional gaps
- ii. Implementation Status of Healthcare and Medical Waste Management Rules & Regulations.
- iii. Occupational safety and health standards of waste workers (Include SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)- Target 3.9 – and its indicators.....)
- iv. Protective measures of informal and formal workers with regulatory frameworks.

3.2.7.3. Circular Economic opportunities of healthcare and medical waste

(Include- The status of achievement in each sector based on Hanoi 3R Declaration and revealed problems to be solved. The section should consolidate Hanoi declaration and SDGs goals, and a discussion on the Post Hanoi declaration.)

(Include following indicators- Ha Noi 3R Goal 16: Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management; and Ha Noi 3R Goal 22: Integrate the 3R concept in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such asMinistry of Health and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource efficient and zero waste society.

Include -SDG Target 12.4 By 2020 or 2030??, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment)

- i. Amount of illegal dumping (and illegal export-import ??) and illegal recycling and/or inappropriate disposal and reuse and recycling (including segregation and transportation of waste)
- ii. Role of the Informal Sector and private sector, and Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) (include financing aspect)
- iii. Treatment technology, methods and capacity, and final disposal. (include green technology, Waste-to-Energy and Artificial Intelligence – IoT technologies)
- iv. Insights various case study (Case study- India, Nepal....)
- v. Business models involving Healthcare and medical waste Management & Recycling
- vi. Emergency response during pandemic such as COVID-19 (Case study –the Philippines, ASEAN countries)

3.2.7.4. Conclusion and Way Forward