THEMEATIC SESSION A: CITIES AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND 3RS

Half of us now occupying urban space, the future of the human species is tied to the city, it is potentially having mass production and mass consumption and produced significantly amount of wastes.

Anna Tibaijuka, Under-Secretary – General of the United Nations and Executive Director UN-HABITAT

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND URBANIZATION

- Year 1960: the 10 biggest Asian Economies accounted for just over 12% of the world GDP
- Year 2010: that share has doubled to about 25% of world GDP
- The development of Asia is expected to continue its upward economic trend

Globally, in 1985, 41% of the world population lived in urban areas, and by 2015 the proportion is projected to rise to 60% (Schertenleib, 1992). Of this urban population 68% will be living in the cities of low-income and lower middle-income countries.

http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/class.htm
Source: Urban Solid Waste Management in Low-Income Countries of Asia How to Cope with the Garbage Crisis, EAWAG, 2002

Figure 1: Global urban population categorized by different economies (Schertenleib, 1992). Economies are divided according to 1996 GNP per capita: low income < 785 US$; low middle income 786-3115 US$, and high income > 9636 US$.
The urban areas of Asia now spend about US$25 billion on solid waste management per year; this figure will increase to about US$47 billion in 2025.

Urban residents generate two to three times more solid waste than the rural citizens.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that our largest cities produce on average 760,000 tons of solid waste per day.

It predicts that there will be a two-fold increase – to 1.8 million tons – by 2025.

Cradle-to-grave linear economy/linear resource mobilizations

East Asian countries generate more organic wastes (60 – 70 %) than the anorganic wastes.

The sub-session

Focusing on cities and resource efficiency/3Rs

Bridging the gaps between MSW generated and MSW management

Challenges faced on resource efficiency and establishment of circular economy → cradle-to-cradle and ‘life’-cycle-approah

Efforts of national government, city/local governments, communities, private sector, NGOs, university, and international organizations

Expected Outputs

Best practices in minimizing and handling of municipal solid waste

How to make aware of the seriousness of the management municipal solid waste problem and to inform stakeholders about their roles and responsibilities

How to develop appropriate and acceptable local 3Rs strategies and action plan

Recommendations and strategies that are applicable for the cities related to waste management

Social campaign: design, target group and expectation impact

Contribution to the roadmap for Environmentally Sustainable Cities in the EAS region

World Bank Study (2007)
PRESENTATIONS

1. Hon. Prof. Sylviana Murni, Mayor fo Central Jakarta - Indonesia
2. Mr. Tadashi Kudo, Dir. Higashi Environmental Works Office, Environmental Affairs Bureau, Nagoya - Japan
3. Ms. Mary Beaulah A. Rios, Sr. Environmental Management Specialist, Quezon City Environmental Protection and Waste Management Dept, Manila – The Philippines
4. Mr. Shin Shang Chur, Dir. of Environmental Cooperation Division, Seoul – Republic of Korea
5. Mr. Chiek Ang, Dir. Dept. of Environment, Pnom Penh Municipality, Cambodia