

## THEMATIC 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

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## 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,

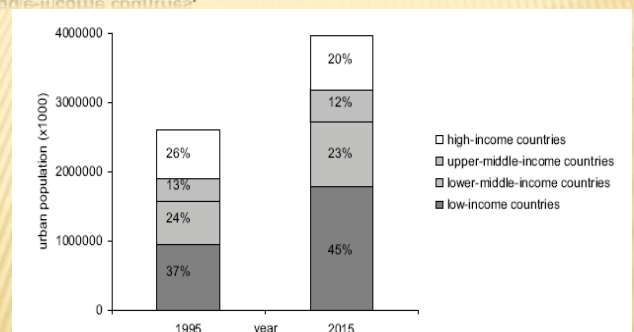


Figure 1: Global urban population categorized by of different economies (Schertenleib, 1992). Economies are divided according to 1996 GNP per capita: low income < 785 US\$; low middle income 786-3115 US\$; upper middle income 3116-9635 US\$, and high income > 9636 US\$ (<http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/class.htm>) Source:Urban Solid Waste Management in Low-Income Countries of Asia How to Cope with the Garbage Crisis, EAWAG, 2002

- ✘ 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 ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND URBANIZATION

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

*World Bank Study (2007)*

## 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

## 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 Beulah 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