Photos of the 10th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum
Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar II)

1) The cities and municipalities might experience a reduction in their waste management services due to the new normal behaviors and the fear of many challenges for the future sustainability of waste management. How can cities and municipalities build-back better the aftermath of COVID-19? What should be the definition of a management system and services keeping in mind the future as well as the mitigation of such risks spreading?
Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar II)

1) The cities and municipalities might experience reduction in their waste management services due to the new normal behaviors and the fear of COVID-19 infection has posed many challenges for the future sustainability of waste management services of cities. How can cities and municipalities build-back-better the entire waste management system aftermath of COVID-19? What should be the defining features of municipal waste management system and services keeping in mind emergence of such pandemics in future as well as the mitigation of such virus spreading?

2) How can cities and countries institute or devise better 3R and circular economy programs and institutions to strengthen resilience of cities to face such health emergencies, including pandemics like COVID-19? What can the COVID-19 pandemic offer us in this regard?

3) How can countries and cities effectively integrate public health considerations into the circular economy policy, planning, including infrastructure developing, and thus affect health impact of such pandemics in future?

4) How can we harness technological advancements in 3R and circular economy areas to prevent and mitigate the infection in waste management service and industry? How can we ensure technological advancements at local and national level through increased cooperation?

5) How can countries and cities make the socio-economic system more resilient through transition to circular economy post-COVID-19 but also introduce the concept introduced by Japan?
Energy Efficiency & Circular Economy

- Using integrated circular metabolism-based energy planning
- Optimizing mixed-use development and creating resilient communities with shared economy
- Developing distributed energy and prioritizing district energy systems
- Achieving energy intelligent management by Smart Grid Technologies
- Renewable energy and cleaner production
- Developing carbon offsets and trading
- A paradigm shift and applying circular economy principles to the built environment
- Promoting behavioural change
**Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar IV)**

1. To what extent has remote work led to permanent changes in personal work habits and workplace productivity? What are the implications of these changes for future workspaces? What technologies are being used to facilitate remote work and how effective are they?

2. How are companies rethinking their approaches to IT infrastructure in light of remote work? What technologies are being integrated into IT systems to ensure smooth operation and security? How are companies preparing for the future of workplace? What are the potential implications of these changes for the IT industry?

3. How is the remote work model affecting the job market and talent acquisition? What are the potential job market trends emerging from remote work? How are employers adapting to the new reality?

4. When implementing remote work, what challenges are organizations facing? What are some common obstacles and how can they be overcome? What are some strategies for managing remote work effectively?

5. Remote work has opened up new opportunities for diversity and inclusion in the workplace. How are companies addressing diversity and inclusion in remote work environments? What strategies are being implemented to ensure a diverse and inclusive workplace?

**Participants:**

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<th>Bryan Ong</th>
<th>DESA OAH WEEDIS</th>
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<th>ERISA Ayako Mizuno</th>
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Waste from hybrid vehicles in Fiji is a significant OHS risks associated with use, handling and dismantling of vehicles.

- Competent health & safety OHS training for hybrid & electric vehicle (HEV) owners, garage, waste management companies, and government transport officers.
- HEV operators and HEV garage owners.

- Hybrid & electric vehicle (HEV) vehicles & battery students.

- OHS inspections, vehicle scrap metal dismantling, third parties, HEV owners & HEV garage owners.

2. Practice Efficiency

- Input change
- Better process control
- Good housekeeping
- Equipment modification
- Product modification
- Technology change
- Production of useful by-products
- On-site reuse & recycling
Do you agree COVID-19 has made us -

- Appreciate cleaner air, blue skies and healthier lifestyles?
- Support local sourcing and inclusive supply chains?
- Adopt the advent of technology and learn gadgets to stay afloat – especially the digitalization?
- Re-think about your usage and dependence on single-use plastics?
SDGs leads to Circular Models

Environmental Impact

12 Responsible Consumption and Production
17 Partnerships for the Goals

Social Impact

4 Quality Education
10 Reduced Inequalities
1 No Poverty
9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

Economic Impact
Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar IV)

1. How can regional cooperation help countries in strengthening regional development strategies?
2. What are the key challenges and opportunities for regional integration in the context of COVID-19?
3. How can regional organizations and institutions effectively contribute to regional development and cooperation?
4. What role can the private sector play in promoting regional development initiatives?
5. How can regional development strategies be integrated with national development plans?
6. What are the potential impacts of climate change on regional development and how can they be addressed?
7. How can regional development strategies be made more sustainable and inclusive?
8. What are the role and responsibilities of regional development organizations in promoting sustainable development?
Target and Accomplishment of Japanese Eco-towns

Material Flow of Traditional Industrial Parks

Conventional material flow: No-circulation
Virgin materials: largely depends on import
Wastes: Disposal based on provisions of the Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Law
Recycle materials: Not used
Local material circulation: no use of recycle materials

Symbiotic Material Flow in Eco-towns of Eco-industrial Parks

Circular material flow of Eco-towns
Virgin materials: part of virgin materials are substituted by recycle materials
Wastes: Disposal based on provisions of the Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Law
Recycle materials: Use of recycle materials mainly provided from outside the city
Local material circulation: to some extent
Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar III)

1. How can cities and countries enhance their contribution towards achieving SDG 14 (Life below water) through 3R and circular economy approach in plastics waste?

2. What should the defining features of – (a) inter-agency cooperation among line Ministries and between national and city government; (b) institutional mechanism; and (c) public-private partnerships (PPP) in implementing 3R and CE policies and programs towards prevention of land-based pollutants, including waste plastics into the ocean?

3. What are the examples of sound policy, intentional, financing and technology options in 3R areas to address plastics waste issues in coastal and marine environment? What are the exemplary or model cases that have worked very well in preventing plastics waste getting into coastal and marine environment?

4. To what extent countries and cities monitor plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment? What is the level awareness at public and municipality level? What is the level of cooperation between city and national government authorities in addressing this issue? What are the innovative actions taken at scientific and research level on the issue of plastic wastes?

5. What are the adverse impacts of plastic wastes in the livelihood security of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)? How can SIDS pursue 3R as an economic industry in protecting their tourism sector as well as the preserving the natural ecosystem? Is there any good cases of public-private-participation and international cooperation models that have worked well for SDG?
Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar 1)

1. What are the prospects of 3R and circular economy in key development sectors of Asia (urban development, such as buildings, infrastructure, construction, manufacturing and industries, transport, energy, etc.)? To what extent the role of eco-towns is clearly understood in the context of advancing circular economy?

2. What are the defining features of the eco-towns that bring win-win benefits in achieving both circular economy and SDGs?

3. What critical lessons does City of Osaka and Kitakyushu offer towards advancement of circular economy? How can they be replicated in other parts of Asia? What are the challenges? How can developing cities overcome those challenges?

4. What are the key enabling policy, institutional, financial and technological interventions that the governments should consider in greening the industries towards resource efficiency and circular economy?

5. What are the enabling policy, governance, financial, institutional and technological considerations for countries to accelerate circular economic utilization of agriculture and biomass waste? In the face of growing concerns on climate change, what potential co-benefits (air quality and GHG emission reduction) biomass and agricultural waste sector offer to Asia-Pacific countries?
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Q/A

1. Prof Visu. In the push for CE some developed countries are actually generating more waste to keep the circle going. Please comment.

Thank you for your presentation, Dr. Singh. What are incentives to engage and participate with the local government? Do we need to set the Key performance indicator (KPI) for this matter?

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Questions for Discussions

1. Is the overall outline of 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific relevant in the context of evaluating the implementation of Honno 3R Declaration (2013-2023)?
2. Is there any important aspect which is currently missing from the outline or you would like to bring up?
3. Should the report establish clear linkages with the SDGs by making use of relevant Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 indicators while addressing circular economy for managing waste streams such as plastics, e-waste, chemical and hazardous waste, and construction and demolition waste (including disaster waste), agriculture biomass waste, and food waste?
4. Should the report include a “Way Forward” section to look beyond 2023 on the need for a successor of the Honno 3R Declaration, i.e., a new 3R and Circular Economy Declaration (2024-2030) with goals aligned with the SDGS?
5. Could we establish collaborative arrangements with other relevant institutions for their inputs to the 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific?
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1. Is the overall outline of 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific relevant in the context of evaluating the implementation of Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023)?

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Thank you for your participation!

Welcome to join us on our upcoming Series of Webinars on

WEBINAR II on 1 December 2020
WEBINAR III on 8 December 2020
WEBINAR IV on 14 December 2020
WEBINAR V on 17 December 2020
WEBINAR VI on 22 December 2020
Questions for Discussions

1. Is the overall outline of 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific relevant in the context of evaluating the implementation of the Global 3R Declaration (2013-2023)?

2. Is there any important aspect which is currently missing from the outline or you would like to bring up?

3. Are the report establish clear linkages with the SDGs by making use of relevant solutions in Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators while addressing circular economy for waste streams such as plastics, e-waste, chemical and hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste (including disaster waste), agricultural biomass waste, food waste?

4. Could the report include a "Way Forward" section to look beyond 2023 on the needs for a successor of the Global 3R Declaration, i.e., a new 3R and Circular Economy Declaration (2024-2039) with goals aligned with the SDGs?

5. How could we establish collaborative arrangements with other relevant institutions for their inputs to the 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific?

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Questions for Panel Discussion (Webinar III)

1. How can cities and countries enhance their contribution towards achieving SDG 14 (Life below water) through 3R and circular economy approach in plastics waste?

2. What should be the defining features of — (a) inter-agency cooperation among line ministries and between national and city governments; (b) institutional mechanisms and policies; (c) partnership arrangements and other approaches for enhancing action and commitment in cities and regions—towards prevention of land-based pollutions, including waste plastics into the ocean?

3. What are the examples of sound policy, institutional, financing and technology options in 3R areas to address plastics waste issues in coastal and marine environment? What are the exemplary or model cases that have worked very well in preventing plastics wastes getting into coastal and marine environments?

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Lessons learned from COVID-19 pandemic situation towards building resilient cities (complementing SDG 11). What can 3R and circular economy offer at local, national and regional level? (Webinar II)

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed many challenges for the future sustainability of waste management services at scale. It has required local and national authorities to focus on waste management systems' resilience and adaptability to support the rapidly changing context of the pandemic. The pandemic has highlighted the vulnerabilities of current waste management systems and infrastructure in institutions that are responsible for waste disposal. The increased accumulation of household waste, and improper waste disposal, have been an additional challenge.
Questions for Discussions

1. In the overall outline of 2nd State of 3R & CE in Asia-Pacific relevant in the context of evaluating the implementation of Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023)?
2. Is there any important aspect which is currently missing from the outline or you would like to bring up?
3. Should the report establish clear linkages with the SDGs by making use of relevant Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators while addressing circular economy for waste streams such as - plastics, e-waste, chemical and hazardous waste, traction and demolition waste (including disaster waste), agriculture biomass waste, food waste?
4. Should the report include a “Way Forward” section to look beyond 2023 on the agenda for a successor of the Hanoi 3R Declaration, i.e., a new 3R and Circular Economy Declaration (2024-2030) with goals aligned with the SDGs?
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1. The cities and municipalities might experience reduction in their waste management services due to the new normal behaviors and the fear of COVID-19 infection has posed many challenges for the future of waste management services of cities. How can cities and municipalities build-back-better the entire waste management system aftermath of COVID-19? What should be the defining features of municipal waste management system and services keeping in mind emergence of such pandemics in future as well as the mitigation of such virus spreading?

2. How can countries and cities institute or devise better 3R and circular economy policies, programs and institutions to strengthen resiliency of cities to fight or withstand against such health emergencies, including pandemics like COVID-19? What critical lessons does COVID-19 pandemic offer us in this regard?

3. How can countries and cities effectively integrate public health considerations into 3R and circular economy policy planning, without infrastructure development, to minimize the health impact of such pandemics in future?

4. Technological advancements in 3R and circular economy areas may mitigate the fears of infection in waste management service and industry. How could we foster such technological advancements at local and national level through regional (international) cooperation?

5. How can countries and cities make the socio-economic system redesign sustainable and resilient through transition to circular economy post-COVID-19 based on the 3 transitions concept introduced by Japan?
CIRCULAR ECONOMY = a systems solution framework

By design...

1. Eliminate waste and pollution
2. Keep products and materials in use
3. Regenerate natural systems

***
- Based on renewables
- A more resilient, distributed, diverse and inclusive economic model
Regional 3R & Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific

Speaking: UNCRD/UN DESA CHOUDHYR MOHANTY

Strategies to Reduce Marine Plastic Pollution from Land-based Sources in Low and Middle-Income Countries

https://www.ccct.jp/pub...
Use of Plastics in a Circular Society

Plastics make our life better, if manufactured, used and recycled in a responsible manner.

Carbon Cycle
- Bio-based plastic
- Bio-degradable plastic
- Marine-degradable plastic

Minimize New Resource Input
- Raw Materials
- Recycling
- Manufacturing

Plastic Recycling
- Investment in the Recycling Industry
- Chemical Recycling

Energy-efficiency
- Material-efficiency

Effective Use of Carbon
- Artificial Photosynthesis (in R&D)
- CO₂ + H₂ + Sun Light = Plastic

Light Weight
- Gas Barrier
- Long Use Life

CONFIDENTIAL
Relaxing of standards due to COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in increased plastic waste. In the future, waste policies must be designed to ensure there is not backtracking against environmental practices when shocks or stresses occur.

25. To move forward, it is essential to tackle inequalities in socio-economic systems, strengthen capacites of local entities such as local governments, bridge the digital divide, and pursue a resilient, inclusive, gender-equal, and green economic recovery. At the regional level, it is essential to strengthen regional supply chains and ease regional barriers to trade of critical goods to prevent delays in pandemic response, foster regional commitment to a green recovery, and coordinate regional action on the environment and natural resource management, such as an ASEAN Regional SCP Framework or ASEAN Resource Panel.

26. To meet the current and future challenges posed by pandemics such as COVID-19, countries must ensure access to water and sanitation for all, prioritize and invest in green sectors in national economic recovery packages, enhance sustainability with projects, initiatives, with national policies, plan for the resilience of systems and infrastructures, and use sustainability metrics in choosing and implementing solutions to the pandemic.
Webinar: Role of triangular cooperation (government-scientific & research organization-private sector) in advancing 3R and circular economy in Asia-Pacific

from UNCRD Anogram Khopra to everyone: 12:30 PM
Welcome to this 10th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Series of Webinars), on Advancing Circular Economy in Asia-Pacific towards the SDGs under COVID-19 Pandemic.

from UNCRD Anogram Khopra to everyone: 12:30 PM
Webinar: Role of triangular cooperation (government-scientific & research organization-private sector) in advancing 3R and circular economy in Asia-Pacific (session on IFLA – a SDG partnership)
from UNCRD Anogram Khopra to everyone: 1:28 PM
There are 2 delegates registered with us. Kindly ask another delegate to join from another laptop from UNCRD Anogram Khopra to everyone: 1:48 PM
The participants who didn’t change their display name, Please identify your COUNTRY NAME + MINISTRY/ORGANIZATION NAME + FULL NAME in chat box.
from UNCRD Anogram Khopra to everyone: 2:09 PM
Kindly switch off your mic from Siddika Sultana, representing Environment and Social Development Organization, from Bangladesh: 2:18 PM
Siddika Sultana, representing Environment and Social Development Organization, from Bangladesh: 2:18 PM
Kasaklekha, Patxi sar from FSM-DECCM Patricia Pedrus (private): 2:29 PM
Hello Kikalo-ka
from FSM-DECCM Patricia Pedrus (private): 2:29 PM
Enter chat message here.
The Tenth Asia and the Pacific 3R Citizens Forum

We have shared good examples of how the activities of NGOs promoting the 3Rs can be established as a social business while creating a mechanism for resource circulation and energy circulation in the community. When considering the establishment of a circular economy, we’ve focused on the fact that NGO activities can become economic activities in the form of social businesses by utilizing collaboration with local stakeholders, and we will like to continue to share the experience and knowledge of these active NGOs through this network.

In this current COVID-19 situation, it is difficult to have hands-on activities and dialogues at the activity sites, but we would like to increase the opportunities for NGOs in respective countries to share activity cases through platforms such as this forum.

In this forum, we confirmed that the resource recycling activities of NGOs, which citizens participate in, can contribute not only to environmental problems but also to various social issues highlighted in the SDG objectives in the areas where we live.

Plastic Waste Management
In Asia and the Pacific – Issues, Solutions and Case Studies

Michikazu Kojima
Research Fellow
Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

Chief Senior Researcher
Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO
UNCRD Kikuko Saka

Background and Scope of 2nd State of 3R

17th December 2020
Shinichi Sakai
Kyoto University
Today’s topics:
1. Short history of waste management: CDM way disposed to Circular Economy
2. The idea of "3R Plus" as basic principles for plastic use. “Reduce, Reuse & Recycle” plus “Remanufacture & Recovery.”
3. 1st Status Report of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific 2019