

Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment
 Workshop-Training on Organic Waste Composting:
 Resource Recovery for a Sustainable Solid Waste
 Management
 10-12 March 2009 Bangkok, Thailand



Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment



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Asia-Pacific Development Challenge

Asia-Pacific is already living above its environmental means. Despite its relatively low-impact consumption patterns, its carrying capacity is already being exceeded (ESCAP State of the Environment Report 2005)

LIMITED CARRYING CAPACITY

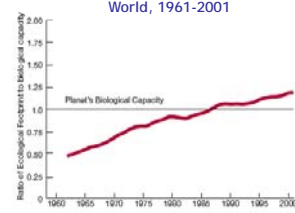
- Population density 1 1/2 times the global average
- Freshwater available: 3,920m³/cap/yr vs. South America 38,300m³/cap/yr
- Productive area available per capita: 60% of the global average
- Arable land per capita: 80% of the global average



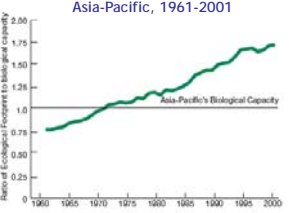
Asia-Pacific Ecological Footprint

	GDP/capita (US\$)	Bio-capacity (GH/capita)	Eco-footprint (GH/capita)	Eco-deficit
Asia-Pacific	5,800	0.7	1.3	-0.6

World, 1961-2001

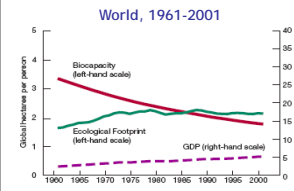


Asia-Pacific, 1961-2001

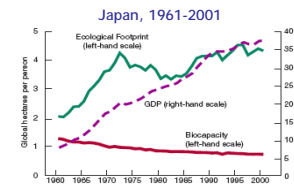


Source: WWF Living Planet Report Asia-Pacific 2005

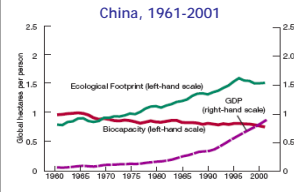
World, 1961-2001



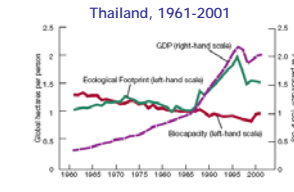
Japan, 1961-2001



China, 1961-2001



Thailand, 1961-2001

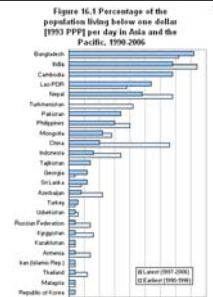


Source: WWF Living Planet Report Asia-Pacific 2005

Asia-Pacific socio-economic challenges

- Poverty**
 - 641 million living with less than 1 US\$ per day
- Health**
 - 4 million children die before age of 5
 - Maternal mortality: 300 deaths per 100,000 live births
- Access to services**
 - 400 million urban residents without access to sanitation
 - 566 million rural residents without access to clean water
 - 800 million without electricity

Figure 16.3 Percentage of the population living below one dollar (1993 PPP) per day in Asia and the Pacific, 1996-2006



Source: ESCAP Statistical Yearbook 2007

Source: ESCAP, ADB, UNDP (2008) "A future within reach"

Different patterns of economic growth

	GDP/capita (US\$ - PPP) (*)	Bio-capacity (GH/capita) (**)	Eco-footprint (GH/capita) (**)	Eco-deficit
UK	33,535	1.6	5.3	-3.7
France	33,414	3.0	4.9	-1.9
US	45,790	5.0	9.4	-4.4
Japan	33,525	0.6	4.9	-4.3
R of Korea	24,712	0.7	3.7	-3.0
China	5,345	0.9	2.1	-1.1

(*) World Bank 2007 (estimates)
 (**) Global hectares per capita - WWF Living Planet Report 2008

Trends and challenges

- **Urbanization:** In Asia-Pacific 40% of population (1.6 billion) currently lives in urban areas; by 2030, a majority (around 2.7 billion) will live in cities and towns
→ adding a new town of 137,000 people every day for the next 22 years!
- **Poverty:** 40% of Asia-Pacific's urban residents live in slums, without adequate shelter and basic services
- **Economic growth:** Cities are the engines of economic growth: over 80% of the region's GDP is produced in cities and towns
- **Informal Sector:** the informal economy contributes 26% of gross national product of Asian countries, and that it employs up to 60% of the urban population (ADB)

Trends and challenges (2)

- **Infrastructure investment deficits:** by 2011 Asian countries would need to invest 600 billions/y but current level is 360 billion/y
- **Competitiveness:** congestion and poor quality infrastructure main factors negatively affecting competitiveness of cities (OECD, 2006)
- **Infrastructure has important direct and indirect, short-term and long-term environmental impacts**
 - Determines urban form (Cities: 67% of world primary energy demand 71% of global CO2 emissions – WEO 2008)
 - Locks into production and consumption patterns for decades

Green Growth: Strategy for Asia-Pacific

- Adopted as the strategy for Asia-Pacific at the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED-5, March 2005, Seoul)
- Achieving rapid growth without compromising environmental sustainability
- Attaining MDG 1 (poverty reduction) & MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) at the same time
- Achieving "low-carbon" development
- Focusing on Environmental Sustainability & Ecological Efficiency (Eco-efficiency)



Priority area: Eco-efficient and sustainable infrastructure

- One of five tracks of Green Growth
- Joint project of ESCAP and ECLAC with UN-HABITAT
 - Focus on key sectors: transport, water, waste management, buildings
 - Seek to apply eco-efficiency to urban infrastructure
 - Development of a methodology to integrate eco-efficiency in urban infrastructure development
- Other activities: Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment, Seoul Initiative network on Green Growth (SINGG), Asia-Pacific Mayors' Forum on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Infrastructure



Asia-Pacific Mayors' Forum on Sustainable Infrastructure


1st Forum held on 21-23 April 2008 in Ulsan City

- 18 cities in Asia-Pacific
- 2nd Forum to be held on 27-29 October 2009
- 100 participants
- Theme: Low Carbon, Green Growth: Maximizing eco-efficiency of cities in Asia and the Pacific



Kitakyushu Initiative Background

- Adopted at 4th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held in Kitakyushu, Japan in September 2000
- ESCAP key instrument addressing local initiatives for urban environment
- Primary funding by Japan, with in-kind supports from relevant institutions Network secretariat by IGES
- Practical approach commended by MCED2005 (Seoul) and endorsed for extension up to 2010



Kitakyushu Initiative - Main features

- Attempts to draw lessons from the practices and experiences of Kitakyushu and other cities and put them together into a menu of effective action for the cities in the region
- Mandate to achieve measurable progress in improvement of the urban environment in Asia and the Pacific
- Promotes local initiatives targeting control of air and water pollution, minimization of all kinds of wastes, taking selected technical, institutional, regulatory and participatory measures
- Mutual assistance facilitated through Network of more than 60 cities

Focus of Second Cycle (2005-2010)

- Identification of relevant policy options and self-reliant financial mechanisms
- Support for replication of successful practices
 - Training
 - Study tours
- Green Growth focus strengthened
- New focus on integrating co-benefit approach
- Enhancing political priority and financial feasibility

Competing priorities?

- Asia-Pacific Developing Country Cities face a lack of ...
 - Local Capacity (technical / institutional)
 - Legal / regulatory instruments
 - Financial resources
 - Awareness and support
- Background problems
 - Competing policy priority amongst mounting multiple challenges (poverty, slums, housing, infrastructure, health, social welfare, economic livelihood) > more competition than synergy
 - Perception - Environmental protection measures are financial burden (Prevailing both in city managers, donors and investors)
 - Environmental Protection bureaus relatively weak

...or potential synergies?

- In reality, environmental protection measures mostly have socio-economic co-benefits
- Such co-benefit, if explicitly demonstrated, can contribute to
 - Enhancing the priority in local policy making
 - Creating more synergy amongst different department
 - Attract more financial opportunities (grants) from broad range of sources
 - Strengthen public support with enhanced awareness
- Demonstration of economic return will help
 - Revolving investment for project expansion / replication
 - Attract more financial opportunities (loans and investments)
 - Engage expertise commercially available

Examples of co-benefits

Municipal Solid Waste Management can Simultaneously address:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in MSW Management • Health and Hygienic implications • 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) • Prevention of Water/ Groundwater Pollution • Reduction of GHG gas emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic co-benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Informal Sector • Generating incomes for the poor and marginalized • New business opportunities • Partnership amongst NGO, Private Sector and City Hall • Urban Governance / Transparency • Social equity - Gender and Youth Perspectives • New Finance through CDM project
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This national workshop

- To introduce composting practice as an important component of solid waste management system and an avenue for livelihood development
- To enhance opportunities for replications of the policy measures in other cities
- To identify requirements of national policy supports
- To catalyzes further networking / inter-city collaboration in Thailand

Thank you for your attention



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WEBSITES

Environment and Development Division	http://www.unescap.org/esd/index.asp
Kitakyushu Initiative	http://kitakyushu.iges.or.jp/
SINGG	http://www.singg.org
Sustainable Infrastructure	Coming soon... http://www.unescap.org/esd/environment/infra/index.asp