



ASEAN-JAPAN ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION INITIATIVE

15th ASEAN+3 Environmental Ministers Meeting

13 September 2017

Tadahiko ITO

State Minister of the Environment


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
15 LIFE ON LAND
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
Etc....

1. Multilateral Cooperation under the ASEAN-Japan framework

2. Bilateral Cooperation with an ASEAN country









Japan-ASEAN Cooperation for SDGs

Sustainable Cities

Chemicals

Biodiversity

Wastewater Treatment

Marine Pollution

Waste and Recycling

Climate Change

















Japan-ASEAN Cooperation for SDGs

Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund（JAIF）

- Sustainable Cities
- Chemicals
- Biodiversity
- Wastewater Treatment
- Marine Pollution
- Waste and Recycling
- Climate Change









Projects under the JAIF scheme

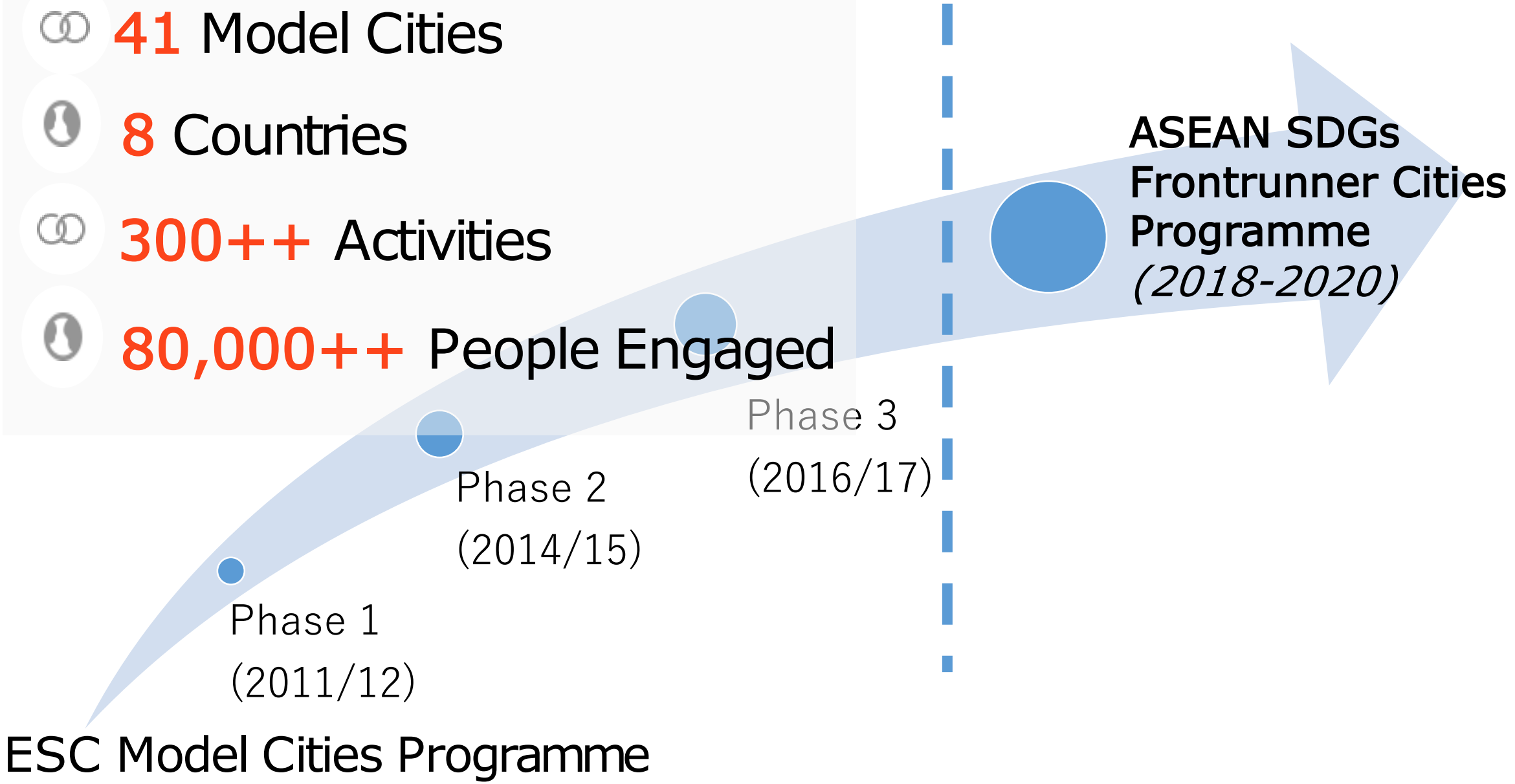


Model Eco-School

- ESC Model Cities
- Global taxonomy initiative
- ASEAN State of Environment Report
- Illegal dumping of sludge from tankers

ASEAN SDGs Frontrunner Cities Programme

- **41** Model Cities
- **8** Countries
- **300++** Activities
- **80,000++** People Engaged











Japan-ASEAN Cooperation for SDGs

Sustainable Cities

Chemicals

Biodiversity

Wastewater Treatment

Marine Pollution

Waste and Recycling

Climate Change

NEW with ERIA









Empowering ASEAN for Circular Economy

Prof. Hidetoshi Nishimura
President

www.eria.org

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

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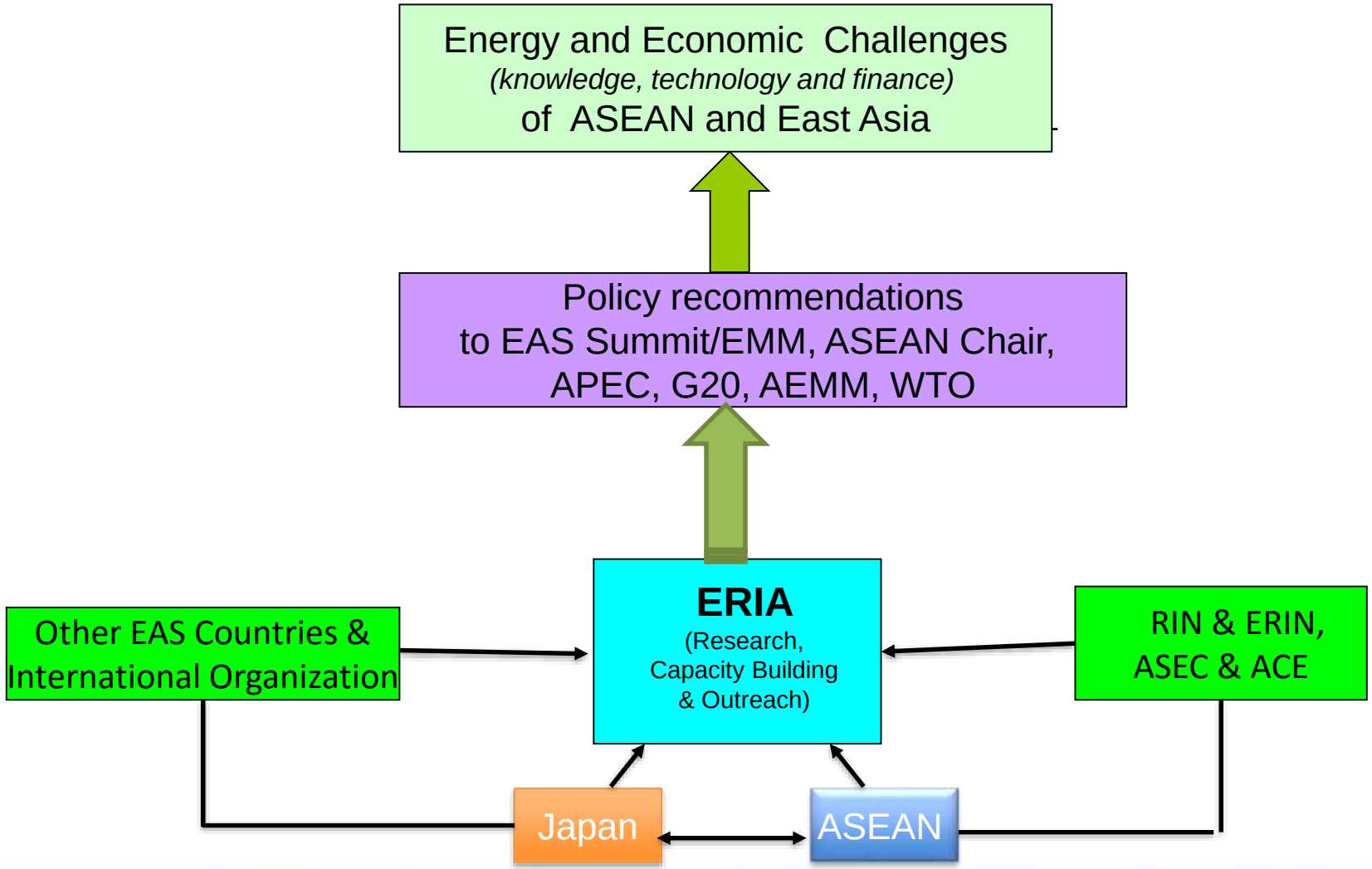
ERIA's Actions towards Sustainable ASEAN

ERIA 2.0: ERIA's Medium Term Work Plan was endorsed by the 9th ERIA Governing Board Meeting, 16 June 2016, for ERIA to take necessary steps towards the future research areas:

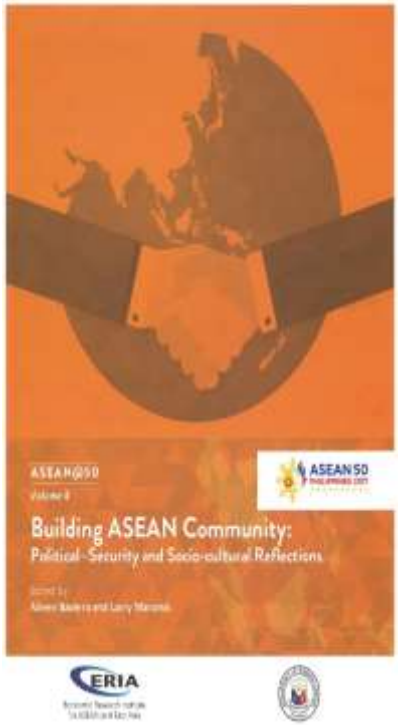
- Economics
  - Continue to cover a wide range of research areas under the three pillars (deepening economic integration, narrowing development gaps, and sustainable development) to be able to respond to the policy needs of the region, ASEAN and East Asia.
  - Emphasis on new service industries, innovation, and NTMs etc for immediate future.

- Energy
  - ERIA will conduct energy-related studies in accordance with 'EAS Road Map for Medium- and Long-term Energy Policy Research' to initiate research activities, including Climate Change and Environmental protection under the mandated of EAS Energy Ministers Meeting.

ERIA Mission: Ensuring Effective Policies through Knowledge Support



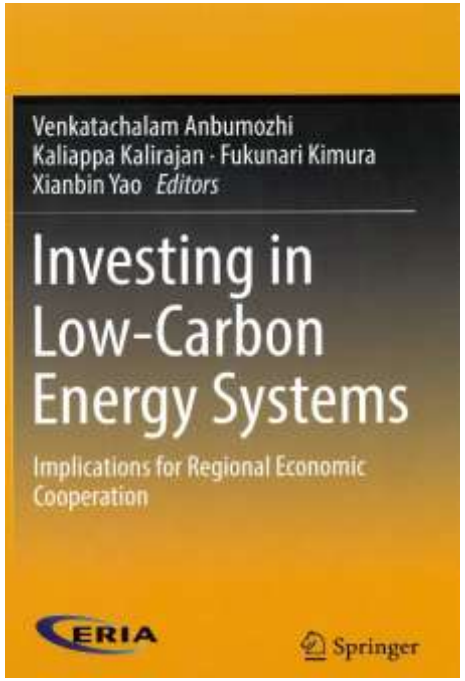
ERIA's Environment Related Studies



Bio-diversity, Sustainable and Resilient ASEAN



Natural resource management, Livable cities



Climate change mitigation and green growth



Resource efficiency and innovation

Circular Economy Is an Attractive Alternative to Linear Take-Make – Dispose Economy – which is not fit for Future

Circular Economy: a new economic model/business strategy – which take into consideration the resource constraints and find the ways to reuse and recycles products.

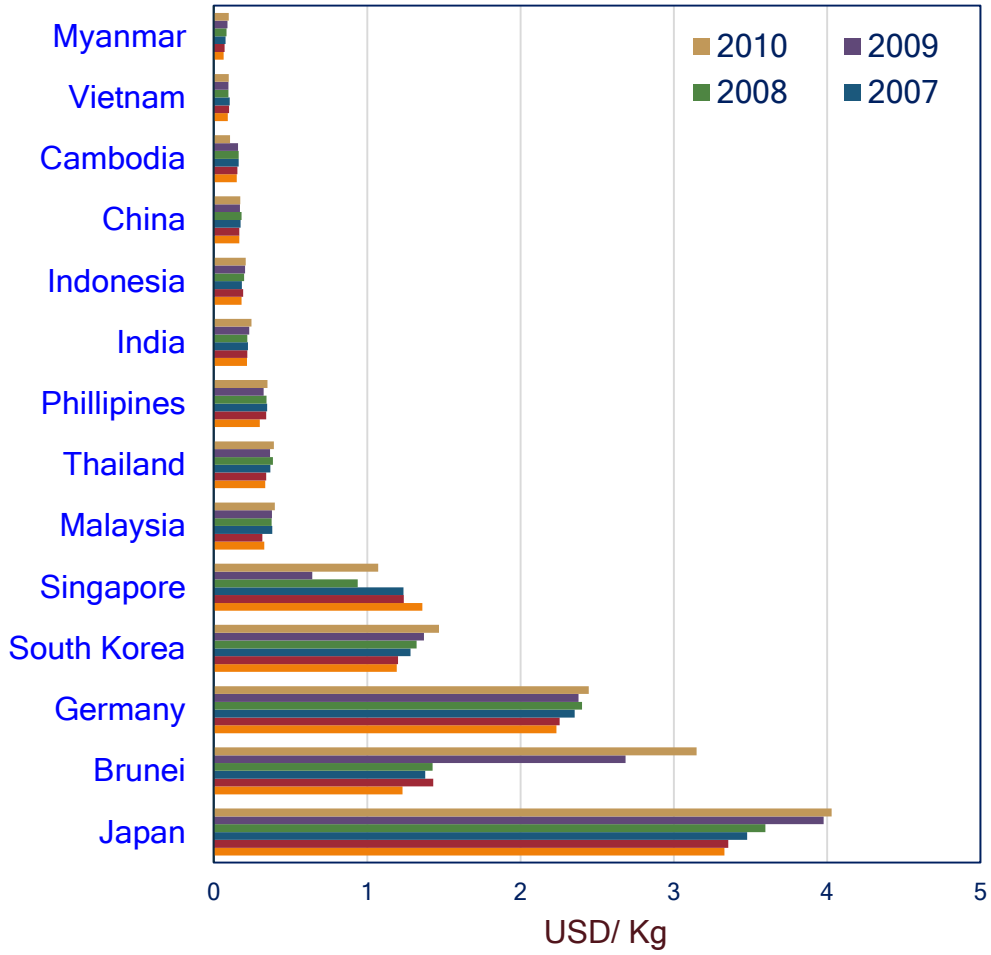


CE focuses on restorative and Regenartive models

- Minimizing the use of resources
- Reusing the product, service
- Sustainably designing the product and services
- Improving the system efficiency
- Minimizing the system externalities

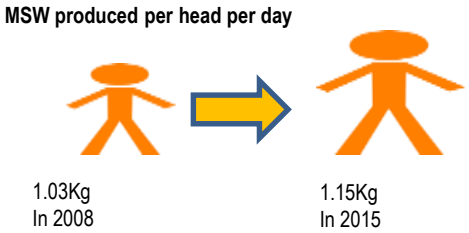
ASEAN's Prerogatives for Circular Economy

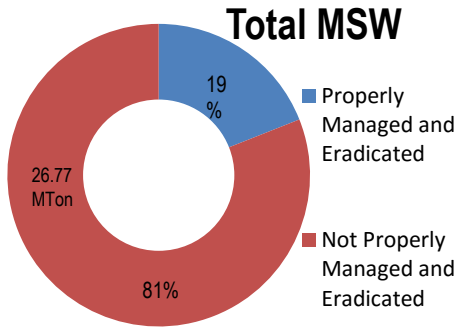
Material Productivity

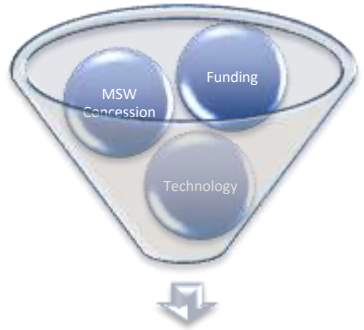


Waste Management

Case of BKK







Waste-to-Energy

Drivers For Change Make A Transition To Circular Economy Possible



Economic Losses & Structural Waste



Raw material price Risks



Supply Risks



Eco-system Degradation



Advances in Technology



Urbanization



Acceptance of Alternate Business Models



Regulatory Trends

3R Experiences in ASEAN Countries

- Circular Economy concept through 3R approach is gaining a momentum in ASEAN
- Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, & Vietnam are group of developing Asian countries that are systematically planning to achieve better waste management through progressive policies & plans.
- Cambodia & Laos are also aspiring nations looking forward to proactive policies on waste management.
- Singapore has been successful in enabling 3R



Circular Economy is more than 3R:
Resource Efficiency Enhancers Ratings of ASEAN Nations

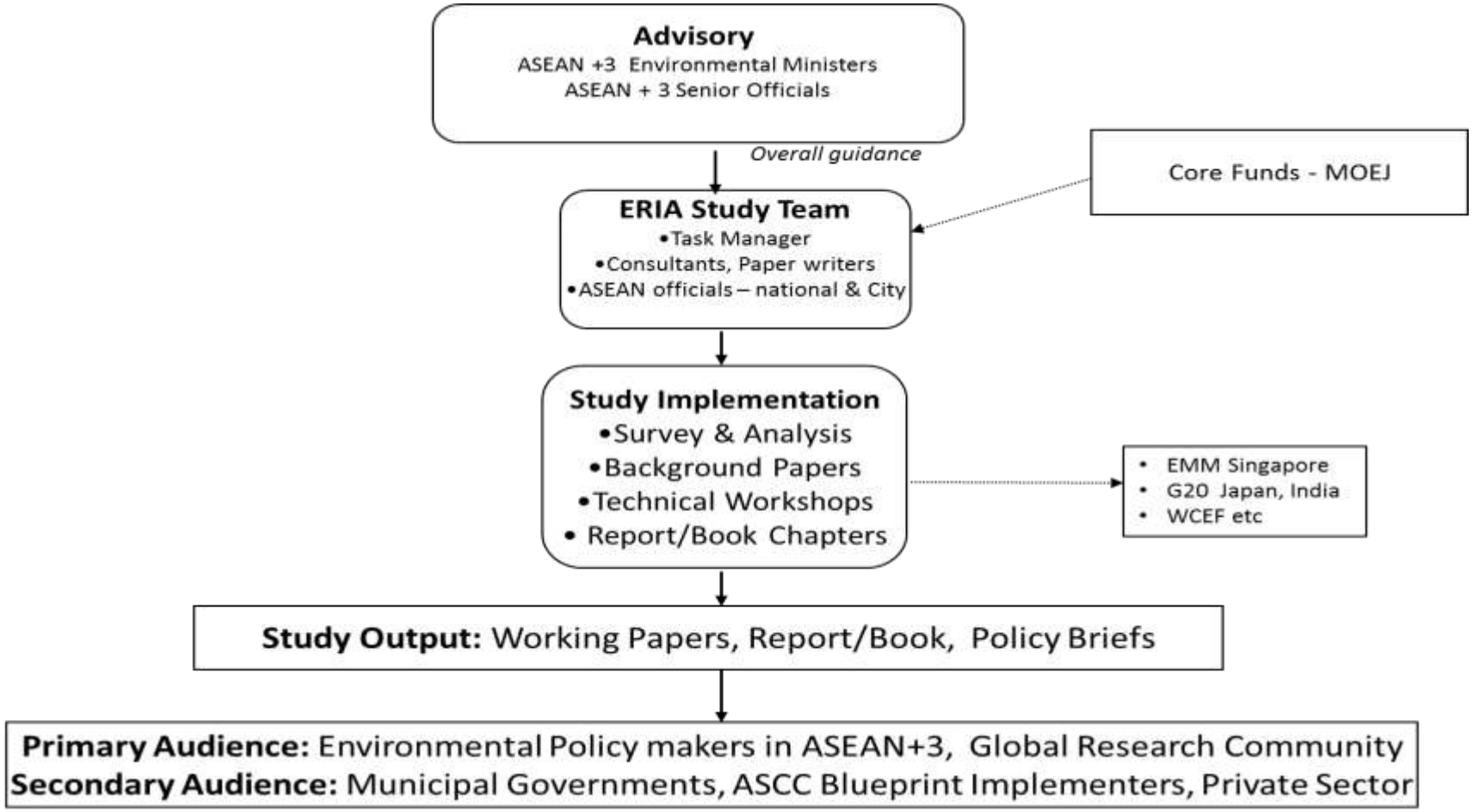
Country	Higher Education and Training	Goods Market Efficiency	Labour Market Efficiency	Financial Market Development	Technological Readiness	Market Size	Overall Rating
Cambodia	2.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.6
Indonesia	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.2	3.5	5.7	4.3
Lao PDR	3.2	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.6
Malaysia	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.0
Myanmar	2.5	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.2	4.2	3.2
Philippines	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.9	4.3
Singapore	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	4.8	5.7
Thailand	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.6
Viet Nam	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.8	4.0

Environmental and Economic Benefits and Risks of Emerging Waste Management Options

- Introducing waste-to-energy and other environmentally sound technologies, and
- benefits, risks and tradeoffs the waste–to energy technologies to support city level policy makers in making choices about the waste management infrastructure and energy sources.

- Facilitating international trade of e-waste with environmental safeguard
- map the structure, flow and risks associated with the illicit trade of electrical and electronic waste and analyze the economic and environmental benefits of establishing robust recycling system, in place of complete banning e-waste import.

Implementation Structure of the Regional Study under ASEAN – Japan Knowledge Partnership



Summary

- With rapid economic growth, resource consumption has been greatly increasing in ASEAN. Waste reduction through circular economy concept is crucial for the sustainable future of industries.
- Current methods to integrate CE concepts– resource efficiency gains with business values - posits challenges and more comprehensive monitoring framework is needed.
- 3R approaches are effective entry points. But More attention is needed to develop market scenarios for Waste to Energy projects and E-waste streams. Japan – ASEAN knowledge partnership can facilitate that, with ERIA being the implementer of new studies.

ASEAN-JAPAN ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION INITIATIVE

Japan proposes a new environmental initiative **"ASEAN-Japan Environmental Cooperation Initiative"**. Through this initiative, Japan supports ASEAN members on their efforts to develop a **quality environmental infrastructure** and to protect **biodiversity and marine pollution** toward achieving the SDGs.

Mode of Cooperation: i) Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund（JAIF), ii) ERIA

Priority Areas

Environmental Infrastructure

Waste and Recycling

To support decision making regarding an waste-to-energy facility and an e-waste management facility

NEW

Sustainable Cities

To achieve environmentally sustainable cities in the ASEAN region, including the support of SDGs initiatives taken by cities.

UPGRADE

Wastewater Treatment

To promote decentralized domestic wastewater treatment

NEW

Cooperation for the SDGs

Marine Pollution

To combat illegal dumping from ships and tankers

UPGRADE

Chemicals

To promote the environmentally sound management of waste mercury medical devices

NEW

Biodiversity

- To promote the implementation of the Global Taxonomic Initiative
- To share biodiversity information management for the Heritage Parks.
- To build a network to conserve migratory waterbirds and wetlands as their habitat.

NEW

UPGRADE

NEW

Possible Area

Climate Change

1. Multilateral Cooperation under the Japan-ASEAN framework

2. Bilateral Cooperation with an ASEAN country

Strategy of Promotion of Environmental Infrastructure

Priority Areas of Cooperation for Environmental Infrastructure

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Waste and Recycling
- Johkaso (onsite Wastewater treatment)
- Water Environment Protection
- Environmental Impact Assessment

















Strategy of Promotion of Environmental Infrastructure

All-in-One Support

Project Formulation	• Matching technological needs and seeds • Sharing economic and social merits of high-quality environmental infrastructure • Project formulation through inter-city collaboration
Project Financing	• Individual project support via the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) • Utilization of Japanese ODA, MDBs and Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Institutional Development	• Development of a legislative system, standards, and guidelines. • Capacity building support for the implementation.

Japan looks forward to working with ASEAN Member States to achieve the SDGs