

## Support for Building a Community-Based Recycling-Oriented System in Viet Nam's Ha Long Bay Area –Hosting of Symposium/Stakeholders Workshop & Environmental Leadership Training–

GEC hosted a Project Symposium and Stakeholders Workshop in September 2010 at Ha Long, Viet Nam. We also conducted the 'Environmental Leadership Training' in July in Viet Nam and in November in Japan.



1st Project Symposium



The Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC) and Osaka Prefecture University (OPU) commemorated the first anniversary of this JICA grassroots technical cooperation project by hosting the 1st Project Symposium and the 3rd Stakeholders Workshop in Ha Long on 7 September 2010. The events were attended by some 50 local project stakeholders including the Ha Long Bay Management Department, Women's Union, Youth Union, floating villages, and tourist boat operators. At the 1st Project Symposium held in the morning, GEC Executive Director Mr. Katsuichi Mochizuki and OPU President Mr. Taketoshi Okuno delivered the opening remarks, after which representatives of

the Japanese project team and counterpart organizations (Ha Long Bay Management Department, Women's Union, and Youth Union) each reported their activities for the year and shared information and understanding on the project's progress and outcomes. The symposium was reported on the evening news of Quảng Ninh Television (QTV), providing a valuable opportunity to raise awareness of the project among Ha Long's residents.

The symposium was followed by the 3rd Stakeholders Workshop, where a lively discussion was held on integrating proposed activities into the next term's action plan, including

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teaching a class at floating elementary schools on how to use acrylic scrubbing pads to promote their usage in the floating villages, and initiatives aimed at improving tourist etiquette to conserve the marine environment.

GEC also organized the 'Environmental Leadership Training' from 20 to 23 July in Viet Nam and from 1 to 12 November in Japan to promote locally-organized environmental activities. Ten people from affiliated organizations and floating communities attended the training in Viet Nam, where they learned about the current state of the environment and waste/wastewater management efforts in Ha Long and Hanoi. Five people from counterpart organizations attended the training in Japan (Osaka & Shiga) to learn about Japan's environmental policies and eco-restoration & remediation approaches that could be



Waste sorting activity at OPU school festival

adopted to improve Ha Long Bay's environment. The training participants also visited facilities and sites where they witnessed and participated in environmentally sound practices, such as waste sorting, tree planting, public eco-events and other initiatives. We anticipate that by learning about various Japanese approaches/practices and applying their newly-acquired knowledge and experience, the training participants will be well prepared to become local leaders in environmental activities, and to improve the environment of World Heritage-listed Ha Long Bay. GEC will continue working with OPU and local stakeholders to further promote activities towards improving Ha Long Bay's environment.



Lecture at Sakai Shizen Fureai-no-Mori



Inspection of the Bio-toilet

## Impressions of the training participants from Ha Long

We asked the 5 Environmental Leadership Training participants about their impressions of the training in Japan.



I want to encourage local residents to take the initiative in protecting ecosystems and the environment. I would also like to promote reforestation of Ha Long Bay. Viet Nam and Japan have many cultural similarities so I was happy that the training provided the opportunity to make friends with the Japanese delegates and students.

—Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hai, Ha Long Bay Management Department



I found the *Biwako Kisen* paddle steamers' specific measures to prevent discharge of bilge effluent to be very informative, and hope to introduce them to Ha Long Bay's tourist boat operators as soon as possible. I also learned ways to encourage residents to participate in environmental activities that I would like to apply to the eco-conservation of Ha Long City and Ha Long Bay.

—Mr. Vu Ngoc Hai, Ha Long Bay Management Department



The training taught me the importance of raising community awareness and strengthening cooperation with government agencies, residents, and the private sector. I also realized that in order to achieve maximum effect, the government needs to create policies that promote environmental activities.

—Mr. Pham Tuan Anh, Assistant to the Project Coordinator



I would like to convey Japan's environmental conservation awareness and volunteer activities to the people of Ha Long, such as the removal of weeds, protection of forests, reforestation, and cleaning of public places. In particular, I felt the need to teach children as the bearers of our future to get involved in environmental conservation of their own accord.

—Ms. Huynh Thi Mai Anh, Women's Union



The waste sorting initiative carried out by OPU student volunteers in the 'Ecolosuke' environmental activity club is one I would like to introduce in Viet Nam. I realized just how important the participation of NPOs, companies, and volunteer residents is in environmental activities. I was also keen to discuss how Japanese NPOs actually operate.

—Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Ha, Youth Union

The participants were very well mannered and earnest, and participated enthusiastically in all of the curricula. We hope that they will apply their experiences in Japan to environmental remediation activities in Ha Long Bay.



Training participants upon completion of the training

## Interview with training course participants

GEC conducted the JICA-commissioned Japan-Mexico goodwill project 'Total Environmental Contamination Control Course' from 6 May to 26 November 2010, accepting 2 participants in the inaugural year.

The course aims to develop the capacity of participants to comprehensively manage environmental contamination. During their stay in Japan, the participants participated in 4 JICA Group Training courses in which they attended a wide range of lectures and field trips.

We asked the participants, Mr. Ismael Couto Benitez and Ms. Liliana Salinas Boldo, about their impressions of the 7-month course as well as their time in Japan.



*Participants listen to explanation on sea-based solid waste disposal site (Osaka City Port & Harbour Bureau)*



*Ms. Liliana Salinas Boldo,  
Special Support Staff,  
Water Administration,  
Water's National Commission*



*Mr. Ismael Couto Benitez,  
Research Assistant,  
Academic General Secretary,  
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte  
(COLEF)*

The training program Total Environmental Contamination Control is part of an exchange program between Mexico and Japan that aims to develop and consolidate high qualified human resources. I attended the following JICA group training courses as part of this program.

- Mega-city Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System
- Pollution Control for Hazardous Substances in the Environment
- Urban Solid Waste Management by Local Government
- Countermeasures against Automobile Pollution in Urban Areas

Japan dealt with severe environmental problems associated with the rapid economic growth that it experienced decades ago. Many developing countries are now facing similar challenges so training programs such as this are both relevant and necessary. By learning about successful and unsuccessful study cases, we can discover new methods and ideas to deal with our own environmental issues throughout the policy and planning processes.

Successful implementation of countermeasures or programs based on Japanese experiences is dependent on our own ability to identify the best way to adapt this useful information to our own particular circumstances by leveraging our improved capacities and skills.

After completion of this training course I want to find a balance between the new knowledge I have gained and our own vision and experience for developing programs and projects to contribute to the sustainable development of my country. This sustainable development will be difficult to achieve but not impossible, and Japan is an example of this.

I sincerely believe that the joint efforts of developing and developed countries will result in a more equitable, sustainable, and habitable world for everyone.

My main motivation for studying in Japan arose from my work on waste management. I realized that Japan was the creator of the 'Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle' (3R) philosophy so I began looking for a way to come to Japan to experience what I was reading in books. Thanks to the training in Total Environmental Contamination Control (TECC) provided by JICA-GEC in cooperation with the Mexican government, I found the answer to my question of how Japan achieved such environmental progress.

My knowledge and abilities (capacity development) have also improved as a result of the training, not only into the field of waste management but also pollution issues such as air, soil and hazardous substances. This new information has given me a different point of view and motivation for studying pollution cases in Mexico.

It is important to point out that during this period I attended 60 observation trips in 21 cities with 43 affiliated organizations (research centres, universities, government offices, and private companies). In total, I experienced approximately 500 hours of training over 7 months. The information I acquired will be very helpful in my country and I will be able to update this information in the future via the JICA-GEC Network.

I am one of the first 2 Mexican people to take this training course so I have a unique opportunity to tell my story. I hope to share this information and knowledge with as many people as possible based on 3 objectives: dissemination of information (through networking), environmental education and awareness (lectures and conferences), and academia (scientific papers).

It was a real privilege to be selected for this training. The exchange of information with my classmates from all over the world also enriched my vision for dealing with environmental issues. I am very grateful for having had the chance to live and learn in Japan, and for the guidance I received from experts who always supported me.

### Visit to Nepal & Bangladesh

UNEP Special Envoy Ms. Tokiko Kato visited Nepal and Bangladesh from 11 to 20 January 2011. In Bangladesh, Ms. Kato met with Minister of State Dr. Hasan Mahmud and Grameen Bank founder and managing director Dr. Muhammad Yunus to discuss environmental and agricultural issues, and then visited a groundwater arsenic contamination treatment initiative and waste landfill site located in Dhaka.

In Nepal, Ms. Kato met with Environment Minister Mr. Thakur Sharma and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Director General Mr. Andreas Schild to discuss climate change, and then visited the UNESCO World Heritage Site Chitwan National Park where she experienced Nepalese-style eco-tourism.

#### Groundwater arsenic contamination in Bangladesh

Arsenic contamination of groundwater was first discovered in Bangladesh in 1993. Following a survey in 1999, around 30% of the country's shallow wells were found to contain arsenic levels exceeding that stipulated by the national water quality standard. The Bangladeshi Government has since been working to address the problem and in 2004, the government adopted the 'National Policy for Arsenic Mitigation' and 'Implementation Plan'. However, there is a continued need to combat the problem as highlighted by a 2009 survey by the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) reporting that the number of confirmed symptomatic arsenic poisoning cases alone was around 38,000.

Ms. Kato received a detailed explanation from JICA Expert Mr. Kazuyuki Suenaga on the mechanism of groundwater arsenic contamination as well as countermeasures being taken by donor nations and the Bangladeshi Government.



Inspection of government-built well in Bangladesh

Next, Ms. Kato visited a well in the Manikganj District constructed by UNICEF and the Bangladeshi Government where she spoke with local residents in charge of the well about methods for its upkeep.

#### Shrinking glaciers & expanding glacial lakes

ICIMOD is carrying out surveys and research on the state of climate change-induced glacial melting in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan (HKH) region as well as its global social impact and adaptive measures in partnership with international agencies including UNEP and scientists from Japan and other nations. According to ICIMOD, the melting of glaciers and consequent expansion of glacial lakes has been occurring in the Himalayan region since the 1960s, increasing the risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). In recent years, black carbon (atmospheric soot caused by incomplete combustion of fuels) from cities in India has contributed to glacial melting in the Himalayas, making ICIMOD's role in devising climate change mitigation policies all the more important.

Ms. Kato listened to a presentation by ICIMOD scientists who used slides and video to explain the formation of glaciers, flood prevention measures including construction of weirs and warning systems, and the results of a simulation on the downstream impact of a GLOF event.

### UNEP Special Envoy Ms. Tokiko Kato participates in CBD COP10 exhibition in Nagoya, Japan

Ms. Tokiko Kato attended the CBD COP10 exhibition 'Interactive Fair for Biodiversity' where she introduced her activities to date as Special Envoy and appealed directly to audience members about the serious state of

environmental problems in Asia and Pacific region and the need for action.

Ms. Kato attended the fair's closing ceremony where she appealed to the audience about the need for global cooperation on environmental conservation by drawing on the example of the wetlands agreement to protect migratory birds between the Fujimae Mudflats in Nagoya and Geelong in Australia.

Ms. Kato also attended the 'UNEP Donation Presentation Ceremony' of the 'Ink Cartridge Satogaeri Project\*' organized by 6 printer manufacturers. The Director of the UNEP Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific (ROAP) Mr. Young-Woo Park and affiliates of the Ink Cartridge Satogaeri Project also attended the ceremony, where ¥2 million collected by the project was donated to UNEP.



Donation presentation ceremony

\* The 'Ink Cartridge Satogaeri Project' is a joint initiative launched in April 2008 by Brother, Canon, Dell, Epson, Hewlett-Packard Japan, and Lexmark to collect and recycle used ink cartridges from household printers. The project donates ¥3 from each collected cartridge to UNEP as part of the project's contribution to green activities. UNEP uses this money to help fund its eco-conservation efforts such as tree planting and other forest protection measures, biodiversity conservation, and 3R activities.

## GEC attends COP16/CMP6

COP 16 and COP/MOP6 were held in Cancun, Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010.

GEC attended the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16) and 6th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP6) held in Cancun, Mexico where we operated an exhibition booth in addition to co-hosting the official side event 'Supporting Mitigation in Developing Countries' with the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center and the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan. GEC

delivered a presentation about its Feasibility Study Programme on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) at the side event, outlining each FS and the expected outcomes. The event was attended by more than 200 people who engaged in a lively discussion. At the exhibition booth, we used posters and other materials to introduce GEC's activities on climate change mitigation measures (CDM/JI and new mechanism), specifically the 'GHG Mitigation Project FS Programme' commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

The Cancun conference was not expected to achieve any real progress due to COP15's inability to hammer out an agreement on a future framework and bridge the gap between the assertions of the parties in the Ad Hoc Working Groups (AWGs). However, thanks to the chairmanship of Mexico's Foreign Minister Ms. Patricia Espinosa and the determination of many parties to avoid a repeat of COP15's failures, the text of 2 AWGs (namely, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP))' decisions were adopted as



Official side event

COP16

part of the 'Cancun Agreements' at the final session of COP16/CMP6.

Although the Cancun Agreements do not spell out a future framework and only focuses on a future direction for dealing with climate change, it does lay the foundation for future international negotiations. The specifics of the agreement, including a legal document, its relationship to the Kyoto Protocol, and the content and nature of Parties' reduction targets, will likely be the subject of further rigorous negotiations.

The 'Outcome of the Work of the AWG-LCA' touches upon new mechanisms but they are still in the process of being debated. Furthermore, the 'CMP Decision' did not stipulate whether the CDM/JI would extend beyond 2013 but many nations voiced their support for continuation of the CDM. In terms of systematic reform of the CDM, significant progress was made in the debate on 'carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)' and 'standardized baselines' in particular, with a road map established to integrate standardized baselines into the current CDM scheme. This move is expected to simplify implementation of CDM projects and help rectify regional discrepancies.

### IETC NEWS

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## Participation in 'Stand Up and Take Action' campaign

IETC joins with UN agencies worldwide in promoting global campaign to end poverty & achieve MDGs by 2015.



UNEP/IETC is pleased to report that, together with its two supporting foundations, the Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC) in Osaka and the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) based in Shiga, it participated in the 'Stand Up and Take Action' campaign on 17 September 2010 to promote the worldwide campaign to end poverty and achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

Around 40 members of IETC, GEC and ILEC stood together holding up placards inscribed with the words 'Stand Up and Take Action' to express their support for the campaign to global leaders. Participants then added some symbolic 'noise' of their own by raising their voices, whistling, and banging bells and drums to further emphasize the importance of personal involvement and individual action in the campaign to eradicate poverty on Earth.

## Co-organizing of COP10 Side Events with the Iraqi Ministry of Environment

UNEP/IETC co-organized a series of side events with Iraq's Ministry of Environment during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) held in Nagoya as part of the UNEP-UNESCO Joint Project 'Natural and Cultural Management of the Iraqi Marshlands'. Two sessions were held on 21 and 22 October for official attendees based on the themes 'Long-Term Sustainable Development of the Iraqi Marshlands and Natural Reserves' and 'Current Status of Biological Diversity in Iraq' respectively. The parties presented reports and held discussions on the current state of Iraq's biodiversity and important conservation activities including UNEP's ongoing efforts on the Iraqi Marshlands. From 23 to 29 October, UNEP/IETC and the Iraqi Ministry of Environment ran an exhibition booth



*COP10 luncheon session on the Iraqi Marshlands*

entitled 'Nature in Iraq' at the Interactive Fair for Biodiversity; a COP10 open event to the public. The exhibition aimed to introduce Iraq's magnificent natural environment and biodiversity to visitors through pictures of the country's diverse landscapes, flora and fauna, as well as paintings by Iraqi painters and children with a theme of environmental conservation. Traditional handcrafts from each region were also displayed. Following the conclusion of COP10, the booth was exhibited in Tokyo, Osaka, and Shiga for 6 weeks to introduce Iraq's biodiversity to an even greater audience.



*Mr. Nick Nuttall throws the opening pitch*

In addition, UNEP Spokesperson Nick Nuttall, who was in Japan to attend COP10, threw the opening pitch at the 'Central League Climax Series' professional baseball play-off at the Nagoya Dome on 22 October 2010.

## UNEP/IETC completes 'Waste and Climate Change: Global Trends & Strategy Framework'

Seizing on the opportunity presented by COP16 and CMP6 held in Cancun, Mexico, UNEP/IETC published a report entitled 'Waste and Climate Change: Global Trends and Strategy Framework' on 3 December 2010.

The report proposes examining the various impacts of climate change in the context of waste management and recommends that member nations preferentially allocate resources to implementing waste management & climate change mitigation policies under a UNEP-led framework in order to achieve a balance between climate change measures and proper waste management or, in other words, to realize co-benefits for both.

It also suggests greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction policies for the waste sector such as avoiding putting organic waste into landfill, reducing resource consumption and production, using recovered materials and energy in place of virgin materials and fossil-fuel energy sources, and composting and other means to achieve carbon fixation.

A range of activities focused on waste and climate change are currently being led by international organizations, including UNEP. UNEP is involved in a variety of relevant partnerships and programmes, such as Integrated Waste Management, Cleaner Production, and Sustainable Consumption and Production.

There is also strong interest in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the waste sector. However, there is a lack of a cohesive approach, which has resulted in gaps, duplication, and regional disparity in programmes offered. A central mechanism is thus needed to collaborate with existing organizations to ensure accessibility to and dissemination of relevant information across the globe, effective use of resources to achieve climate benefit through integrated waste management, promotion of best practice, and rapid transfer of simple, effective, proven technologies and knowledge to developing countries.

UNEP is clearly positioned to help catalyze enhanced action for climate change mitigation within the waste sector, collaborating with existing organizations to ensure more effective delivery of initiatives across the globe. UNEP has a key role to play in providing leadership and encouraging partnerships in the fields of waste management and climate change.

To this end, the current report is intended as a further step in a global dialogue to engage the international waste community, identify the key issues, and create a strategy that will deliver significant climate benefit in the waste sector.



The report can be downloaded from the IETC website.

### IETC Personnel Changes

After a year as Director of IETC, Mr. Takehiro Nakamura was transferred to UNEP's Department of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) in Nairobi, Kenya on 1 September 2010. On the same date, Senior Liaison Officer Mr. Yukio Yoshii returned to a position at Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs after a tenure of 2 years and 5 months.

## Bandung Eco-town Workshop

–Sharing information and experiences of national/local governments, industry, and communities to create a recycling-oriented society–

In Japan, the Eco-Town Program is promoted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and operated by local governments with the aims of creating resource-recycling socio-economic systems by promoting waste reduction and recycling, and promoting stimulation of local industry and economy by developing e-businesses. UNEP/IETC is focusing on the Eco-Town concept and has been implementing a project to promote the concept in Bandung, Indonesia, Penang, Malaysia and Shenyang, China. GEC has supported IETC's Eco-town project since 2004.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Bandung City, BAPPEDA (Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah; lit. Regional Development Planning Agency) of Bandung City Government and the Institute of Ecology (IOE) of Padjadjaran University organized the 'Eco-Creative Fest-Fair' on 21 and 22 September



Keynote speech by Indonesia's environment minister

2010 at Bandung City Hall to demonstrate local municipal 3R initiatives and innovations (community, school, and private) and exhibit eco-friendly products especially from the private sector.

As a part of this commemorative event, GEC and IETC co-organized the 'Bandung Eco-Town Workshop' with Bandung City Government on 21 September 2010.

The objectives of the workshop were:

- To share information and experiences of cities, communities, and the private sector in Indonesia and Japan in implementing and developing Eco-towns /cities;
- To share information on appropriate technology solutions adopted by communities and the private sector to reduce their environmental impact and develop a recycling-oriented society; and
- To highlight the environmental policy required to properly manage environmental technologies.

The workshop was attended by representatives from Indonesia's national, provincial, and local governments and agencies, as well as the private sector, environmental technology suppliers, local communities, and NGOs. Representatives from Penang in Malaysia, which is another target city of the Eco-town project, also attended the workshop. The workshop featured presentations on various stakeholder initiatives and facilitated the exchange of information towards creation of an eco-town in Bandung.

 The workshop's presentation materials are available on GEC's website.

## Workshop on the Global Partnership on Waste Management

The generation of waste is increasing rapidly due to urbanization and industrialization. Moreover, population growth and urbanization in developing countries is very high compared to OECD countries, resulting in significantly higher total waste volumes. Furthermore, several new waste streams have emerged, specifically e-waste and hazardous waste.

There is a clear need for strategies to redesign conventional waste management systems to effectively and efficiently handle the growing amount of waste characterized by diversified waste streams. Integrated solid waste management strategies should also incorporate the 3R principles and thus promote resource efficiency. However, awareness of resource recovery and the number of industries utilizing waste as a resource are low in developing countries. Although the awareness of resource recycling is increasing in some developing countries, most local governments in developing countries lack the financial and technical resources to implement essential waste management.

Following the 25th Governing Council of UNEP's request for accelerated support of waste management, UNEP has proposed the establishment of a 'Global Partnership on Waste

Management (GPWM)' to support partnerships among various stakeholders on waste management, including international organizations, national and local governments, the private sector, and NGOs.

Aiming to establish a framework for the GPWM, UNEP/IETC organized the 'Second Consultation Workshop on Waste' on 18 and 19 November 2010 in Osaka, Japan in cooperation



A scene from the workshop

with GEC. The objectives, focal areas of work, and operational guidelines were finalized after discussions among representatives from national government of 14 countries and 6 international organizations/institutions. The documents will be available for download from UNEP/IETC's website. IETC plans to undertake future GPWM implementation in cooperation with affiliated organizations.



Participants in the workshop

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## Regional Workshop on WEEE/E-waste Management

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE or e-waste) such as refrigerators and TVs has gained attention as a pressing environmental issue due to its lack of proper disposal, particularly in developing nations, despite containing hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, and mercury. Some argue that the export of second-hand household electrical appliances from developed to developing nations has exacerbated the e-waste issue, and there are calls for cross-border cooperation and sweeping measures to combat the problem.



A scene from the workshop

However, the handling of e-waste differs between developing countries, with some yet to stipulate a legal definition or simply treating it as hazardous waste. Many countries have banned the import of e-waste but it is often exported illegally from developed nations as secondhand products without going through proper procedures, after which its useful metals are recovered in developing nations using improper methods. This causes a number of problems such as damage to the environment as well as human health and hygiene.

In view of this situation, UNEP/IETC in cooperation with GEC organized the 'Regional Workshop on WEEE/E-waste Management' to build policy capacity and discuss the current challenges of e-waste management in Asia. The workshop, which invited government officials from 10 Asian nations, was held from 6 to 9 July 2010. The sessions on days 1 & 2 of the workshop consisted of training on the e-waste definition, e-waste inventory & assessment of e-waste market, e-waste management regulatory frameworks, collection & treatment technologies, and financing mechanisms for e-waste management, as well as presentations from each country analyzing current conditions & issues. At the session on day 3, various initiatives were introduced by each country's



Visit to the household appliance recycling facility

representatives as well as a range of stakeholders involved in e-waste management including Japanese household appliance manufacturers, trading companies, universities, research organizations, and international agencies. On the final day, the participants visited a household appliance recycling facility in the Kansai region.

One aspect of the workshop that generated considerable interest from government officials was the 'take back system' gradually being adopted particularly in Southeast Asia, whereby electronic & electrical equipment manufacturers buy back end-of-life products. Participants also suggested the need to support rather than exclude the so-called 'informal sector'\* which is engaged in much e-waste collection & segregation, in order to improve its capacity.

The workshop reaffirmed the need for coordination extending beyond the public & private sectors in order to achieve the proper collection & treatment of e-waste. The active exchange of information between nations and international agencies that took place at the workshop has also encouraged joint project proposals.

\* In the context of e-waste management, the informal sector refers to entities outside of the formal services sector involved in the unauthorized collection & treatment of waste.

 The workshop's presentation materials & country reports are available on IETC's website.



**Published by the Global Environment Centre Foundation**  
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