

# Country Breakout Session 3

Afghanistan, Cambodia, Lao PDR,  
Republic of Korea, Niue, and Tonga

Chaired by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Saeed,  
Minister of Economic Development

Facilitated by Mr. Mohamed Nimai from  
Fenaka Corporation Ltd., Maldives.

Rapporteur was Dr. Yasuhiko Hotta of  
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## **Afghanistan**

- 3R policy is still very basic and scattered.
- “Reduction” such as awareness campaign to reduce plastic bag usages rather than recycling and reuse.
- Recently developed policy for waste management
- Largely informal economy makes difficult to make waste-related activities effectively controlled by the government.
- Huge interest on reuse of waste construction materials.

## **Republic of Korea (RoK)**

- For Reduce policy, volume-based fee system, waste charge system, and industrial waste reduction program since mid-1990s.
- For Reuse system, deposit-refund system for containers of soft drinks and alcohol, and on-line exchange market for recyclable resources.
- For Recycling system, RoK has EPR system for 5 products and 4 packaging materials, eco-assurance system to facilitate EPR and DfE for electronic products and automobiles, and collection and treatment of agricultural waste.
- The 3Rs for industrial sector is rather ragged behind in comparison to MSW. RoK changed their policy and legislations to promote the 3Rs for industrial waste.

## **Lao PDR**

- Lao PDR started pilot projects as well as awareness raising campaign to develop guideline and leaflets on on-site composting, recyclable waste separation for household and schools, reduction of plastic shopping bag, and waste prevention projects focusing on hotel and tourism industries.
- Challenges : how to build capacity for local people, how to provide message to private investors to keep country clean, and how to find additional foreign supports for pilot projects to increase governmental knowledge and experience on the 3Rs.

## **Niue**

- Major achievements include development of integrated waste management plan, waste oil collection system by private sector, consistent waste collection system, POPs action plan, and small-scale recycling of aluminium cans.
- As a small island country, critical challenges include economy of scale, distance to markets for recycling, ad-hoc approaches for waste management, capacity and expertise in waste management, rapid tourism growth, and waste water treatment.
- Major future actions include seeking of donor funding in waste management including development of waste transfer station, programmatic and strategic approach to waste management.

## **Cambodia**

- Cambodia developed several legislations, policies and guidelines on waste management and started decentralization funding of waste management from national to local level to implement pilot projects.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) is a key approach for reducing waste generation through the 3Rs.
- Sets several quantitative targets for waste management towards 2030.
- Developed Green Industry Award.
- Started to realize that current waste collection system is not suitable for increasing and changing waste types and increasingly limited land for waste disposals.

## **Tonga**

- Tonga developed waste management act in 2005 and hazardous waste act in 2010.
- Many foreign aided projects exist for waste management and the 3Rs. Current challenges include limited human and financial resources and weak political support.
- It is necessary to increase financial support from government, inclusion of high level segment for waste management and 3R policy, strengthen existing coordination system among stakeholders, and make waste information publically available.

# Discussion

- Common concerns among participating developing countries are lack of expertise and capacity, and budget and other resources. Considering these challenges, 3R policy implementation should be promoted from relatively simple practice such as waste prevention rather than starting from more advanced engineering concept and high cost activities. There are some training courses run by developed countries such as those of JICA and KOICA for foreign waste management experts. Such existing training courses would be useful for challenges faced by relatively small-scale developing or less developed countries.