



3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of Environmental Journalists from  
News Agencies in the mediterranean



## **Shifting towards ecological transition in the Mediterranean**

November 13-14, 2018 – Barcelona

## **Solid Waste Management in the MENA Region with a case study**

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and SWIM-H2020 SM Key Environment Expert

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Palestine – Mainstreaming Drought Risk Management

7-8 November 2018, Ramallah, Palestine – SWIM-H2020 SM Consultation Workshop “Capacity building on Drought Risk Management Mainstreaming (DRMM)”

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT SERIES

# WHAT A WASTE 2.0

## A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050

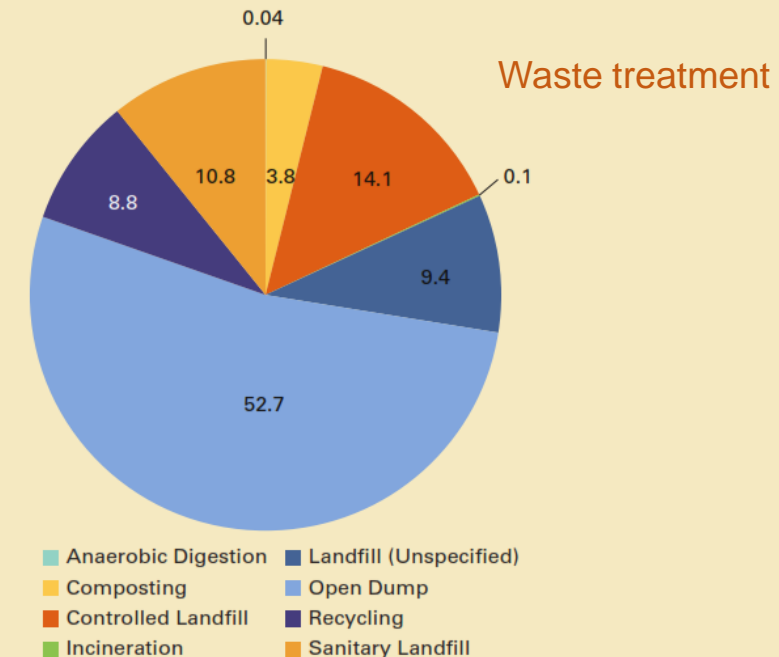
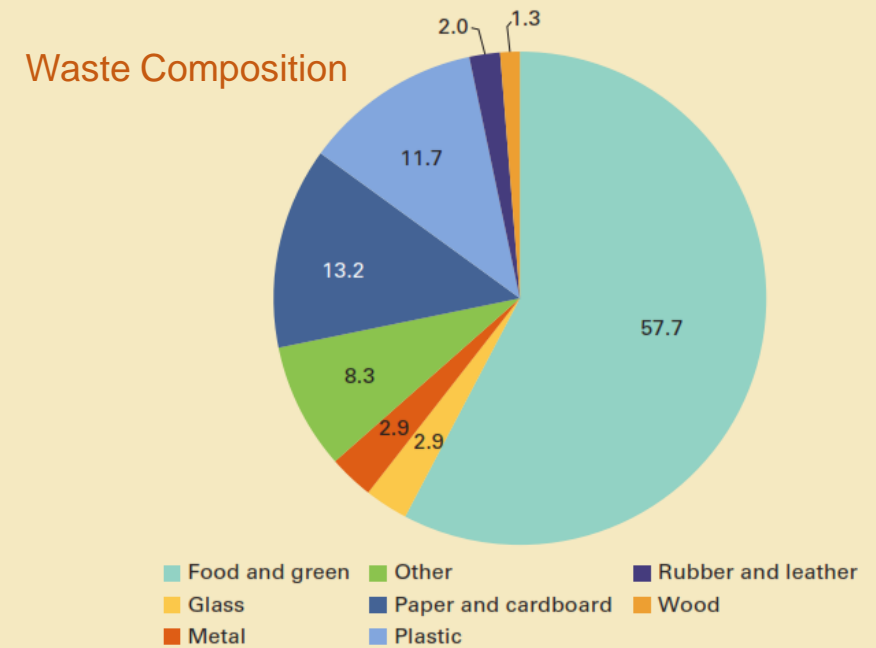


Silpa Kaza, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden

WORLD BANK GROUP

# Key insights on SWM in the MENA region

- The Middle East and North Africa region generated 129 million tonnes of waste in 2016, at an average of 0.81 kilogram per capita daily. However, the region will double waste generation by 2050.
- Some 53 percent of all waste is disposed of in open dumps although countries are seeking alternative methods to dispose of waste. Recycling and composting are widespread at a pilot scale.
- Political instability in certain countries has hindered the development of formal waste systems in many areas. However, citizen engagement initiatives are strong and governments are increasingly pursuing reforms, integration of the private sector, and improved fee recovery.
- Legal and institutional reform has become a common focus for many nations, such as Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco.



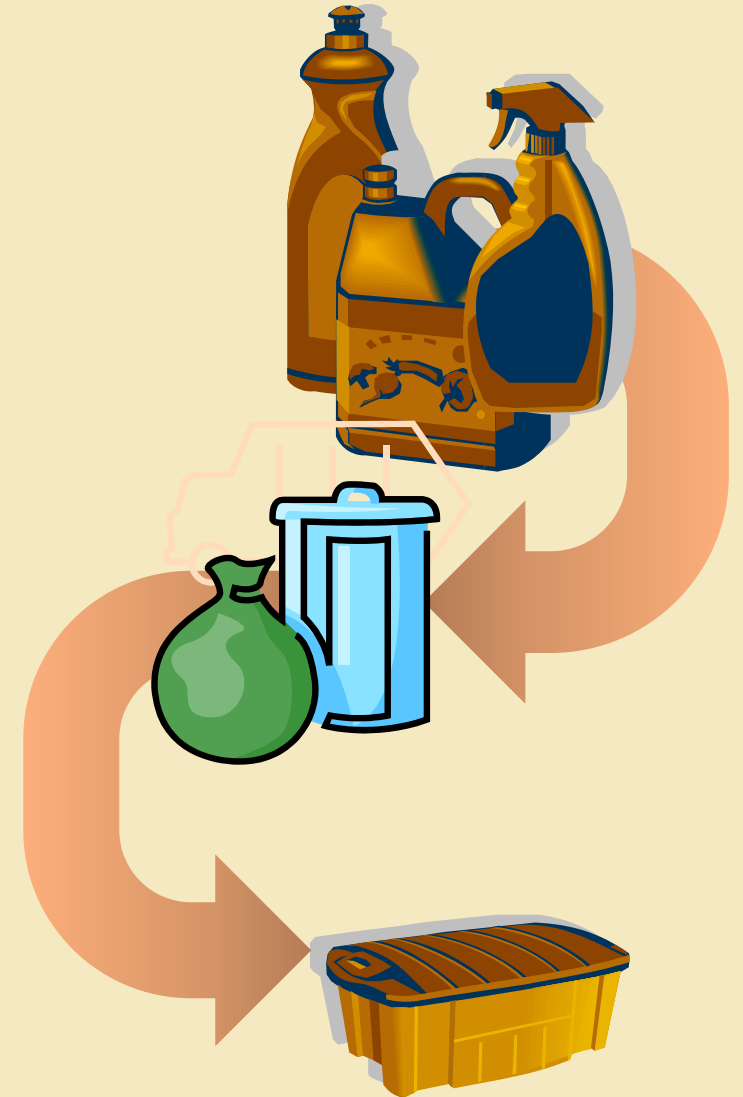
# Sustainable waste management contributions for greening the economy

Economic benefits	Environmental benefits	Social benefits
Revenues for marketable secondary materials  Reduced costs for treatment and disposal of residual waste  Opportunity for tourism  Value added remains in the region of consumption	Climate benefits – through reduced GHG emissions  Saved environmental costs (water quality, biodiversity and ecosystem services)  Less volume of waste going to disposal sites  Conserves natural resources (raw material) and fossil fuels (energy)	Employment  Job Creation  Reduced litter  Reduced human toxicity  Public Participation



# Eco-Lef: A Successful Plastic Recycling System in Tunisia

- In 1997, the Ministry of Environment launched the national system for the recovery and recycling of postconsumer packaging which focused on plastic waste;
- The Eco-Lef program is governed by a decree that specifies the methods required for the collection and management of bags and packaging waste (Republic of Tunisia 1997). The National Agency for Waste Management (ANGed) is responsible for administering the Eco-Lef program;
- The program is partly financed by the private sector through an eco-tax of 5% on the net added value of certain locally manufactured or imported plastic polymers (annual budget of EUR 5 million for 2018);
- The system encourages formal companies, individual and informal collectors to collect used plastic and metal packaging and deliver the materials to Eco-Lef collection centers. In return, they receive remuneration based on the type and quantity of packaging collected.



# Eco-Lef: A Successful Plastic Recycling System in Tunisia

- Prices for plastic packaging waste in a local market are about 500 dinars per tonne (EUR 150 per tonne) compared to 700 dinars per tonne (EUR 200/tonne) at Eco-Lef collection centers;
- The system currently operates through 221 Eco-Lef collection centers, 41 of which are managed by ANGED and the remainder managed by the private sector;
- The centers have collected more than 150,000 tonnes of plastic packaging waste since the program's launch in 2001;.
- Eco-Lef has contributed to the creation of about 18,000 jobs and 2,000 micro-enterprises for collection with the financial support of the National Employment Fund, a government fund that helps vulnerable populations;
- Depending on the type of plastic, 70–90 percent of collected waste is recycled through more than 70 active private recyclers who receive plastic collected through the Eco-Lef system.



# Eco-Lef: A Successful Plastic Recycling System in Tunisia

## Key lessons:

- The extended producer responsibility principle can create a financially sustainable system for the collection, transportation, and recycling of materials;
- Government support in connection to legal, institutional, and operational activities is critical to the development of a recycling value chain;
- Example of successful integration of the informal recycling sector into waste management and of the application of the extended producer responsibility principle.



**Thanks for your attention**





**and if I still have time...**

# **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices in the MENA**

## **Institutional, legal and economic situation**

- The waste sector is requested to become an economic activity capable of simultaneously preserving environment, generating income, and optimizing resource use;
- MENA countries have to improve institutional and legal frameworks and or enforcement: effective clear allocation of responsibilities and interdepartmental cooperation, empowerment of local authorities and intercommunal cooperation;
- Introduction of new and innovative economic instruments towards Extended Producer and Consumer Responsibility, in terms of prevention and reduction of waste generation;
- Implementation of resource-based pricing policies as incentives to promote recovery of waste materials and outputs;

# **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices in the MENA**

## **Social inclusion and mainstreaming of informal sector**

- Asking Public authorities, at national and local levels, to develop specific and adequate strategies towards informal sector enhancement and integration;
- Consolidate the role of informal sector including waste pickers, associations and social enterprises, taking into account local context as well as the technical needs and the existing systems;
- Further joint efforts for social integration of informal sector by providing the relevant social security, health protection, training, and counselling.

# **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices in the MENA**

## **Reuse, Recycling and Recovery: a long path to go**

- Put in place regional and national database systems of the various waste subsectors
- Establish precise definition and typology of waste subsectors (organic, hazardous, special, etc.) and implement relevant strategies valuing and treating separately all types of Waste: organic waste, Hazardous waste, special waste;
- Implement small-scale pilot projects before enlarging to the whole country
- Define specific regulatory framework and incentive schemes to promote treatment of each type of waste;
- Exchange of experiences addressing the treatment modalities and approaches for various kinds of waste;
- Track and monitor international experiences and know-how in relation with hazardous and special waste;
- Capacity building on crisis management in relation with hazardous and special waste;



# **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices in the MENA**

## **Controlling the environmental impacts**

- Develop and reinforce the environmental impact assessment and the monitoring systems in the countries of the region;
- Foster cooperation and joint actions towards the reduction of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and advocate to position environmental policies as a key development priority;
- Boost the role of the civil society and the participation of private enterprises in tracking pollution and in implementing depollution actions, including awareness campaigns;

# **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices**

## **Energy and climate interactions of waste**

- Intensify communication targeting decision-makers in the region on the benefits and challenges of various waste treatment options;
- Adopt best practices by promoting technological solutions of waste treatment that increase economic and climate benefits;
- Provide transfer of knowledge and capacity building programs targeting involved stakeholders on various waste treatment options
- Promote exchange of experiences on successful and clean waste-to-energy systems in the world, and the way to implement the appropriate institutional and regulatory frame conditions in the MENA region;

## **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices**

### **Technological options and the need of a systemic vision**

- Identify and promote waste avoidance/segregation/recycling possibilities and necessary regulatory framework taking into account the national circumstances;
- Fix stringent objectives and quantitative indicators monitoring waste avoidance efforts;
- Identify and analyse (economic, social, technological, environmental, etc.) possibilities of waste treatment options in each country, taking national circumstances into account;
- Change the paradigm from the waste being a fatality to get rid-off at any expenses, to waste turning out to be a leading economic sectors, implying resource management approaches;

## **An appeal to consolidate SWM policies and practices**

### **The role of communicators and journalists**

- Intensify specific training and dialogue sessions with press specialists, press reporters, specialized journalists, media advisors and communicators from all countries in MENA region;
- Support the creation of a regional and national networks of environmental communicators and journalists;



**Thanks for your attention**

