

WASTE

advisers on urban environment and development



PPPs in Recycling and Valorisation -- Moving to Models
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About this presentation

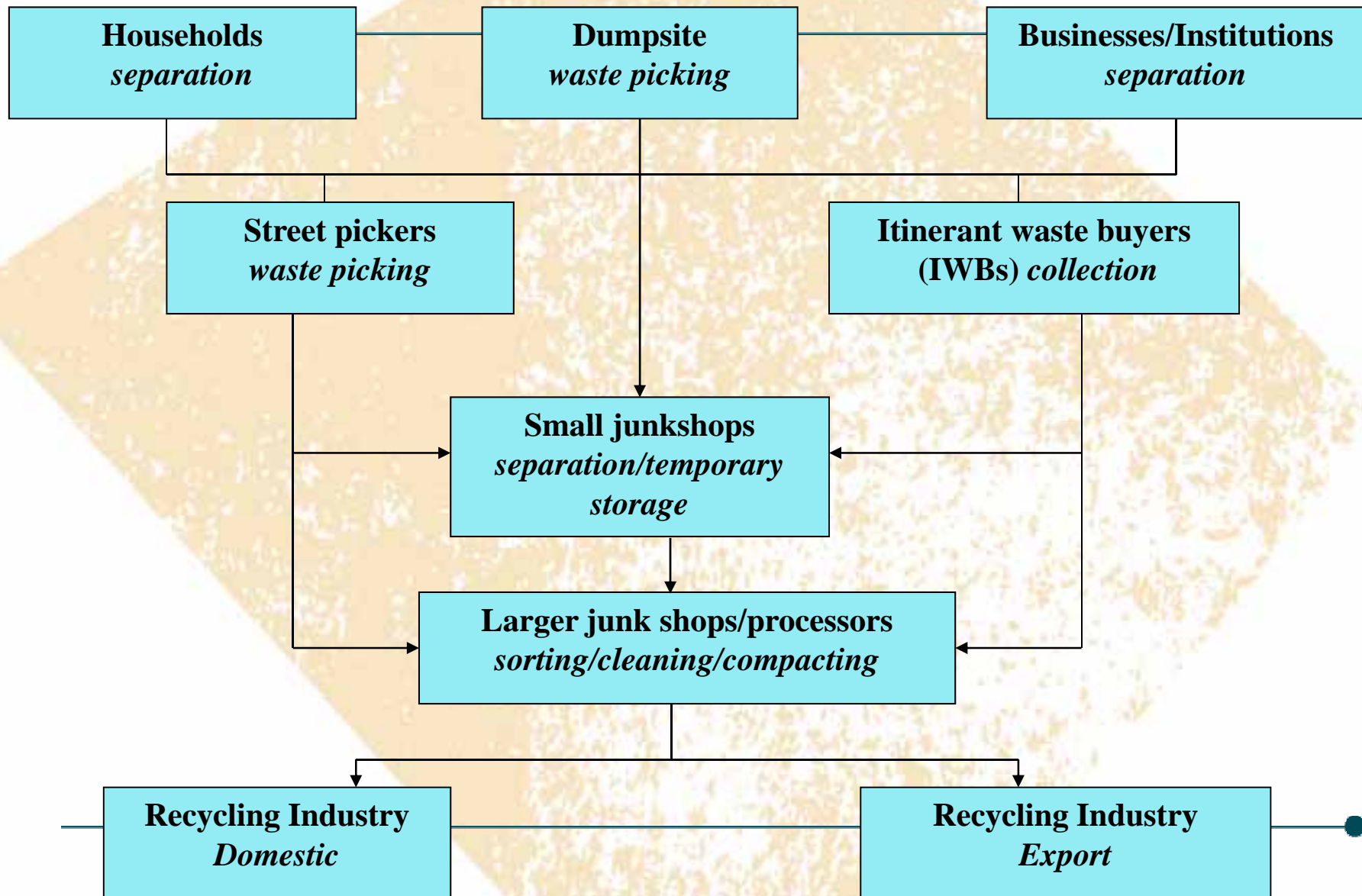
It is about the content of PPPs that relate to valorisation of recyclables and organic wastes

It is the basis for a discussion of models for sustainable recycling in several of our projects

We also use it for working directly with waste pickers and other informal entrepreneurs.

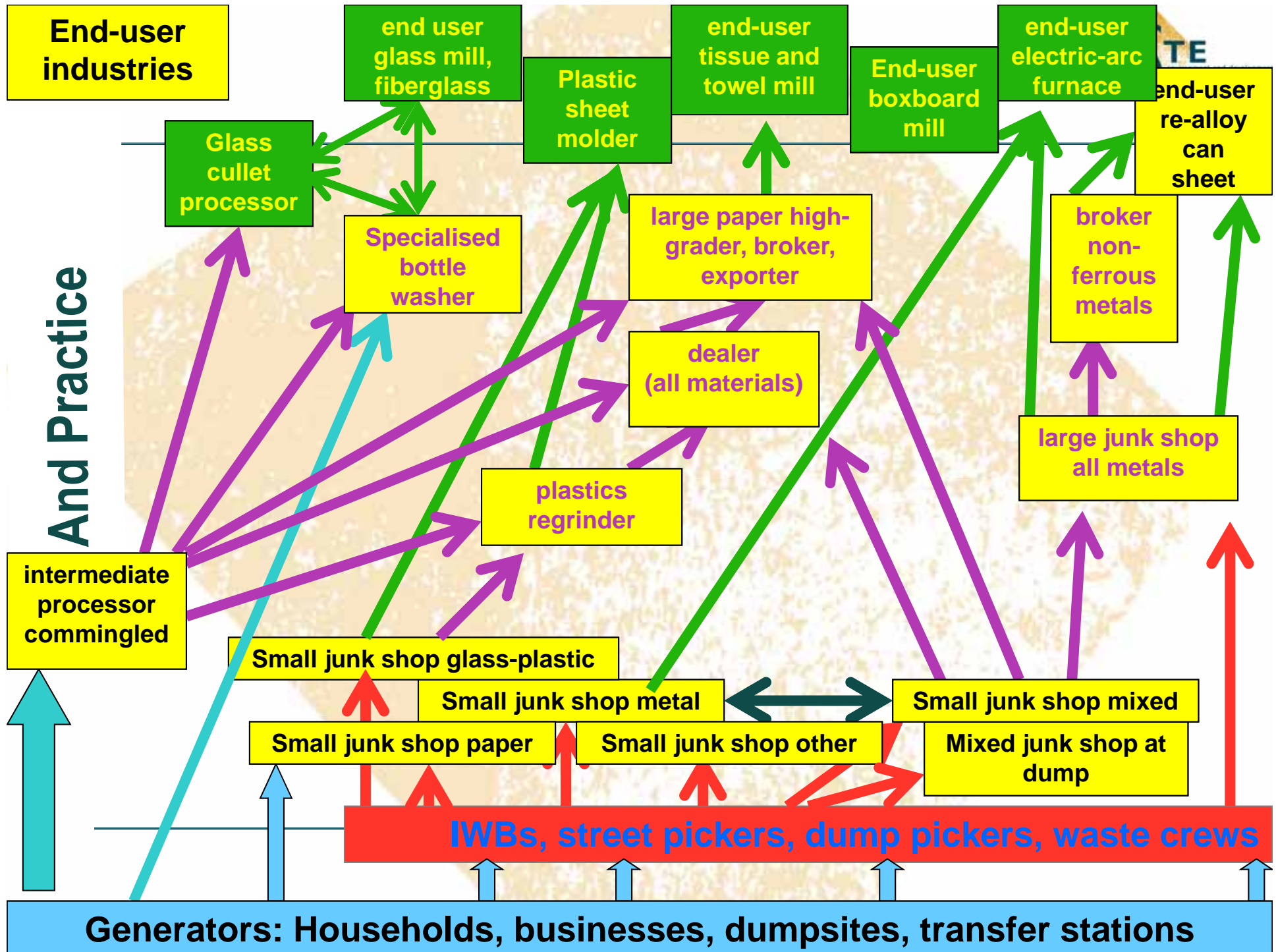
It deviates from the classic PPP or (PP)PPP viewpoint, because valorisation is actually not a service, although it is closely related to one.

Recycling Supply Chain -- in theory:



Which global informal occupations do we find in Asia ?

1. IWBs or IWCs
 2. Street and container pickers
 3. Truck and collection crew pickers
 4. Dump pickers
 5. Mobile traders
 6. Small junk shops
 7. Medium junk shops
 8. Swine/livestock feeding operations
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How do informals in relate to stakeholders in the formal sector?

1. Formal dumpsite/landfill workers
 2. Formal collection workers
 3. Medium and large junk shops
 4. Intermediate processors
 5. Brokers and exporters
 6. MRFs and IPCs
 7. End-users and mills
 8. Composting facilities
 9. Other?
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Resource recovery – recycling rates

	Minimum %	Maximum %	Average %
High-income	30	72	54
Middle-income	6	39	22
Low-income	6	85	27

Formal and informal recycling:

1. Formal recycling -- sponsored by government or donors -- is difficult & expensive, and has high capital costs.
2. Formal recycling initiatives can get government, donor, and grant financing quite easily.
3. They use it to buy (too much) expensive equipment.
4. Formal recycling initiatives often recover very small amounts, and send more materials to disposal (Delhi).
5. Formal recycling (nearly) died during the economic crisis.
6. Informal recyclers recover much larger amounts.
7. Informal recycling is under-capitalised, so that people over-strain themselves, and hurt their bodies and health.
8. Informal recycling activities are (too) efficient and low-cost and use (too) little fossil energy.
9. Informal recycling increased during the economic crisis.

Resource recovery - formal vs informal

	Average %	Formal %	Informal %
High-income	54	54	0
Middle-income	22	8	13
Low-income	27	3	24

Which global informal occupations do we find in Asian low- and middle-income countries ?

1. IWBs
 2. Street and container pickers
 3. Truck and collection crew pickers
 4. Dump pickers
 5. Mobile traders
 6. Small junk shops
 7. Medium junk shops
 8. Swine/livestock feeding operations
 9. Home-based sorting and processing
-

Asia Case study: Quezon City, Philippines

10 year increase in recycling

Year	Total	IWBs
1997	6%	4%
2006	25%	16%
2009	37%	24%

Started with 'Linis Ganda'

- ◆ Linkages across supply chain
- ◆ Recognition & respectability
 - ◆ uniforms, ID, access
 - ◆ politically connected
- ◆ Organise co-operatives
- ◆ Facilitate affordable credit



Photo credits: Embassy of Japan in the Philippines;
Government of the Philippines, 2006

Waste picker-sweeper, India



Activities where the formal sector and informal sector meet



1. Formal dumpsite / waste pickers and landfill workers
 2. Formal collection crew involved in “cherry-picking”
 3. Medium and large junk shops – workers and clients
 4. MRFs and IPCs: intermediate processors usually private sector, MRFs usually publically funded or sponsored
 5. Brokers and exporters
 6. End-users, factories, mills
 7. Composting facilities
 8. Livestock raising operations
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Itinerant waste buyer, Pakistan



Part II. Models for PPPs that connect formal and informal, public and private

1. Service models – public sector pays the private sector collectors for a service; collectors do what the municipality wants: classic (PP)PPP
 2. Commodities models -- collectors collect materials and market them, municipality recognises, facilitates and allows
 3. Hybrid models -- municipality and collectors share responsibilities and also share benefits and revenues
 4. CBE models: use of coop, NGO, CBO to facilitate PPP-like arrangements
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Which model operates here - 1?

City / Country	Specific good practice PPP(PP)
Brazil Philippines	PPPs giving informal recyclers /junk shops concessions to collect or receive materials /to operate recycling centres (ASMARE and Quezon City MRFs)
Mali (W. Africa)	PPPs to operate recycling transfer and community disposal (COGEVAD, Mali)
Egypt Columbia	PPPs for post-collection sorting, tip areas (Colombia, Cairo)
Bangalore, India	Facilitate waste picker-business service relationships which include access to materials (Bangalore, India)
Tanzania Bulgaria	Municipality or island micro-franchises waste collection (Dar, Tz), sweeping (Bulgaria), Duvaaffaaruu, Maldives



Which model operates here - 2?

City / Country	Specific good practice
New York USA, South Africa	Excavate, seive, and reconstruct the old landfill, shift to cell pattern, add recycling and composting areas
Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Kenya	PPPs to collect market waste, separate and wash plastics, compost organics
Brazil China	Organise privatisation tenders so that documents require working with the informal sector
Costa Rica, Honduras, India	Facilitate B-to-B PPPs with bank sector & finance ministry & LAs for loans guaran-tees /longer contracts to MSEs / CBOs

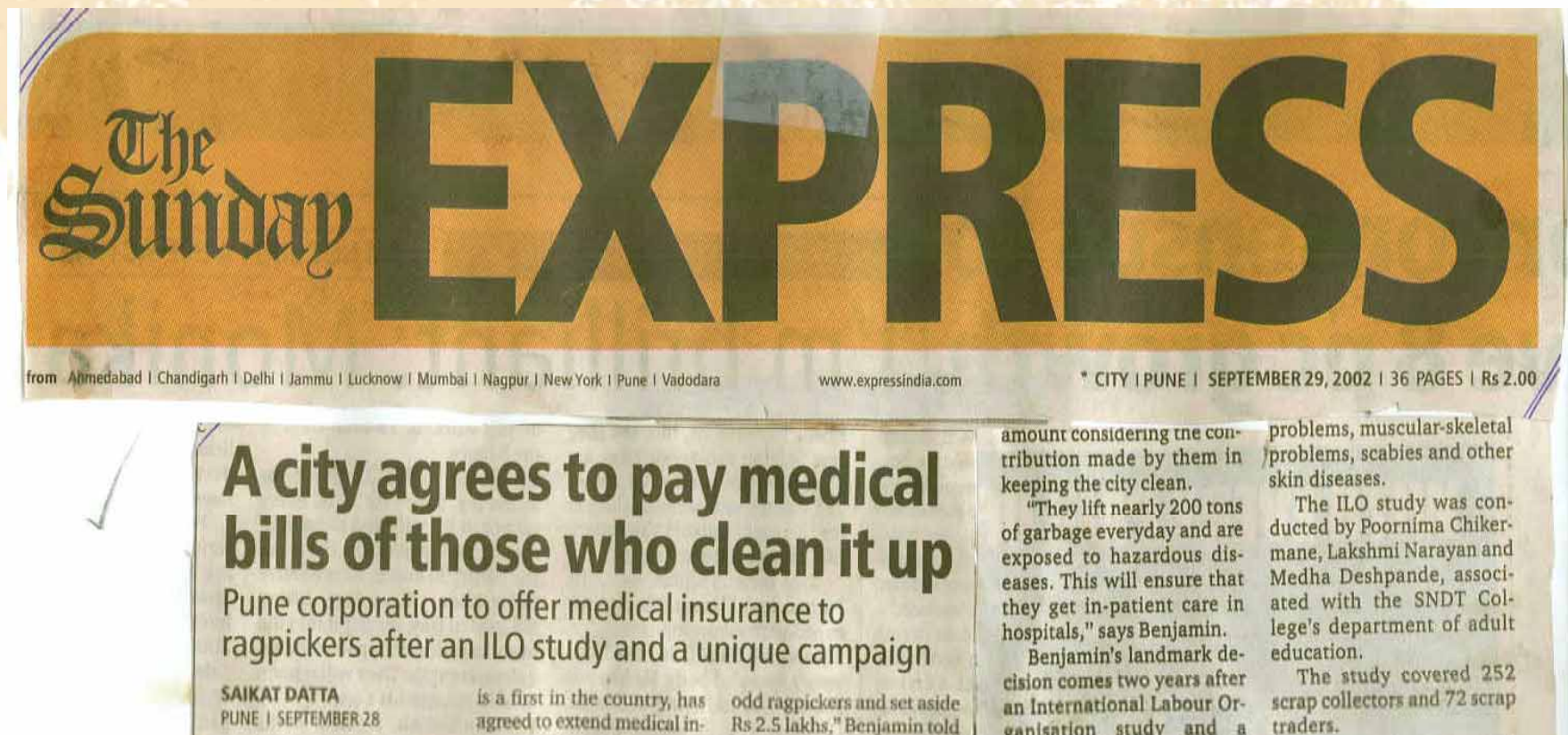
Municipality supports informal collectors of recyclables in Lima, Peru



Which model operates here - 3?

City, Country	Specific good practice
USA, Canada, Netherlands	PPPs with cities and private compost producers to use compost for parks, road berms, cemeteries, public spaces
Sri Lanka, Belgium	PPPs with agriculture ministry and farmers to promote on-farm production and use of compost ()
Tanzania, Serbia	Market studies, market failure analysis as part of ISWM assessment, PPPs for gradual expansion / strengthening of existing informal systems
India, Brazil, Mali, Columbia, & global City : WIEGO & RWB	Organise informal recyclers through, unions, NGOs, co-operatives; platforms; associations

“A city agrees to pay medical bills of those who clean it up: Pune, India offers medical insurance to its informal ragpickers”



Which model operates here - 4?

Country, City	Specific good practice
Philippines, USA, Canada, Costa Rica	PPP recycling co-operatives with port authority, other public entities & EPR
Philippines; Colombia; USA	organise collective transport, storage, and/or marketing co-operatives
Indonesia, Canada & California USA, Bangladesh	Support recyclers to develop hybrid or new businesses combining services with valorising the materials. respectively: composting, deposit return, carbon financing
Costa Rica, Netherlands, Canada	Create EPR systems where the producers support costs of safe recycling or guarantee prices

Collecting waste and recyclables



The iron boat, Maldives



Which model operates here - 5?

Country, City	Specific good practice
Costa Rica, Brazil, Cairo, Serbia, India	use or create intermediaries, facilitate capacity strengthening; create income support; create compatible schooling & support centres; pay health insurance
New York (NY Times); Brazil, Peru, Manila	large public events, press or awareness campaigns; Waste and Citizenship Festival; licensing/ franchising with ID cards and uniforms
Columbia, USA	Court challenges (Civisol, Columbia, 2009) about private sector rights to materials

City of Diadema, Brazil contracts the informal sector to collect recyclables



Brazilian President Lula shows his support to the informal sector and encourages decision makers to recognise their value and use their professional expertise (2005)

Which models for which cities? The Caesar-God



Principle

1. Government as God: downwards and inwards, control, boundary conditions, final responsibility, access to materials and finance; accountability to all
 2. Private (formal and informal) sector as Caesar: innovation, rapid response, flexibility, networks, upwards and outwards, intuitive, no profit no survival, accountability to survive
 3. Civil Society in the middle: building trust, creating spaces for civil disagreement, serving as intermediary
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Integration projects in Europe - 1

Serbia: working with two solid waste districts, Toplica and Pirot

Local level: recycling plans, micro-finance, operational support to informals

Capacity level: targeted seminars for municipal and informal stakeholders

National level: supporting a national recycling platform/VIP committee

Integration projects in Europe - 2



TransWaste: 5 countries, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Germany

Local level: understanding informal reuse structures, systems, and logistics

A whole reuse village in Hungary, informal wholesale at a large scale

Political level: Formal waste management wants to preserve its monopoly

National level: transboundary movement of re-usables -- douane harassment/ control

Project seeks to find win-win integration

Integration projects in Europe - 3



- Mature solid waste systems with 100% coverage
- EU pressure: do better on prevention and reuse
- EPR organisations and systems have responsibility, “need” a monopoly in order to manage and track end of life streams
- Commercial interests: Reuse trade might reduce original equipment markets, cause “leaks”
- Methodological level: how do you measure and model social, economic, environmental costs and benefits?
- Project blamed for “making the situation worse”
- ILO also has “sticky” blame problems

Why Asia 3-R is important in this story

The richest supply chains are in Asia

Technology/equipment suppliers

High absolute numbers of informals

Rapid modernisation and pressure to recover materials

Good/improving infrastructure

Middle-income countries with high bureaucratic and policy capacity

The place to experiment and document!

Some programmatic ideas

- National multi-stakeholder platforms
 - Benchmarks for data collection, analysis, performance, improvement
 - Regional capacity events for local experts: how to document informal activity as part of recycling rates
 - Support to unions and cooperatives
 - Donor conference: “if it aint broke, don’t fix it”
 - Next steps: come to the CWG in Istanbul
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Some resources

CWG, The Collaborative Working Group on Solid Waste Management in low- and middle-income countries.

Workshop, 6-11 March 2011, Istanbul

www.cwgnet.net (and the informal sector network)

WASTE, Advisers on Urban Environment

www.waste.nl -- and www.wasteportal.org

Chintan-Environmental, Delhi, India

www.chintan-india.org

WIEGO: Women in Informal Employment -- Globalizing and Organizing;

http://www.wiego.org/occupational_groups/waste_collectors/index.php

3-Rs Work with PPPs

3-Rs Work with through (PP) PPPs

Thank-you.

Questions are welcome!
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