

Outline

- Policy context
- Need for integrated approaches
- Proposed guidelines
- Added value
- Other details

Policy context

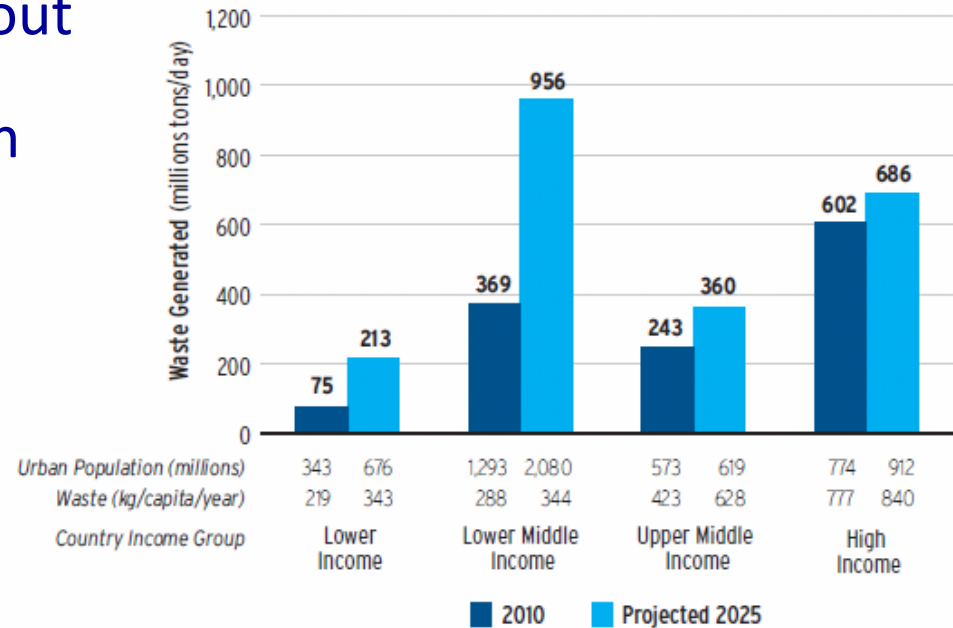
- Waste management is a **cross-cutting “mega-issue”** impacting on all three pillars of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social.
- With rapidly increasing population, urbanization, industrialization, and economic growth in developing and transition economy countries, **waste management** is becoming one of the most **significant planning challenges** faced by these countries in the 21st century.
- The rapid **increase in volumes, complexity, and hazardousness of waste** is accentuating the difficulties that governments are already facing.



Policy context

➤ World cities generate about **1.3 billion tonnes of solid waste per year** (2.2 billion tonnes by 2025) (WB).

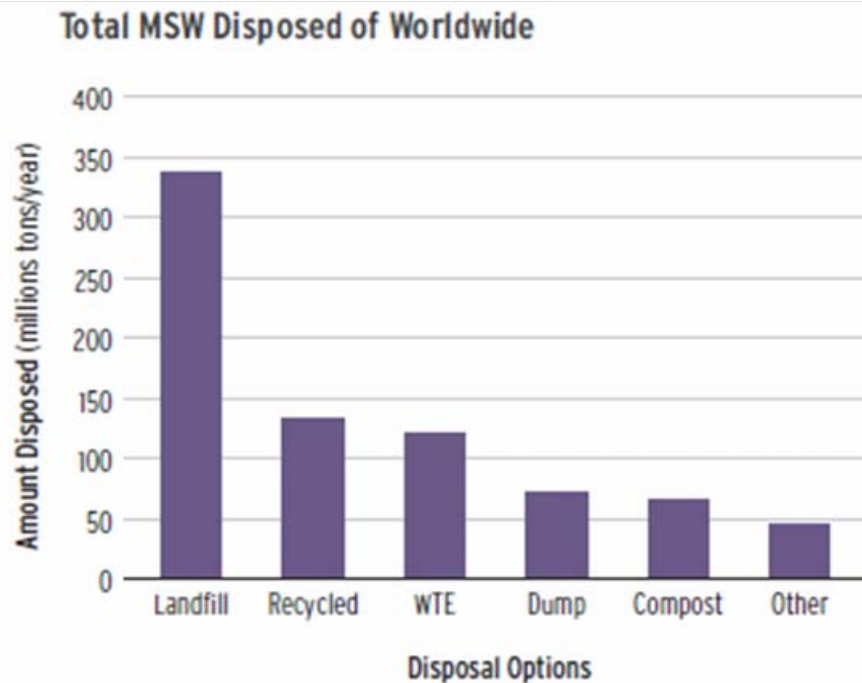
➤ In lower income countries waste **generation rates will more than double** over the next twenty years.



➤ **Composition** of the waste is **changing** over time. Organic waste remains as the highest stream but there is an increase of plastic waste, electronic and electrical waste or e-waste and other hazardous waste.

Policy context

- Collection rates range from a low of 41% in low-income countries to a high of 98% in high-income countries.



- Most low- and lower middle-income countries dispose of their waste in open dumps.
- Transboundary movement of waste occurs as second-hand markets and illegal shipments.

- GHG emissions from MSW is estimated to account for almost 5% (1,460 mt CO₂e).

Policy context

- Waste-related problems are often handled in a fragmented and uncoordinated manner, mainly focusing on end-of-pipe solutions, rather than on prevention measures and integrated approaches. **Clear targets and consistent national approaches are often lacking.**
- The UNEP Governing Council has requested UNEP in its Decision GC 26/3, part IV, 26 “to provide further assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and strengthen the national implementation of an integrated waste management approach.”
- The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 2012, in paragraph 218, has called for “the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies, strategies, laws and regulations.”

Needs for integrated approaches

Ensuring effective sustainable waste management practices across a country requires an integrated national waste management strategy (NWMS) which:

- identifies the stakeholders, needs, and priorities;
- sets out an agreed approach to follow for each major waste stream;
- establish priorities and a plan for its implementation; and
- indicates the necessary key policy and regulatory tools.

Proposed guidelines

Phase I

- **Preparing guidelines for the development of NWMS**
 - **Covering the main streams of waste**, such as municipal (domestic and commercial), industrial, and hazardous waste (including healthcare waste).
 - **Aiming for the integrated management of the different waste streams along the whole waste management chain** (prevention, generation, collection, transportation, treatment, and final disposal).
 - **Based on an economic, technical, social, and environmental perspective**, but emphasising resource efficiency and the prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of the waste, green economy and climate change.
 - **Providing for the engagement of a full range of stakeholders.**

Proposed guidelines

Phase I

- Laying out a **planning methodology**.
- **Directing the users to more in-depth guidance on technology selection, international legal frameworks, economic analysis, and other topics.**
- **Peer review process**
 - Preliminary review conducted by **correspondence with a reference group of experts.**
 - Review **workshop** with experts from developed and developing countries with strategy experience, inter-governmental organizations, and civil society stakeholders.

Proposed guidelines

Phase II

- **Pilot testing** peer-reviewed guidelines in a limited number of countries.
- **Developing additional products**, e.g. published collection of case study reports and on-line training modules.

Phase III

- **Larger-scale and longer-term programme** to deliver assistance to a larger number of countries.

Expected outputs

- Phase I: Guidelines for the development of NWMS.
- Phases II and III: NWMS in a number of countries.

Added value

- Guidelines/reference material will **bring together experience and lessons learned** of countries which have already strategies in place.
- Guidelines that contribute to NWMS that are comprehensive, realistic, and effective, but with flexibility to avoid a “one size fits all” approach.
- The guideline can be used as a tool to **support the implementation of relevant activities defined under the global plan of action (GPA) of the Strategic Approach on International Chemicals Management (SAICM)** such as "69. Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.”

Relationship to other initiatives

- Complementing the forthcoming update of the **Training Resource Pack on Hazardous Waste Management in Developing Economies** (coordinated by the International Solid Waste Association - ISWA) and current **work under the Basel Convention** to develop a “framework” for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes.
- It will also complement the work of the **Regional 3R Forum in Asia** which facilitates high level policy dialogues on 3R issues, challenges and opportunities, as well as to provide strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating best practices, tools, technologies and policy instruments on various aspects of the 3Rs.

Other details

Cooperation

- Collaboration between UNEP IETC and UNITAR
- Inputs of other branches of DTIE, such as the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch and other international organisations
- Consultation with interested governments and other stakeholders

Timeline (Depending on the availability of resources)

- Initial draft by August 2012
- Final draft by October 2012
- Pilot projects and additional products – during 2013

Resources

- Phase I: Estimated USD 65,000
- Phase II and Phase III: Estimated USD 80,000-100,000 per country



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Thank You...