

Regional Sector Report Integrated Waste Management Focus on Green Business Development

Rhoda Wachira Programme Management Officer, UNEP Africa Office

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Introduction

- Overall objective of the SAG programme is to support the 6 countries to achieve sustainable development as a transition towards an inclusive green economy, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, while generating growth, creating decent jobs and reducing poverty.
- Focused on four priority sectors and a set of cross cutting issues identified based on the needs and priorities of national stakeholders in the six countries during the inception phase of the project.

Country	IWM	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Tourism
Burkina Faso	✓		✓	✓
Ghana	✓		✓	✓
Kenya		✓	✓	✓
Mauritius		✓	✓	✓
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	
Uganda		✓	✓	✓

Background

- A Survey was developed to capture SCP interventions implemented through the Switch Africa Green programme and the impact of these interventions.
- Design targeted 10% of the 3,000 beneficiary MSMEs.
- Questionnaires were circulated widely for inputs and piloted with the grantees of the programme
- Database containing details of the beneficiaries of the programme was developed and used to prepare the report on IWM sector.



Integrated Waste Management Sector

- Value of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Africa estimated at US \$ 8 billion annually and opportunities to develop waste as a resource remain largely untapped.
- Main divers of waste on the continent include rapid urbanization, high population growth, economic growth and expansion in international trade.
- Challenges related to waste management include:
 - limited or lack of access to waste collection services,
 - uncontrolled disposal, and
 - open burning, which pose a threat to human health and the environment.
 - Green House Gas (especially methane) emissions
- The sector also provides a number of opportunities as will be shown in this report.

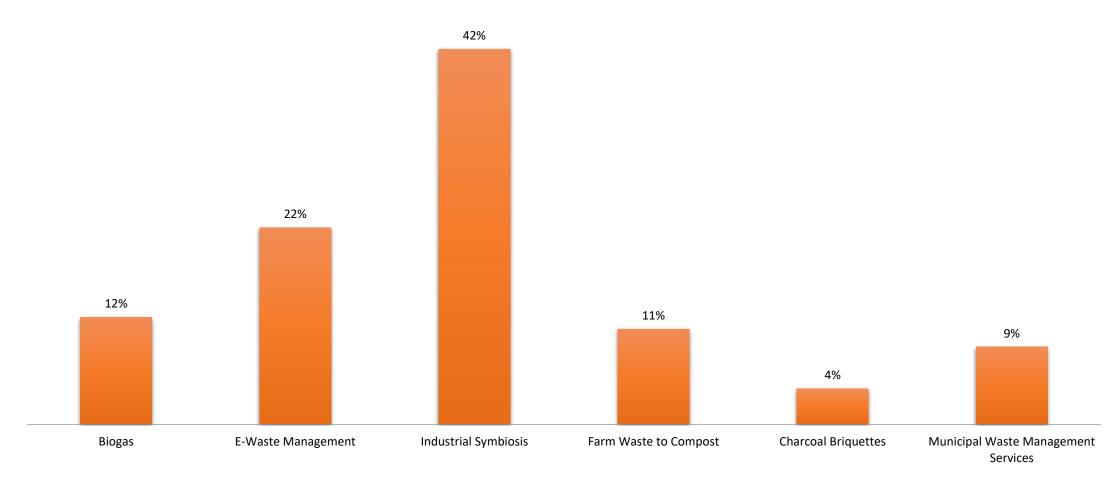


Interventions

- The programme focused on several subsectors including: industrial symbiosis, waste to energy; waste to compost, e- waste management, and municipal waste management services.
- 5 grantee projects focused on these subsectors each between USD 200,000-250,000 per grant.
- Interventions in five categories:
 - Development and deployment of knowledge/information resources such as training materials and toolkits;
 - Capacity building through detailed assessments and mentorship;
 - Incubation of green-enterprises,
 - Raising awareness; and
 - Enhancing collaboration between different actors in the value chain and the policy arena.

Respondents in the sector

IWM by Sub-sectors Responding MSMEs



Analysis of impacts

• Economic:

- Change is sales including change in cost of production,
- Increased incomes, new business opportunities, etc.

Social:

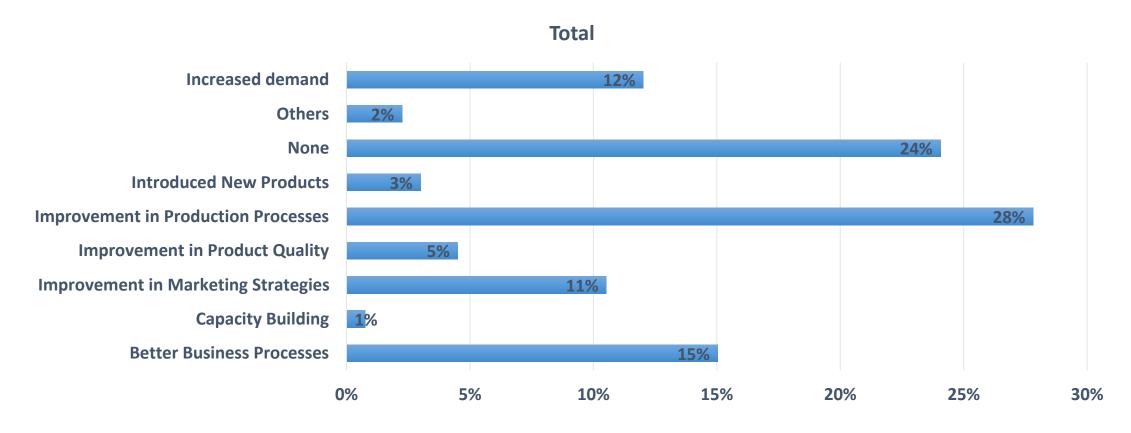
- Employment;
- Skills improvement,
- Occupational health and safety, etc.

Environmental:

- Implementation of reduce, reuse, recycle waste measures,
- Implementation of waste management policies, etc.



Factors Explaining increased sales



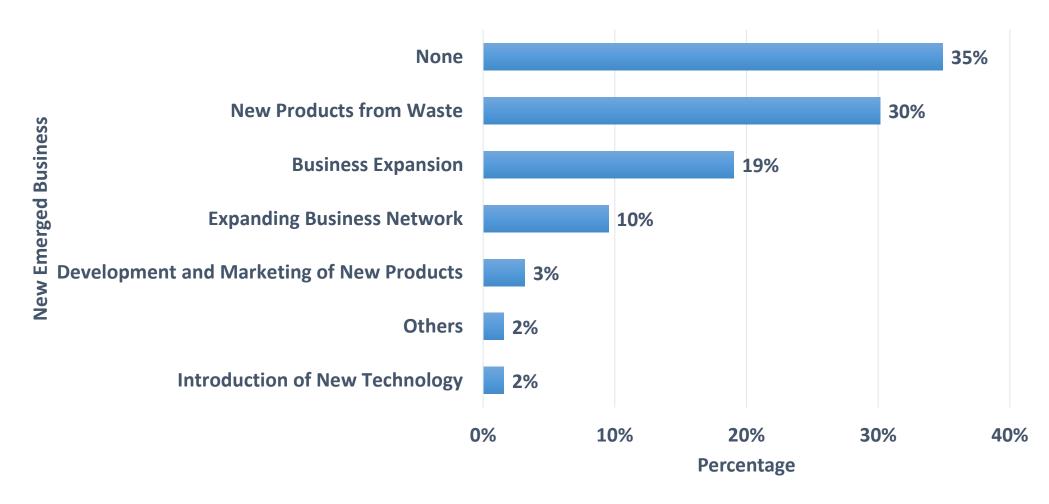
Industrial Symbiosis: 30% improvement in production processes

E-waste: 38% improvement in production processes; 38% better business processes

Waste to compost: 38% improvement in marketing strategies; 31% Better business processes

Waste to energy: Biogas – 50% indicated 'none' as most of the respondents were start ups; Briquettes: 33% improvement in production processes

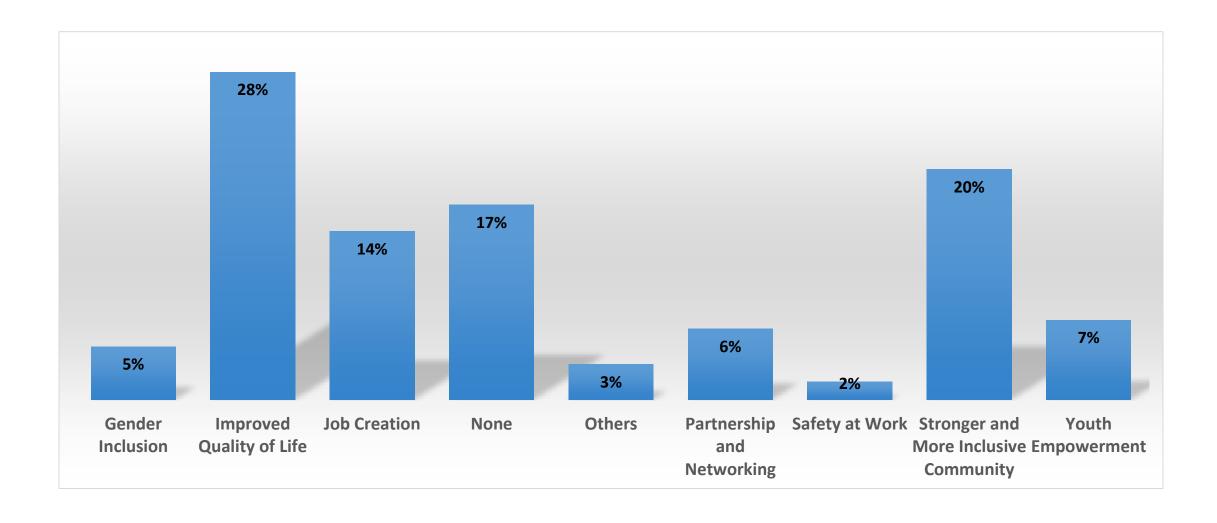
New Business opportunities



- 65% MSMEs indicated business growth and development creating new opportunities for employment and investments among MSMEs
- E-waste showed 36% new products from waste while waste to compost MSMEs showed 69% new products from waste. In waste to energy (briquettes) 33% reported new products from waste and 33 % indicated expanding business networks..

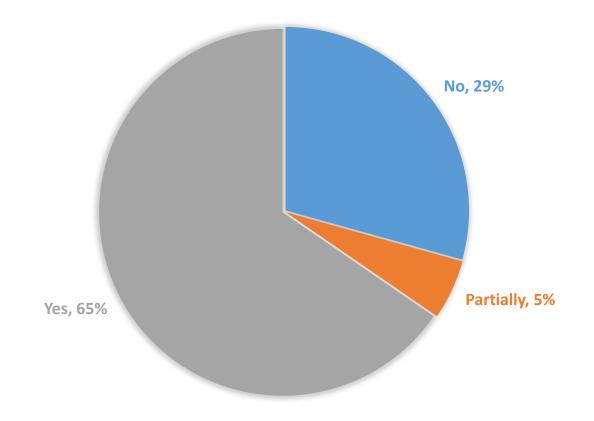


Social Impacts

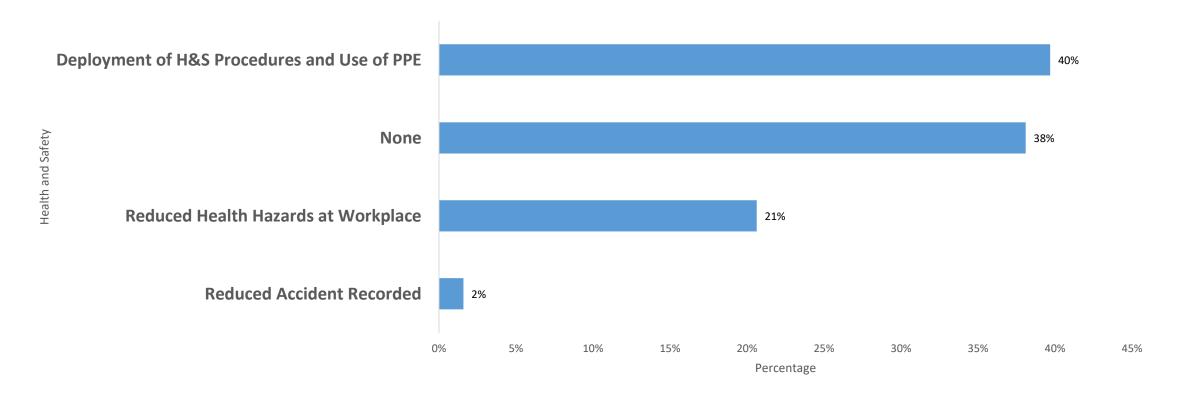


MSMEs Reporting Creation of New Jobs

- 65 % reported new jobs had been created during the implementation period.
- Sector is dominated by male employees.
- E-waste subsector: reported 70% increase in number of staff; attributed to new production processes and products.



Reasons for Improved Health and safety

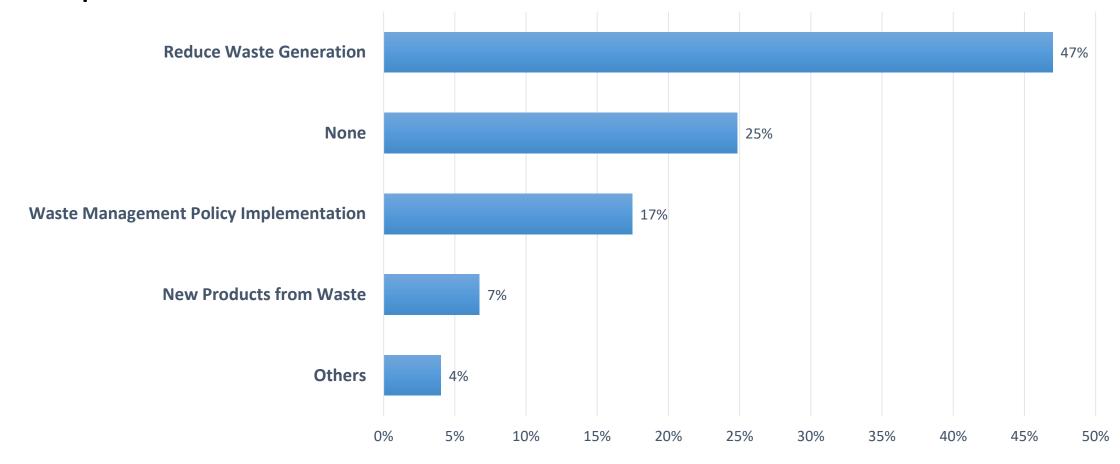


E-waste -79%, Industrial symbiosis – 40% Municipal waste to compost 31% on: Deployment of H&S procedures and use of Personal Protective Equipment - PPEs

Municipal waste to compost - 56% on: Reduced Accidents/health hazards in the workplace



Implementation of 3 Rs



About 47% of the MSMEs implementing interventions targeted at waste reduction Industrial symbiosis: 38% focused on waste reduction practices indicating a strong uptake of SCP practices E-waste: 76% implemented waste reduction techniques (maximizing the use of all components of the e-waste) Municipal to compost (38%) and Municipal waste management services (46%) focused on reducing waste generation

Summary of results

- ■Results indicate a strong uptake of SCP practices by the participating enterprises.
- ■There were notable positive impacts in the economic, social and environmental pillars.
- ■The programme specifically supports SDG 8, SDG 12 and SDG 17 but also contributes to a wide set of SDGs



5 Grants (\$200,000 – 250,000 each)

Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa & Uganda



Activities: Training, Mentoring, Workshops, Coaching

Toolkits, manuals, case studies, baseline studies, survey results, research results, project implementation reports, etc.

Uptake of SCP practices - sustainable waste management practices e.g. Reduce, Reuse recycle, industrial symbiosis, etc.

















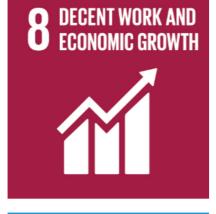






















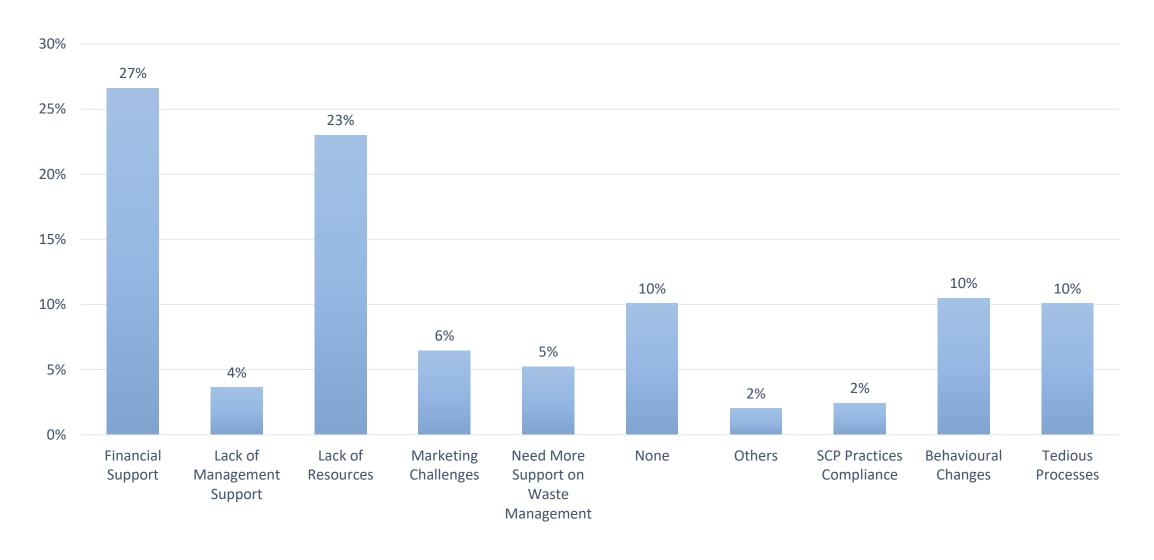








Challenges faced by MSMEs



Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Capacity Building

MSMEs require partners on the ground to provide support on appropriate skills and technology to help them improve their practices and make them sustainable.

2. Partnerships and collaboration

Partnerships between the government, private sector, civil society, academia, research institutions and development partners could provide positive benefits

3. Public education and awareness

Public attitude and awareness on waste management regarding open dumping, littering, waste segregation needs to be improved.

Conclusion and Recommendations...contd

4. Markets and Trade

There is need to build appreciation for green products by consumers (both public and private consumers). E.g. SPP policies.

5. Institutional Capacity for policy implementation

There is need for capacity building for policy implementing institutions in waste management. African countries require capacity to develop and implement appropriate policy framework to support the transition to a circular economy.

6. Financial Support

Green financing mechanisms are needed for small enterprises, to help them develop sustainable business models and bankable proposals for implementing identified green options in their enterprises.



THANK YOU!

www.switchafricagreen.org



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