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مركز التكامل المتوسطي

## Host Municipalities Network Webinar

### PPPs and New Technologies in Solid Waste Management

February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017

This **Host Municipalities Network Webinar on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and new technologies in waste management** gathered together around 20 municipal and governmental representatives, as well as other international and national stakeholders from Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Greece, Turkey, France and Malta, who discussed virtually on how to implement the best practices showcased by the two main speakers and how the use of new technologies can shape new waste management solutions.

#### CONTEXT

Following the exchanges and recommendations of the joint World Bank-CMI [Peer-to-Peer Learning Workshop for Municipalities Hosting Refugees on Solid Waste Management](#) held in Bethlehem, Palestine on October 26th-27th, 2016, this **Host Municipalities Network Webinar** focused on aspects of solid waste management identified by Mediterranean municipalities hosting refugees, gathering private and public sector stakeholders for better knowledge- and experience-sharing on PPPs and the use of new technologies for energy creation out of waste.

#### LESSONS LEARNT

**Mr. Kostas Verganelakis** (Chief Operating Officer, WATT S.A., Greece) and **Mr. Fatih Hoşoğlu** (Operations Manager, İSTAÇ A.Ş. / İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Turkey) illustrated their innovative waste management solutions characterized by different levels of refugee influx. Their presentations focused on new technologies in Solid Waste Management including sorting and recycling, thermal and non-thermal energy creation out of waste, and the use of waste as fertilizer in the form of compost. In particular, the Greek and Turkish examples showed the operative and technical aspects of alternative waste management solution in both small contexts (Syros island, Greece) and big cities (Istanbul, Turkey) experiencing a sharp population growth following the high influx of refugees. **Eng. Hussein Muhaidat** (Advisor to the Minister of Municipal Affairs on Solid Waste, Jordan) reacted as a discussant giving the example of the Jordanian Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015-2019, which focuses on establishing efficient quality municipal waste management services for Jordanian host population and Syrian refugees, the latter composing a high part of Jordanian population. Speakers' presentations are available [here](#).



### Main messages and recommendation of the discussion:

- **Innovative waste management solutions differ according to circumstances:** waste collection, sorting, management and energy creation need to be implemented in different ways depending on the context (in refugee camps or in cities hosting refugees), the amount of the recyclable and energy content of waste, and financial and human resources available. In particular, the content of waste produced determines the method to be used for energy and wheat creation. Accordingly, technology and budget needs have to be adapted to the standard of each case.
- **It is important to choose whether to create an independent system for waste management, or to implement the system already existing in countries experiencing a high influx of refugees:** this mainly depends on where refugees are located, as in contexts where a high number of refugees is living in camps outside cities it can be most costly to implement the already existing waste management systems; on the other hand, when refugees concentrate in or nearby cities, it is easier to establish joint waste management systems and investments. The same applies to waste collection: building one new collection plant can be very cost-demanding operationally, given that waste would need to be brought all in one location.
- **Especially in post-conflict and fragile contexts, highly technological waste management solutions are challenging and demanding, whereas waste collection and sorting still represent a main problem:** in the case of Palestine and Iraq, innovative waste management solutions need to be coupled with the creation of new landfills and the presence of the private sector to bring the necessary know-how and equipment for their implementation. In this contexts, a good participation of the private sector relies on a precise information on the content and amount of waste, and on well-processing financial aspects of the operations. One best practice in this context is the [Palestinian Southern West Bank Solid Waste Management project](#) implemented in the Al-Minya landfill, a low-cost, efficient, environmentally correct example for waste management solutions.
- **The establishment of highly technological waste management solutions can also lead to job creation:** in context characterized by a low job demand, constructing a new plant for waste management solution can help creating new low and high-skill work opportunities, especially for young people and graduates.
- **Recommendations for Follow-up:**
  - Need to have more exchanges on **integrated waste management approaches and practical solutions for PPPs in managing waste;**
  - **Identifications of masterplans** for effective short- and medium-term waste management solutions.
  - Continuation of the **exchange with other MENA and European experiences;**
  - Focusing on both **countries hosting refugees and in post-conflict and fragile contexts** for a wider knowledge- and experience-sharing on innovative waste management solutions

### NEXT STEPS

- Organization of a **follow-up Webinar** on the above identified topics, to take place virtually in the three months following this exchange;



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- Regular updates and follow-up through the [Host Municipalities Network](#) and Facebook Group