



UNDP Zero Waste Offer

This aims to promote integrated waste management
in developing countries towards zero-waste
vision with a focus on municipal solid waste.

Major issues

Mismanaged solid wastes pollute **water, soil, air**, and breed diseases, making the environment unsafe to live. Poor communities are affected disproportionately by the waste pollution near their homes

More than **two billion** people without access to waste collection, more than **three billion** without access to controlled waste recovery or disposal facilities

[UNEP and ISWA, 2015](#)

Waste generation will increase from 2.01 billion tons in 2016 to 3.40 billion tons in 2050

- The World Bank, *What a Waste 2.0*, 2018

At least 33% of municipal wastes were mismanaged globally through open dumping or open burning

- The World Bank

Less than 2% of **plastics** used in the packaging applications are reusable

-Ellen MacArthur Foundation/UNEP

GHGs emitted from waste dump sites resulted in the release of about 1.6 billion of CO₂ in 2016, accounting for **5%** of total global emissions.

- The World Bank

Zero waste initiative

Response to the waste challenge in developing countries

EU: landfilling of 24% of MSW in 2017, recycling rate 46%, but progress is not even. Germany recycling 67%.

New target: no more than 10% landfill by 2025. Climate benefit: 200 million tons of CO₂-eq per year by 2030 by EU.

China: landfilling of 200 million tons MSW, incinerated 129 million tons MSW (387 waste to energy facilities established in 2018). Start demonstration of zero waste city from 2019.

US: Total MSW generated in 2018 was 292.4 million, landfilling of 50%, recycling of 12%

-Climate Benefit: 193.26 million CO₂-eq in 2018 using Waste Reduction Model (WARM), equal to remove 47.14 million passenger cars

Japan: incinerating more than 70% of MSW, recycling 80% of plastics

LAC: 68.5% of MSW ending in landfill

East Asia and Pacific: 46% of MSW ending in landfill

South Asia: 75% of MSW are openly dumped

Sub-Saharan Africa: 69% of MSW are openly dumped

Low-income countries: 93% of MSW are openly dumped

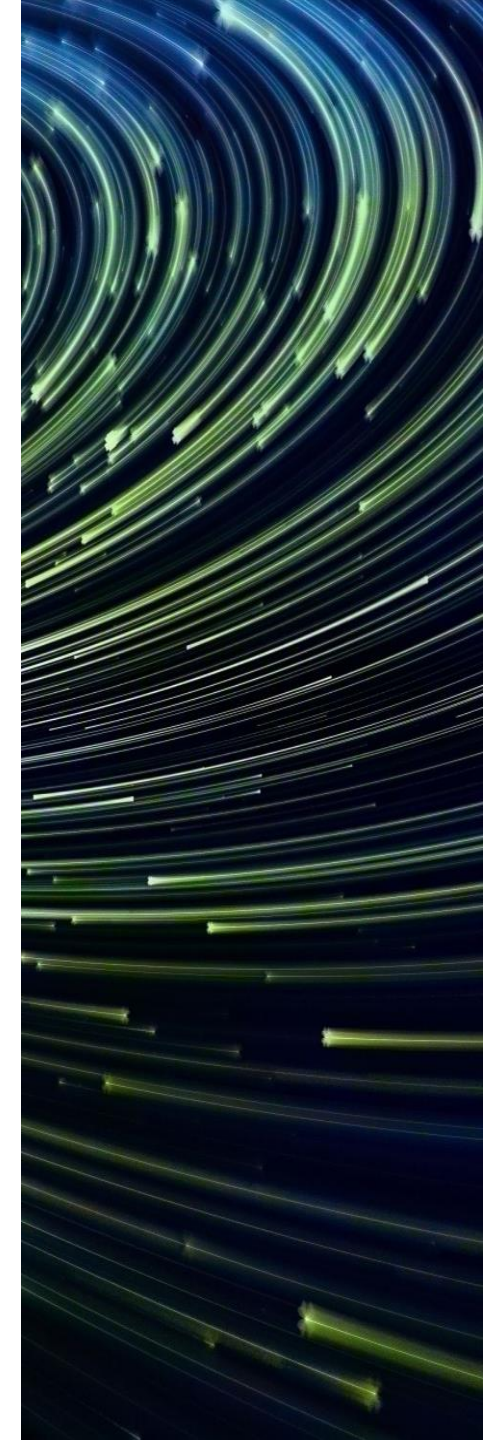
Low-medium income: 66% of MSW are openly dumped

Source: What a Waste, World Bank (2018)

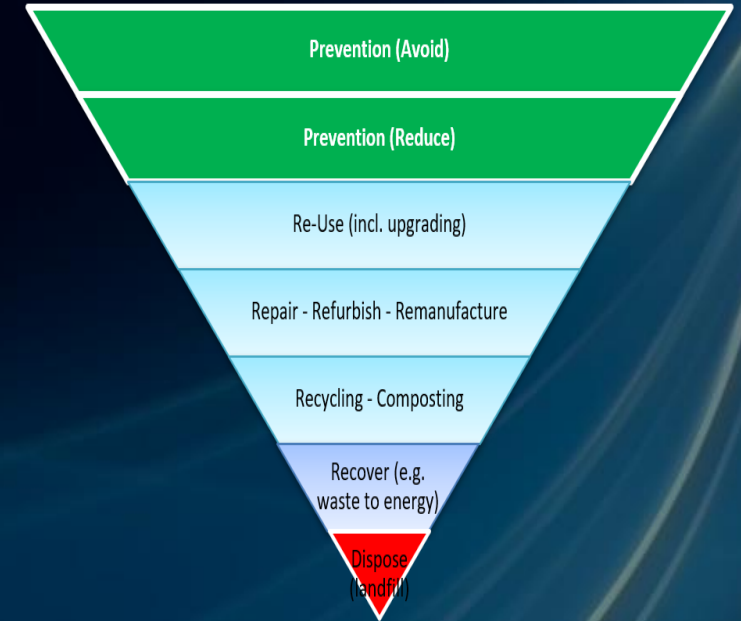
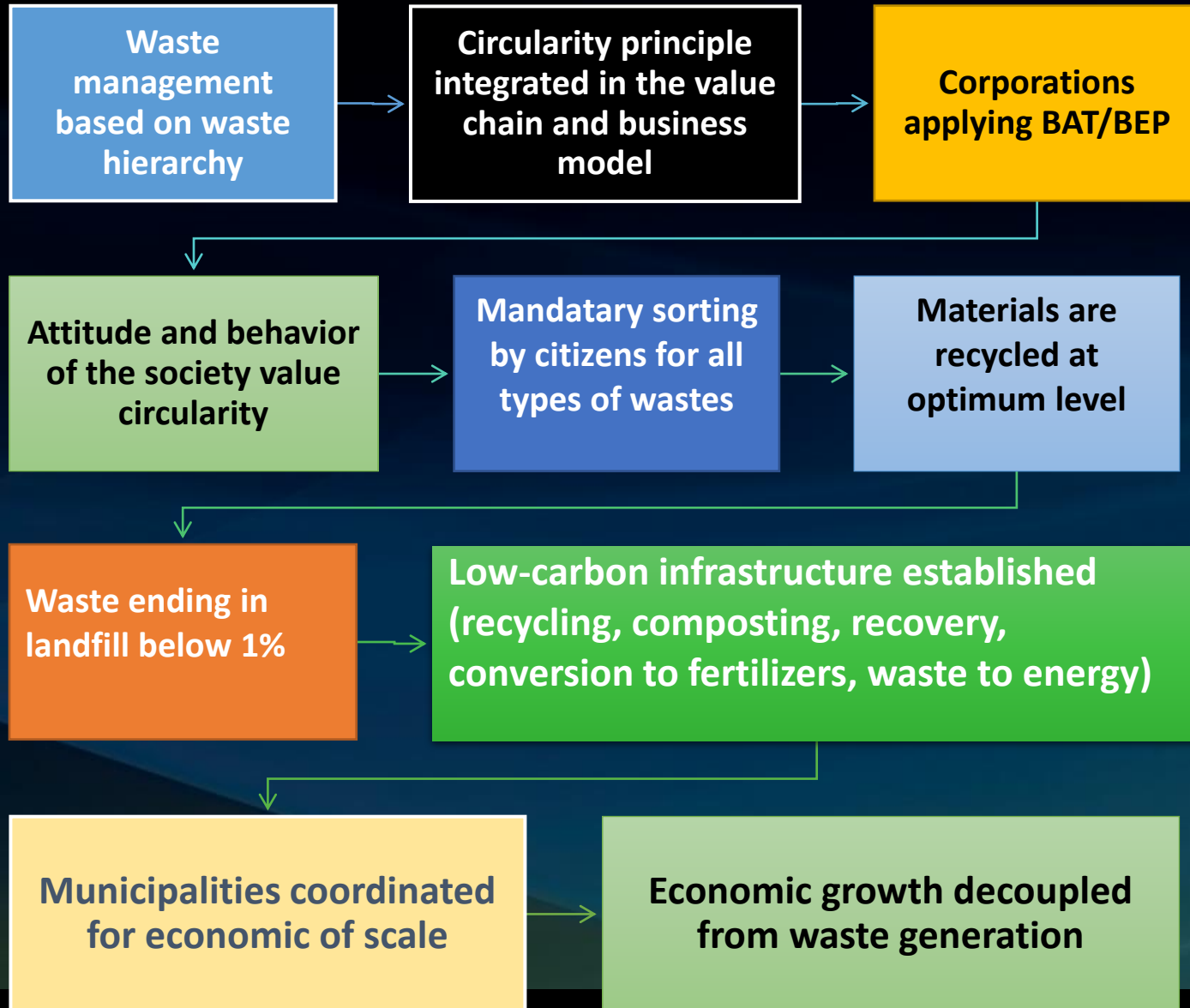
C40: “Advancing Towards Zero Waste Declaration” in 2018 in London. 27 cities signed. **Targets:**

- 1) Reducing MSW disposal to landfill and incineration by at least 50% by 2030 at 2015 level
- 2) Increasing diversion rate away from landfill and incineration at least 70% by 2030

Auckland, Boston, Copenhagen, London, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Milan, Montreal, New York City, Paris, Philadelphia, Portland, Rotterdam, San Francisco, Stockholm, Sydney, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington DC, Catalonia, Navarra, Newburyport, San Jose, Santa Monica, Wales



Zero Waste Vision



Our target is to mobilize 50 developing countries through selected cities to adopt a Zero waste vision by 2025, to support the development and implementation of the zero-waste vision and action plan of cities

Main Service Lines (Interventions) for Integrated Programming



**INTEGRATED
PLANNING FOR ZERO
WASTE CITIES**



**CLEARING HOUSE ON
WASTE MANAGEMENT**



**SUSTAINABLE
FINANCING
INSTRUMENTS**



**CORPORATE SOCIAL
AND ENVIRONMENT
RESPONSIBILITY**



**TRAINING, EDUCATION,
COMMUNICATION AND
FORMALISATION**

SL1: Integrated planning for zero waste cities

Activities

- Develop policies, regulations, indicators, targets, and action plans
- Enhance waste planning and governance
- Build infrastructure (recycling, waste-to-energy, anaerobic digesters to convert organic waste to fertilizer or natural gas, resource recovery facilities)
- Act based on waste hierarchy, collect and publish data, and build strategic partnerships
- Establish mandatory sorting system
- Close dumping sites

Partners

- International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Zero Waste International Alliance (ZWIA), C40, Avfall Sverige, Swedish Environmental Research Institute Ltd (IVL), Tsinghua University, Duke University, Stanford University, Columbia University, Tianjin Academy of Environmental Sciences (TAES)
- Development Banks and investment community
- Private sectors (PPP model): companies such as Veolia/Suez (waste management), EEW (waste to energy)
- Bilateral Donors
- GEF, GCF

SL2: UNDP Clearing- house on waste management

Activities

- Establish a one-stop shop for answering questions and analyzing data.
- Policy & technical advice on BAT/BEP for different type of wastes and PPP models
- Capacity building on the hazardous waste management
- Help build platforms and partnerships.
- E-training for stakeholders

Partners

- Avfall Sverige, ISWA, ZWIA, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention Secretariats, IVL, Tsinghua University, TAES
- SIDA

SL3: Sustainable Financing Instruments

**UNDP Zero-Waste
Enabling Facility (ZEF)**

Activities

- Improve cost recovery system (fee, landfill tax)
- Increase access to finance for waste collection, recycling, composting, gas capture, conversion to fertilizer (Green finance tools).
- Apply EPR sector by sector, in priority at national level
- Create tax and incentives for firms to prioritize waste reduction and utilization (tax credit for recycled materials)
- Specific instruments available for larger investments (waste to energy: feed-in tariff subsidy)

Partners

- The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)
- Avfall Sverige
- ISWA
- ZWIA
- Bilateral partners: Sweden, Germany, US, Japan, Denmark, UK

SL4: Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

Activities: Sustainable Production and Consumption

- Promote green design, clean production, adhere to environmental & social safeguards standard by applying BAT/BEP
- Identify circular business models
- Develop value chain based on the product life cycle management
- Increase waste information transparency
- Green chemistry approach to eliminate harmful chemicals in the products and greening the design
- Eco-labeling system, certification of recycled materials, supply chain management

Partners

- IOMC, UNIDO, UNEP, OECD
- PAGE
- CCAC
- Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- IVL
- UNDP Accelerator labs
- Civil Society – WRI and Blue Map



SL5: Training, education, communication and formalisation

Activities

- Improve participation of the whole-of-society
- Raise citizen awareness on responsible consumption waste reduction and sorting
- Train informal waste workers for job formalization
- Identify city, corporate, CSO and community champions

Partners

- Municipalities
- ILO
- UNITAR
- UNEP
- SGP

Potential new business models/resource mobilization opportunities for integration in project design

UNDP Global Zero Waste Programme

- Zero Waste Clearing House
- Zero Waste Enabling Facility (in the discussion with donors)
- Zero Waste partnership

Integrated Programming
supported by GEF and GCF

UNCDF-Municipal Bonds

Green Bonds

SDG-finance tools

Partnership with the municipalities: Development services

Partnership with the private sector: Third Party / Development Services

Partnership with IFIs and development Banks: Development Services

UNDP's Comparative Advantage

Development mandate and global network

- **Presence** in 170 countries
- **Experience** in providing context-specific & demand-driven solutions
- **Connecting** stakeholders
- In-depth knowledge & understanding of unique **local context**.

Integration advantage

- Multiple entry points in **NCE portfolio**
- **Synergy** with Energy offer, Urban offer, Plastics offer, Water Offers, Climate Promise
- Ability to provide service in **conflict /disaster setting**
- **SDG Finance, innovation and digital platforms** to support transformation to circularity model
- Innovative solutions by **Accelerator Labs**
- Existing south-south and tripartite cooperation **platforms**
- **Inclusive growth** approach
- **Partnerships in development** system

Programming Experiences (UNDP chemical and waste portfolio)



Green Economy

-Rwanda (GEF-7)

Green Production

ASGM GOLD:

-Indonesia, Ghana,
Colombia, Peru, Kenya,
Honduras, Suriname,
Ecuador

Secondary metals and battery:

-China
-Colombia

Sustainable agriculture:

-Lao
-Ecuador

Green Chemistry

-Viet Nam
-Philippine

Indian Ocean SIDS

-Mauritius,
Seychelles, Comoros,
Maldives

Waste Recycling

Address open
burning/dumping

-Indonesia
-Viet Nam
-Panama
-The Gambia
-Viet Nam

Plastic Waste Platform

-Dominican Republic
-Ghana

Costa Rica: Greater
Metropolitan Area

- Plastics

Zero Waste City Strategy

-China/Tianjin Eco-city,
Rwanda/Kigali,
Costa Rica/GMA

Hazardous wastes

Disposal of PCB and Pesticides

-Brazil
-Argentina,
-Colombia,
-Belarus,
-Pakistan
-Turkey
-Many others

E-waste

-China, Egypt,
Mexico, Columbia

Healthcare waste
many countries

Reducing ocean solid waste with:

Development of a Global Plastic Policies Database

Working within the textile industry to reduce microplastics shedding

Alternatives to pervasive polystyrene coolers created using coconut husks

Extended Producer Responsibility:

- Developing container deposit laws in Comoros
- National regulation reform on plastic importation in Maldives
- Costa Rica legal reforms on ghost fishing gear, cigarette butts, microplastics, and plastic packaging



Implemented by the **UNDP Ocean Innovation Challenge**
– Addressing SDG 14 Target 1: Marine Pollution



GLOBAL OFFER ON PLASTICS: LOCAL TO GLOBAL CALL FOR POLICY AND BEHAVIORAL SHIFT

WHY?

**Reduce stress on
people and planet
immediately**

**Shift human
behaviors**

**Connect policy
and practice**

Scaling up Integrated Plastics Management

WHAT?

- Raise awareness of Governments
- Cleanups

- Policy dialogues: government-private sector-civil society dialogues for policy and regulations

- Bring governments, businesses and civil society to the field
- Track data for evidence-based policy and action

RESULTS

- Clean communities
- Increased awareness

- Improved collective behavior

- Increased transparency
- New and improved policy/regulations (EPR, etc.)

Partners: SGP; Break Free From Plastics; Ocean Clean Up