

WASTE WORKING GROUP OF THE REH HNPW

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The REH

- The Humanitarian Environment Network (REH) is a network of francophone organisations working together to reduce the environmental footprint of aid.
- Over 250 members, including 30 organisations
- 4 working groups to operationalise:



Environmental Assessment Working Group



Carbon Working Group

Sustainable Procurement Working Group



Waste Working group



→ <https://www.environnementhumanitaire.org/en/>



Waste WG

- Since September 2022
- Support member organisations in taking greater account of waste and waste management in their projects.
- Allow for **exchanges of good practices/ways of working** between the members to inform and potentially harmonize
- **Collaborate** with other initiatives such as WREC and Joint Initiative (through mappings) and hulo
- Need for collaboration and mutualization **on the field** between diff organisations and to **work with whole sector:** development NGOs, UN, private sector, governments...



How about you ?



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Where are you joining us from?

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What kind of organisation do you work for?

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How is your organisation doing waste management?



Problems identified by the working group

→ **Knowing** the waste framework + respect and governmental monitoring

→ **Knowing** your waste (type and quantity)

→ **Existence and identifying** recyclers (and contractualising them)

→ Cost return when **small quantity**

→ Managing **dangerous waste** (medical, e-waste...)

→ What to do when there are **no local recyclers** ?

- Working with the informal sector
- Implementing reverse logistics to capital
- Managing transboundary movements



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Do you encounter these issues ?

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What other issue do you face to manage your waste ?

Knowing your waste

type of waste	Detail of final waste(excluding donation of equipment in good condition to partners, etc.)
Plastic	Hard plastics: water bottles (1-PET), Jerrycan (2-HDPE), 3-PVC Others plastics: plastics film (4-LDPE), Yogurt cups (5-PP); hard packaging (6-PS) and 7-Others
Iron metals	Iron and derivative
Non-ferrous metals	Copper and its alloys such as bronze and brass; Nickel, Palladium and Platinum; Titanium; Aluminum, Tin and Lead. Zinc. Precious metals (silver, platinum and gold)
Cardboard	cardboard
Paper	printed paper etc.
Multilayer cardboard	juice brick
laminate paper	plastic banner
Wood	Wood pallet
other Furniture	Furniture, office chair, etc.
Textile	Old/obsolete t-shirt
WEEE (Electrical / Electronic Equipment Waste)	Computer hardware (e.g. servers, routers, external drives, processors)
	Telecommunications equipment (e.g. desk phones, radios, cell phones)
	Electrical and electronic equipment (e.g. cameras, smoke detectors)
	Computers (e.g. desktops, laptops, monitors, keyboards, others)
	Scanners, printers, copiers
	Lighting equipment : Light bulbs, LEDs, fluorescent lamps
	Lighting equipment : Others, ex switches, etc
Domestic engine equipment	Photovoltaic solar equipment : Photovoltaic panels, etc.
	Refrigerant gas appliances: air conditioners, refrigerators Other Appliances as Inverters, etc

type of waste	Detail of final waste(excluding donation of equipment in good condition to partners, etc.)
Batteries of different types	Lithium ion
	Lead-acid or gel batteries
	Battery (ex AAA)
Energy motor equipment	Vehicle, generators, motorcycle, etc.
vehicle spare parts	vehicle spare parts, GE, motorcycle
Used oil	Used engine oil, lubricants, brake fluid
Tires	all types
Ink cartridges	all types
Organic materials, composting	leftover food
Products containing starch	Building materials, false ceilings. cardboard-asbestos, fiber cement, composite, etc.
Solvent, paints	
Chlorinated products	Chlor, etc.
Water Testing Related Products	pool tester, etc.
Chemicals and Fertilizers	Phytosanitary products, pesticides, veterinary products
Glass	Bottle, crystal, etc.
Household waste	Other: toilet paper, tissues, ashtray, etc.
Others	Others, complete
Others	Others, complete
medical waste	Soiled medical items, used sharps, glass clothing, etc.
medical waste	Non-sharp waste, medicines
medical waste	Medication
medical waste	Used masks, latex office gloves without bodily fluids, etc.



Knowing your waste

LIST OF SOLID WASTE ANNUAL ESTIMATION

APPENDIX X - Waste Disposal Plan

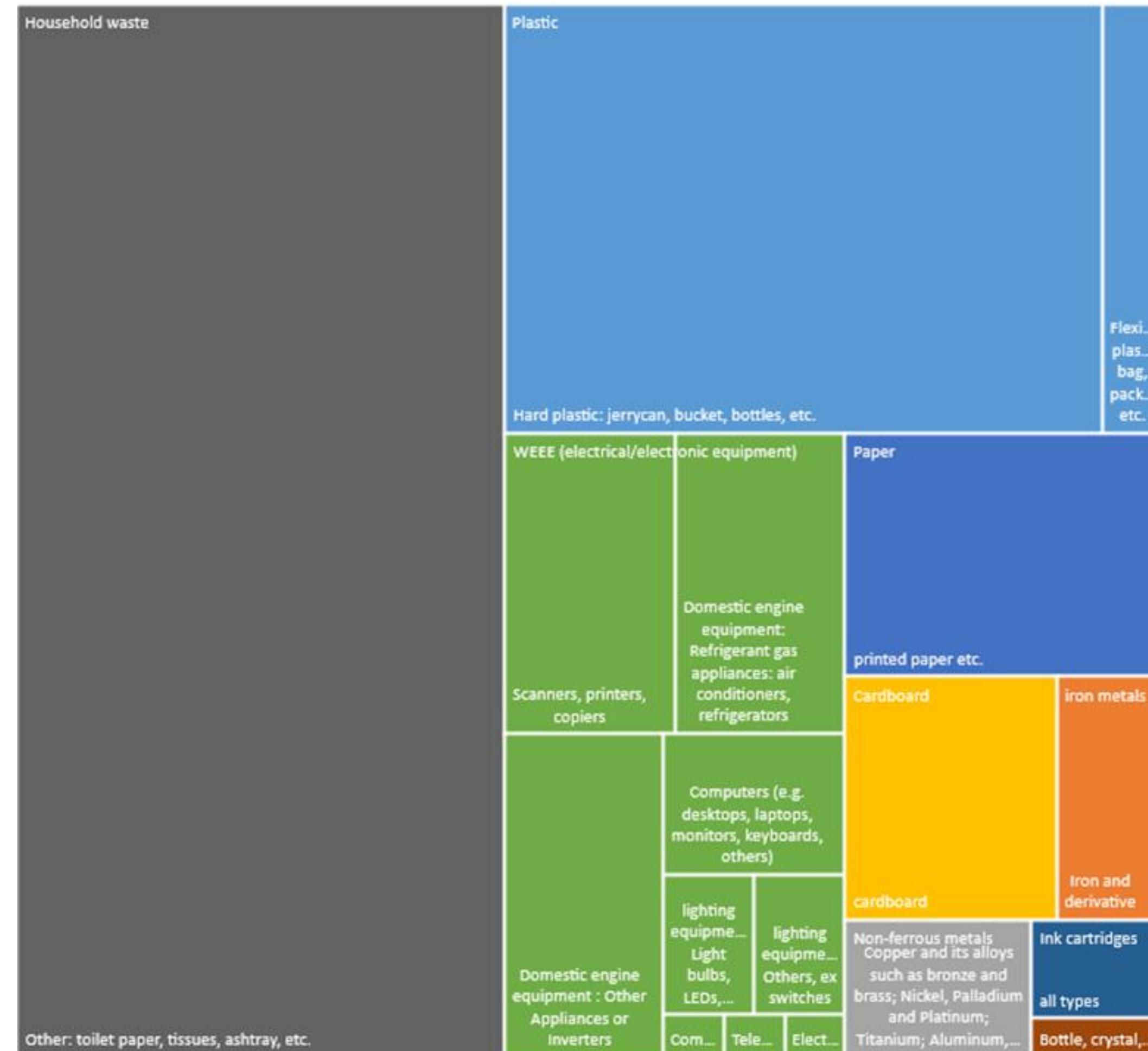
Target to reduce the volume of waste transfer to the Landfill (especially hazardous waste).
Form to be completed by logistics - relative to the waste managed by the logistics department



Base :	
Email contact:	
Date :	

Categories of waste	Department mainly responsible for waste	type of waste	Detail of final waste(excluding donation of equipment in good condition to partners, etc.)	OFFICE		GUESTHOUSE		Total OFFICE & GUEST Kg	
				Annual total Kg	-	Annual total Kg	-	Annual total Kg	-
				ESTIMATE (Kg) of monthly waste	Annual total	ESTIMATE (Kg) of monthly waste	Annual total	ESTIMATE (Kg) of monthly waste	Annual total
Non-hazardous waste	All	Plastic	Hard plastics: water bottles (1-PET), Jerrycan (2-HDPE), 3-PVC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All		Others plastics: plastics film (4-LDPE), Yogurt cups (5-PP); hard packaging (6-PS) and 7-Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All	Iron metals	Iron and derivative	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All	Non-ferrous metals	Copper and its alloys such as bronze and brass; Nickel, Palladium and Platinum; Titanium; Aluminum, Tin and Lead. Zinc. Precious metals (silver, platinum and gold)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All	Cardboard	cardboard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All	Paper	printed paper etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	All	Multilayer cardboard	juice brick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	log	laminated paper	plastic banner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste	log	Wood	Wood pallet	0	0	0	0	0	0

Knowing your waste



Identifying recyclers



→ First see if recyclers exist :

How to find recyclers ?

- Meet the Ministry of the Environment and the department in charge of waste for getting advices and list of recyclers
- Internet research
- Environmental NGOs
- Visit of recycling area (informal sector)

→ Other resource : [mapping](#) developed by the Joint Initiative and the WREC Project

Assessing recyclers

Realise a **technical visit** and conduct an analysis of recyclers, including:

Analyses of the governance :

Legal frame / process



- Certification ? Process ? Policy ?
- geographical areas covered ?
- Waste inventory

Security and surety



- Protection equipment
-

Works condition



- Salary condition

TECHNICAL RECYCLING SITE ASSESSMENT	
(Complement of Multiple LCA form)	
Evaluation date:	
Evaluation carried out by: (name, position, email, tel)	
Organization contact person: (name, position, tel)	
Detail activity of the company / association assessed (collection and aggregation, processing & recycling) Actor of the social and solidarity economy (activities based on a principle of solidarity and social utility)	
Number of geographical areas covered	
Funding / financial support by a donor	
Others Resources docs	
Does the company have any environmental standards/certifications, EMS or an environmental policy?	
What is the business license validity date of the company (if registered at the Chamber of commerce)?	
Does the site have and maintains an inventory of all the waste generated for the last year?	
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	
STEP 1 - COLLECTION/RECEPTION	
What collection process is in place? (the collection operator is Economic Group of interest (EG) or the structure's own resources)	
Service cost (collection service costs and processing)	
buying price of materials per type	
What materials are collected Monthly volume (M3) and Kg % final waste each (e.g. plastics (specify: PP, PET, HDPE, LDPE, PS, etc.), paper, cardboard, glass, e-waste, metals (specify)).	
Is the company receiving waste directly to the compound by external stakeholders? Which % of the total?	

[WREC Waste Management and Recycling Assessment Guidance | Logistics Cluster Website \(logcluster.org\)](#)

ANNEX II Waste Management and Recycling Questionnaire

Analyses per phase of the recycling process:

Collection



- Type of gears / propriety ?
- Volume per waste categories / services cost

Warehousing



- Clean zone
- Storage of hazardous waste

Sorting



- Protocol
- Capacity

Recycling (if done)



- Categories / volume / methodology / process
- Type of production inhouse or with partner
- Exportation ? Which condition

Final disposal



- Non recovered waste: landfill, etc)



Contracting recyclers

→ Finally, **contractualise** them, base on :

- All **stages of one of them** (collection + **recycling** + **exportation** ?)
- Description of the **objects and mitigations**
- undertakes to do for the non recoverable waste : landfill ?
- **Compliance with local regulations**
- What is their source of funding/**business plan**
- A clause allowing them to terminate the contract if they are not competent

To be consider in the contract :

- Roles and **responsabilities** : from the picking to the recycling and treatment stage
- **Weighting process**
- Recycler and treatment **certificate**
- Cost



No recyclers – Working with the informal sector

A **minimum framework** must be established:

- do not work with children
- do not transfer hazardous waste (e-waste type) - unless a framework is provided (training, support, etc)
- ask for a minimum of return: recycled and non-recycled materials
- support formalization (if possible)

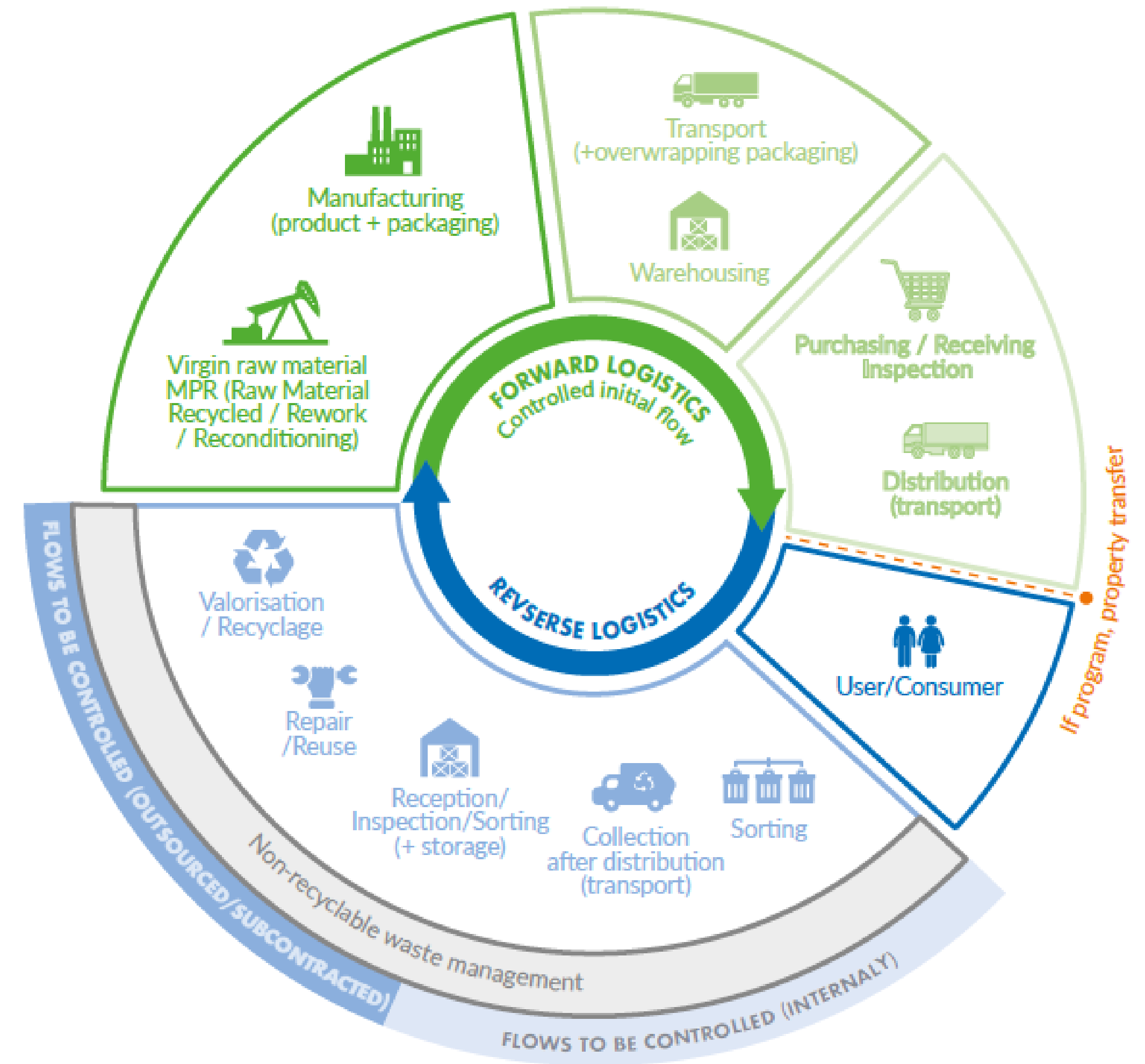


No recyclers – reverse logistics

Stages of reverse logistics :

- Process the return. ...
- Determine the return category. ...
- Move products to reduce waste. ...
- Execute the repair process. ...
- Recycle items that cannot be repaired or resold.

NB if any local recyclers exist -> design the channel to transfer to recyclers in capital or crossborder.





No recyclers – transboundary movement

- Transporting your waste to a country where a solution exists
- Legislated under the Basel Convention *
- **Complicated, lengthy, and costly process with no guarantee !**

→ Several steps:

1. Data collection and verification – including completed inventories with waste items and quantities
2. Filling Basel documentation - including notification and movement documents, and describes information on waste types, disposal methods, and states of import, export and transit.
3. Receiving Basel approval from the importing country
4. Receiving Basel approval from the exporting and transit countries
5. Movement of hazardous waste (e-waste)

Want to know more and understand how the Basel Convention works ? Try this [short e-learning module](#)

* It might be easier to go through countries that have bi-lateral agreements, such as [Regional East African Agreement](#) (EACO)



Conclusion



1. Risk management
2. Need of capacity building of recyclers → Opportunity of activities that can generate income
3. Opportunity of pool services between NGO

.... to ensure this, we need :

A - to design of humanitarian responses **integrating the waste management and circular economy** from the design of the project

B - **Advocate the donor to finance** the real cost of an environmentally sound waste management



Any questions ?





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Thank you !

<https://www.environnementhumainitaire.org/en/>