NALAS – Network of Associations of Local Authorities of SEE

15 Associations of Local Authorities from SEE

7000 local authorities

80 million citizens

MANDATE

NALAS

Promote decentralisation

Help the Associations to become viable representatives of local authorities vis-a-vis central government

Contribute to reconciliation and stabilisation

Contribute to European integration of the whole region

Initiate and carry out regional initiatives for its members

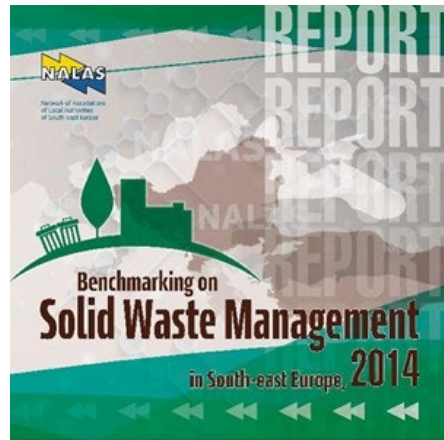*Through Associations, provide services to local governments for the benefit of the citizens in the region*

NALAS – Network of Associations of Local Authorities of SEE

Knowledge Hub for Local Governments in SEE

Task Force on Solid Waste and Water Management

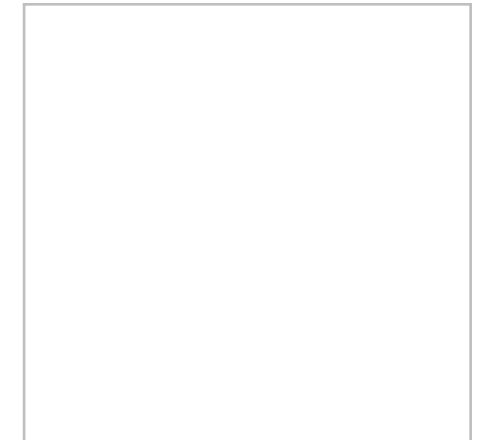# BENCHMARKING ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE (report)

2014

2015

2018

2021

The main goal is to support NALAS members to gain an **independent perspective** on WM performance in SEE. It points out specific **possibilities** and **improvement opportunities**, set **performance expectations** and **monitors change** at the level of SEE region.
Ultimately it is about managing solid waste in a socially, environmentally and financially responsible manner.

SWM indicators

2014
National:5 indicators
Local: 11 indicators

NATIONAL LEVEL INDICATORS	LOCAL LEVEL INDICATORS
Indicator no.1: Total population	Indicator no.1: Population number
Indicator no.2: Country income level	Indicator no.2: Urbary/rural ratio
Indicator no.3: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation per capita	Indicator no.3: Urban area population
Indicator no.4: Waste treatment indicator	Indicator no.4: Rural area population
Indicator no.5: Recycling rate	Indicator no.5: MSW generation per capita
	Indicator no.6: Waste composition
	Indicator no.7: Population covered by MSW collection service
	Indicator no.8: Population covered by MSW collection service in urban areas
	Indicator no.9: Population covered by MSW collection service in rural areas
	Indicator no.10: Population covered by packaging waste collection service
	Indicator no.11: Recycling rate

2015
National:6 indicators
Local: 14 indicators

National level indicators	Local level indicators
Indicator no 1 – Total population	Indicator no 1 – Population number
Indicator no 2 – Country income level	Indicator no 2 – Urban/rural ratio
Indicator no 3 – MSW generation per capita	Indicator no 3 – Population in urban areas
Indicator no 4 – Waste treatment indicator	Indicator no 4 – Population in rural areas
Indicator no 5 – Recycling rate	Indicator no 5 – MSW generation per capita
Indicator no 6 – Land disposal sites for solid waste	Indicator no 6 – Waste composition
	Indicator no 7 – Population covered with MSW collection services
	Indicator no 8 – Population covered with MSW collection services in urban areas
	Indicator no 9 – Population covered with MSW collection services in rural areas
	Indicator no 10 – Population covered with packaging waste collection services
	Indicator no 11 – Recycling rate
	Indicator no 12 – Waste management fee
	Indicator no 13 – SWM informal sector
	Indicator no 14 – Land disposal sites for solid waste

2018
National:10 indicators
Local: 15 indicators

NATIONAL LEVEL INDICATORS	LOCAL LEVEL INDICATORS
Indicator no.1: **Total population**	Indicator no.1: **Population number**
Indicator no.2: **Country income level**	Indicator no.2: **Urban/rural ratio**
Indicator no.3: **MSW generation per capita (kg per year)**	Indicator no.3: **Population at urban area**
Indicator no.4: **Waste treatment indicator**	Indicator no.4: **Population at rural area**
Indicator no.5: **Recycling rate**	Indicator no.5: **MSW generation per capita**
Indicator no 6: **Land disposal sites for solid waste**	Indicator no.6: **Waste composition**
Indicator no.7: **Solid waste collection service coverage**	Indicator no.7: **Population covered by MSW collection service (%)**
Indicator no.8: **Share of population covered by compliant landfills**	Indicator no.8: **Population covered by MSW collection service in urban area**
Indicator no.9: **Material footprint**	Indicator no.9: **Population covered by MSW**
Indicator no.10: **Circularity Index**	Indicator no.10: **Population covered by packaging waste collection service (%)**
	Indicator no.11: **Recycling rate**
	Indicator no.12: **Waste Management fee**
	Indicator no.13: **SWM Informal Sector**
	Indicator no.14: **Land disposal sites for solid waste**
	Indicator no. 15: **Linear Flow Index**

Data collection and Research sample

In accordance with the **Methodology** it is conducted in **up to 12 economies of SEE**, focused on:

- **lowest level of sub-sovereign government**
  - **two municipalities** from each economy with number of inhabitants between **50.000- 100.000** – (**urban** and **rural** areas).
- **aggregated national data** about municipal solid waste management across the economies of SEE and EU average.

By using questionnaires on:
- **Institutional and Legal Framework** on WM
- **WM Indicators** (local and national)
- **Circular Economy**

Data are collected by TF members, the report is compiled by a regional expert and verified by NALAS LGAs

Key findings from the 2019 edition

- **Differences** in **SWM performance** between **EU members** and **candidates** from SEE

- **79,6% of the population** in SEE region is covered by **municipal solid waste management services** (from 35,2% to 99%)

- Average **waste generation per capita** in the region is **0,95 kg/day** (0,6 – 1,41 kg)

- **Waste generation is mainly kept steady** from 2014 to 2018 besides increased GNI

- **55%** of the municipal waste is **biodegradable**

- **Biological treatment** of waste is **less than 1%.**

7

Key findings from the 2019 edition

- **79%** of the generated waste **is disposed on landfills** (60 – 99,5%)

- **14.2%** of the total waste generated **is disposed on illegal dumpsites**, however, there is a **trend of decreasing the number of illegal dumpsites**

- **57,1%** of the population in South-East Europe is covered by **compliant landfills** (0,8 - 97,2%)

- **Waste recovery by recycling** in the region is **15,5%** (0,3 – 58,9%)

- The **circular economy** is still a relatively new, unknown, not promoted and low priority topic.

- The most common **pricing method** among the sample municipalities is still m2

- The average waste management **fees collection rate** in the sample municipalities is 78%
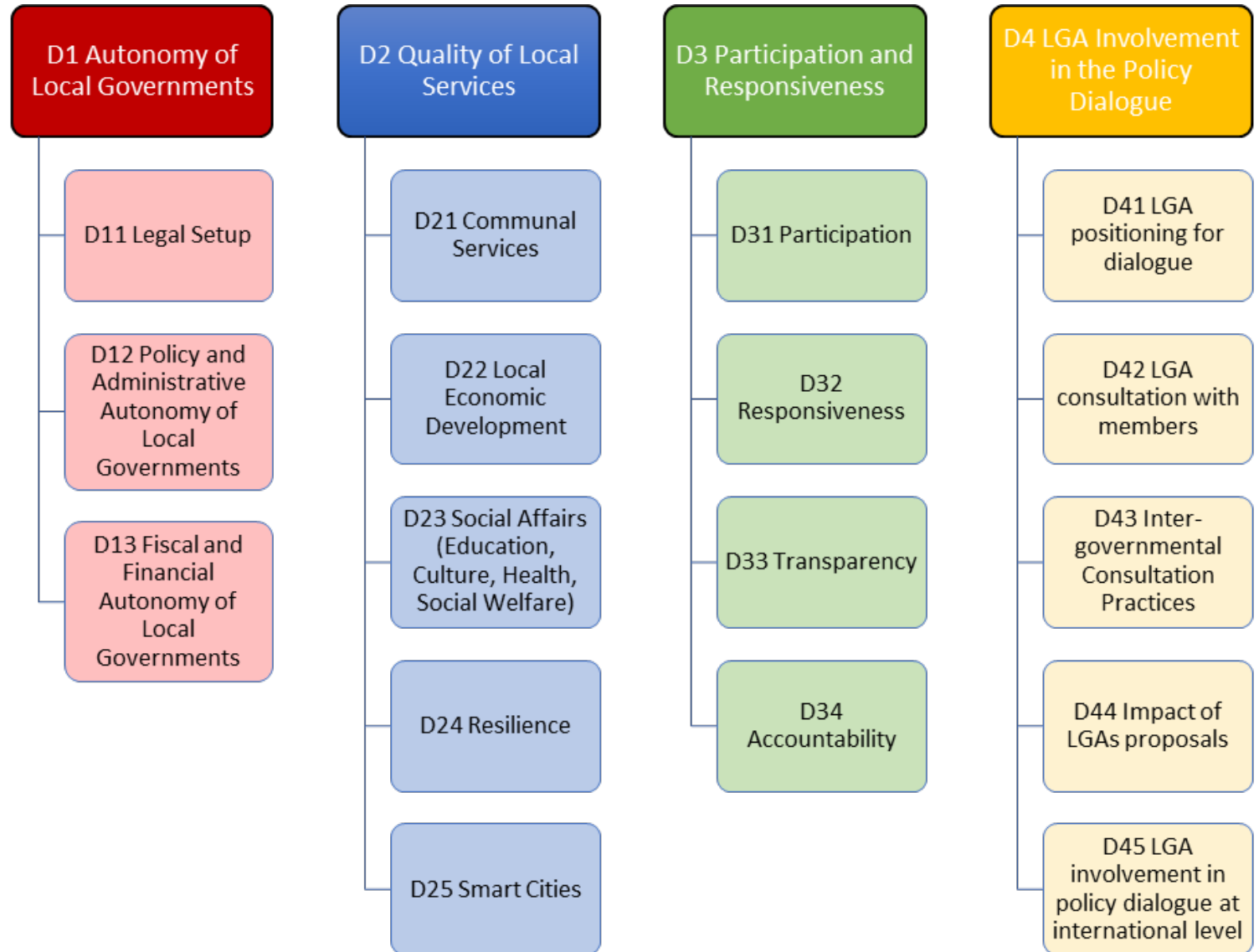
SWM Indicators
Regional Decentralisation Observatory (RDO)

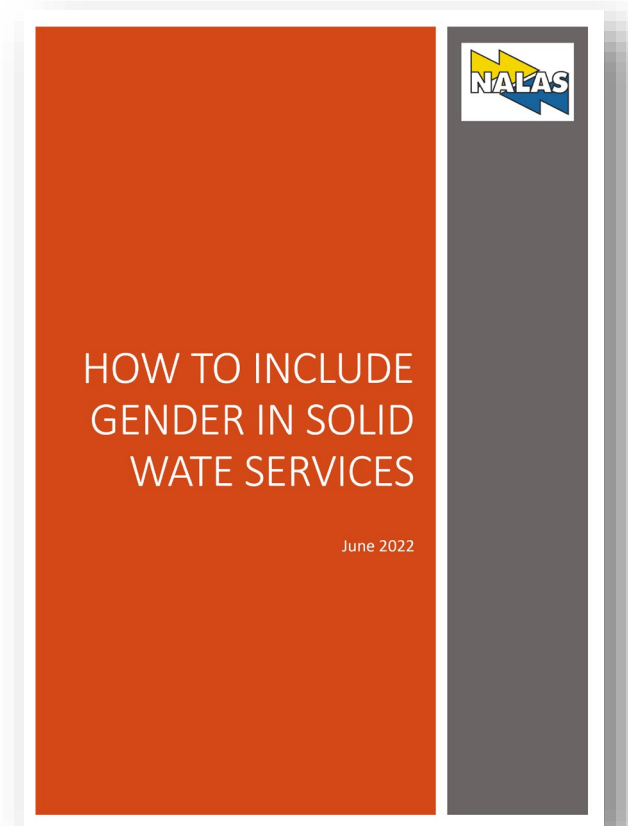**D2. QUALITY OF LOCAL SERVICES**
D21. Communal Services
D211. Solid Waste Management

D1 Autonomy of Local Governments	D2 Quality of Local Services	D3 Participation and Responsiveness	D4 LGA Involvement in the Policy Dialogue
D11 Legal Setup	D21 Communal Services	D31 Participation	D41 LGA positioning for dialogue
D12 Policy and Administrative Autonomy of Local Governments	D22 Local Economic Development	D32 Responsiveness	D42 LGA consultation with members
D13 Fiscal and Financial Autonomy of Local Governments	D23 Social Affairs (Education, Culture, Health, Social Welfare)	D33 Transparency	D43 Inter-governmental Consultation Practices
	D24 Resilience	D34 Accountability	D44 Impact of LGAs proposals
	D25 Smart Cities		D45 LGA involvement in policy dialogue at international level

Gender and Waste Management

Why?

- Waste Management (WM) is a local service of **special public interest**

- WM shall **fulfil the needs** of various social groups, including women and men

- Women and men have **different views and requirements** regarding this service

- Existing WM policies and practices are often **gender blind.**

HOW TO INCLUDE GENDER IN SOLID WATE SERVICES

June 2022

NALAS methodology for identification of gender aspects within SWM service delivery

"Gender-responsive waste management service delivery in the City of Bijeljina"

Preparation
- **Obtaining political support** (Mayor of the City of Bijeljina and PUC)

- **Development of a team (**local experts on SWM and Gender and focal points in the municipality and PUC)

Planning
- **Conducting Baseline Assessment** on SWM and Gender as well as **Stakeholder Analysis**

- Development of an **Action Plan** and **Communication Plan**

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Sweden
Sverige

UN WOMEN

"Gender-responsive waste management service delivery in the City of Bijeljina"

Conducting a Survey

- **Development and testing of a Questionnaire** (45 questions in 3 sections)

  1. General information

  2. Perception of women and men on the practices in waste management, roles, needs and expectations

  3. Level of satisfaction with waste management services of the Bijeljina PUC

- **602 citizens responded** (direct interviews and online questionnaires)

- **2 focus groups** organized

Analysis of gathered primary data

Aim: determining gaps and possible inequalities between women and men in the context of the waste management service

- Largest share of residents (85.4%) believe that waste management is still a challenge in their community

- There are no significant differences between women and men in terms of challenges in SWM in Bijeljina

Analysis of gathered primary data

■ Some differences between women and men in their behaviour and in the roles they played in waste generation, separation, onsite handling, and disposal:

- Mostly women are responsible for purchasing household groceries

- Women are more aware of buying products that generate less waste from packaging

- Women usually dispose the waste in the household bin/containers (2 picks identified – early in the morning and mostly late evening)

- Women usually separate the waste fractions at home – although no system for separate waste collection

- Women are those perceiving the current equipment as difficult to use and not clean, some of them think the location of containers is not safe (lack of light, street animals etc.)

Engendered model of waste management

- Introduction of **primary waste selection** in the neighborhood of multi-apartment buildings where residents use common containers for waste disposal

- **Infrastructure intervention** on the waste collection box was envisaged

- Containers for **three waste fractions** were placed – 1.paper, 2.plastic/glass/cans and 3.mixed waste

- **Enabling safer household waste disposal** – fence to repulse street animals, solar-based light, containers with a pedal to be manipulated by the leg that ensure an easy utilization even by women, girls, and elderly people.

- **Improved hygienical conditions** of the entire collection box

- PUC **increased the frequency of transportation** of waste and recyclables

- The measure also involved a **soft component for educating the citizens** on the primary separation of household waste and its disposal in the designated containers.

Benefits of engendering SWM in Bijeljina?

- **Sex- disaggregated data** collection and statistics

- Using the project's methodology as mechanism for **public involvement**

- Updating and **upgrading of the local SWM plan** with gender perspective

- **Sensitized LG and PUC management** and administration on gender sensitive services

- **Provision of quality and safe local services** on SWM

- **Consultation with citizens** and introducing on missing SWM services (separation, composting …)

- **Available services to both, women and men**

- Potential for replication of **engendering other local services** in Bijeljina

19

Thank You!

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Thank you for your attention!

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