

The way forward: Building partnerships for sustainable environmental solutions



The BMU - Export Initiative for Green Technologies

- **Overall objective:** Support sustainable and favourable conditions for the adoption of environmental, resource-efficient and climate protection technologies in selected partner countries
- **Partner countries:** Jordan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Ukraine, India, Egypt and global modules
- **Commissioned by:** Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
- **Project duration:** 2019 to 2023

Global environmental and climate protection can only succeed if the required infrastructure as well as legal, political and administrative framework conditions are in place.

The "Export Initiative for Green Technologies", launched in 2016 by Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), aims at exporting know-how available in Germany to support sustainable development efforts worldwide, to promote technology applications and harmonized environmental standards, and finally to create suitable conditions for the successful and sustainable use of green technologies "Made in Germany".

The projects of the Export Initiative make an important contribution to protecting the environment, improving resource use efficiency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions aligned with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the Agenda 2030.

GIZ and global impact

GIZ implements projects of the "Export Initiative for Green Technologies" worldwide on behalf of the the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

Project measures focus on building up technical and institutional know-how as well as laying the groundwork for the introduction and use of environmental and climate protection technologies. In order to help make a long-lasting contribution to achieving the UN's sustainable development goals (SDGs), the project focus is on knowledge transfer, pilot projects, sustainable business models, capacity building, environmental education and awareness raising.

The country measures are implemented in cooperation with bilateral projects of GIZ in the partner countries but also in global modules. The supported activities are embedded in the strategies of the target countries. They contribute to solving key environmental problems, such as poor waste management, air and water pollution or supporting infrastructures for sustainable urban development.

Overview of project activities

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Extended producer responsibility in the tourism sector



Background

With a population of around 100 million inhabitants, Egypt has an economy dependent on agriculture, tourism and cash remittances. The service sector provides most of the employment for the working population and contributes to the largest share of Egypt's gross domestic product (UNDP, 2018)¹. The tourism sector on the Red Sea and the Nile also makes a significant contribution to Egypt's economy. With more than 20 million tonnes of municipal solid waste generated each year, the existing waste management infrastructure and services are unable to deal with these increasing amounts. Given that around 60 per cent of the waste generated is collected and less than 20 per cent of this is properly disposed or recycled, a considerable proportion of waste ends up in canals, rivers, roads and in open areas, causing negative environmental and health impacts. This also has negative consequences in economic sectors, especially tourism (GIZ, 2020)².

Aim of the cooperation



The aim is to reduce uncontrolled waste disposal by supporting recycling management and promoting an extended producer responsibility (EPR) system for packaging waste. The project contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goal on sustainable cities and

settlements (SDG 11) specifically target 11.6: "By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management".

What we do

- **Stakeholder Dialogues:** We foster stakeholder dialogues on the implementation of an EPR system for packaging waste. We support the exchange of experiences and "good practices" on the implementation of EPR systems for packaging materials in other tourism destinations worldwide by using the therefore funded Waste Portal Egypt¹.
- **Pilot Projects:** We develop pilot measures to introduce an EPR system.
- **Knowledge Management:** We process results and experiences of the pilot projects and disseminate the findings to relevant public and private stakeholders.

¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/EGY>

² <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/22230.html>

³ <https://wasteportalegypt.com>



Key results

- A baseline study⁴ was prepared by Black Forest Solutions GmbH and Landbell AG on the handling of packaging waste and possible starting points for an EPR system in a selected tourism area.
- With the “Waste Portal Egypt” an exchange platform for waste management, trading and recycling has been installed to connect different stakeholders and serve as a knowledge hub.

Project partners

- Ministry of Environment, Waste Management Regulatory Authority
- Black Forest Solutions GmbH
- Landbell AG

⁴ “Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme for Packaging Waste in Egypt”



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Cooperation with the Global Solution Initiative



Background

The Global Solution Initiative (GSI) is an international platform which was founded during the German G20 Presidency in 2017. Since then, it supports the "Think20" process for think tanks before the G20 summit. Together with renowned think tanks the GSI develops proposals and policy recommendations around the most critical issues including circular economy and sustainable supply chain aspects which are also relevant for emerging and developing countries.

The mission of the GSI is to provide an intellectual backbone for the G20 process. Therefore, the Global Solutions Summit which takes place before the "T20" thinktank summit and the subsequent G20 summit. The good reputation of the Global Solutions Summit has constantly improved and increased its visibility significantly, not least thanks to representatives from 112 countries. The 1,300 participants at the Summit in 2018 included, among others, German Chancellor Angela Merkel (for the third time) and seven ministers from Germany and abroad. The German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) was prominently represented at the Summit 2019 and the digital Summit 2020 by the German Federal Minister for the Environment, Svenja Schulze.



Aim of the cooperation

The objective is to use the GSI platform to disseminate environmental technology solutions from the BMU's "Export Initiative for Green Technologies" and thus support sustainable transformation processes included in the Paris Climate Convention and Agenda 2030.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The module makes a direct contribution to fostering global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17). Target 17.16 is a particular focus that provides for enhancing North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on access to technology and enhancing knowledge sharing. The module is complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships for the mobilisation and exchange of knowledge, expertise on technologies and financial resources to support all member countries, especially emerging and developing countries, in achieving key sustainability goals.



What we do

- **Policy dialogues:** Together with our international partners, we analyse the results of project measures from partner countries and make them available to the GSI platform.
- **Knowledge management:** We bring the results and experiences from the partner countries into the G20 process via the GSI Summits.
- **Policy recommendations:** We analyse policy-relevant experience gained from BMU's Environmental Technologies Export Initiative and make it available as policy recommendations to scale up the project's impact.



- **Visibility:** The mentioned activities will expand the visibility of BMU's environmental technologies export initiative and its results within the framework of the Think20 and G20 summits.

Key results

- Terms of the cooperation with GSI have been defined and current work activities are being developed.

Project partners

- Global Solutions Initiative



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Compendium of Best Practices and Technologies for Industrial Wastewater Treatment



Background

Industries require an abundant supply of fresh water for cooling products or equipment and other processes. The wastewater from these industrial processes contains high concentrations of specific pollutants. If released untreated or with inadequate treatment, this wastewater causes serious environmental pollution associated with risks for public health. The solutions, technology, and knowledge to treat, recycle, and reuse industrial water are available, but not widespread in many regions of the world.

Decision makers in the partner countries (India and in the MENA region) need solid criteria to assess and apply the best available industrial water treatment technologies which consider both ecological and economic aspects.

Aim of the cooperation

The aim is to develop a guidance document for the identification and application of Best Available Techniques (BAT) for the management and treatment of industrial wastewater in key industrial sectors relevant for the target countries (India and the MENA region). This module contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, specifically target 6.3: “By 2030,

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally”.

What we do

- **Technologies for Industrial Water Treatment:** The German Water Partnership e.V. (GWP) is developing a compendium of technologies for industrial water treatment in India and the MENA region, which includes the compilation of knowledge from project partners in their network.
- **Knowledge Management:** GWP also organises workshops to exchange experiences, highlight opportunities for future collaboration and network with relevant project partners within the field of industrial wastewater treatment in Germany and the target regions.
- **Multipliers:** We disseminate knowledge generated in the industrial water compendium to relevant public and private institutions.

Key results

- GWP conducted two high-level engagement workshops on experiences in industrial wastewater treatment technologies in India and in the MENA region in September 2020



Project partner

- German Water Partnership e.V.



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Environmental standards in the textile sector



Background

Industrial growth plays an important role in India's development strategies. Increasing urbanisation and industrialisation result in a variety of environmental and health risks to the population if unchecked. The biggest employers in India are gathered in the textile sector. It is a water-intensive industry associated with high pollution due to the wastewater and wastes generated and the widespread use of chemicals, which need to be addressed. Many of the chemical agents used can have longlasting negative effects on the environment.

In the European Union (EU) the "Best Available Techniques Reference Documents" (BREFs) for textiles and other industry sectors provide standards and guidance to authorities on how to develop environmental directives as well as to industries on how to comply with the directives. The experiences gathered in the EU, particularly in Germany, will be used for developing a similar BREF document for the textile sector in India.

Aim of the cooperation

The aim is to develop BREF documents adapted to the Indian context to strengthen compliance with environmental legislation in the textile sector and to limit its associated pollution. The implemented measures in this module support the initiatives of the Indian government



and contribute among others directly to the Sustainable Development Goals on building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation (SDG 9), specifically target 9.4:

"By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities".

What we do

- **Preparation BREF Documents:** We support the process of developing a BREF document in cooperation with experts of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA) in Germany.
- **Knowledge Management:** We promote information exchange among all relevant authorities and stakeholders.
- **Capacity Development:** We enable capacity development measures for industries and our partners to raise awareness on the BREF process and disseminate the knowledge accrued



Key results

- A guideline on procedures for the preparation of environmental standards that promote environmentally friendly production processes tailored to the Indian context in close cooperation with the responsible authorities.
- Trainings for partner's experts on the content and use of the guide.

Project partners

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Central Pollution Control Board



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Reduction of air pollution in three Indian cities



Background

Increasing air pollution has become a serious threat to human health and the environment in many Indian cities. The exposure to air pollution leads to ailments such as strokes, heart diseases, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and respiratory infections, including pneumonia. The main sources of air pollution in Indian cities include vehicle exhaust, industrial and construction emissions, waste burning, crop residue burning and road dust. In 122 Indian cities, air pollution levels have exceeded air quality standards continuously over the last five years and are therefore declared as non-attainment cities¹.

There is a need for technically sound and feasible solutions related to emission inventories, air quality monitoring in Indian cities, control of emissions in relevant sectors, including transport, waste, industry, as well as on legal, regulatory and capacity building aspects. The Indian government has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) through its Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) as a national level strategy to prepare clean air action plans in 122 cities to reduce 20-30% of particular matter fine particles (PM_{2.5}) and coarse particles (PM₁₀) pollution concentration by 2024 as compared to 2017. The Climate Smart City Assessment Framework launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is expected to be a guiding framework for Indian cities to become greener, more resilient and less vulnerable to the impacts of cli-

mate change. The assessment is a step for cities to adopt and implement best practices in five areas: energy and green buildings, urban planning, green cover and biodiversity, mobility and air quality, water management and waste management ¹.

Aim of the cooperation



The aim is to strengthen the capacities of authorities in three selected cities to ensure the effective implementation of India's National Clean Air Programme. The implemented measures in this module support the initiatives of the Indian government and contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals on fostering good health and well-being (SDG 3), making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11) and on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13).

¹ National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). 2019. Central Pollution Control Board. Ministry of Environmental Forests and Climate Change, The Government of India
² National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). 2019. Climate Smart Cities 2.0., <https://www.niua.org/csc/index.html>

What we do

- **City Air Action Plans:** We support the implementation of City Air Action Plans to reduce air pollution.



- **Sound Technologies for Air Quality Monitoring:** We support the implementation of City Air Action Plans to reduce air pollution.
- **Sound Technologies for Air Quality Monitoring:** We identify and support the installation of suitable sensor-based air quality monitoring technologies.
- **Solutions for Vehicle Fitness Certification and Urban Infrastructure:** We develop and implement technically sound and financially viable solutions for vehicle fitness certification and urban traffic and transport infrastructure.
- **Solutions for Waste Management:** We identify suitable decentralised waste management solutions and implement pilot projects.
- **Modernisation of the Brick Kiln Industry:** We identify appropriate solutions for the modernisation of the brick kiln industry.

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- **Awareness Raising:** We raise awareness and promote the exchange of experiences among the three selected cities and replication of activities in other cities.
- **Capacity Development:** We conduct trainings to strengthen the capacity of government officials and other stakeholders.
- **Knowledge Management:** We launch webinars to foster an exchange of experiences among India, Germany, and other GIZ-projects in Mexico and Vietnam on lessons learned in air quality management. Furthermore, the webinars strengthen the collaboration with various international organisations that support NCAP activities in different cities in India.
- **Knowledge Management:** We document the lessons learned and identify potential for replication.

Key results

- A concept for implementing the national air pollution control programme will be available in three cities for selected sectors (transport, waste management and brickworks).

Project partners

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

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Management of Organic Waste in India



Background

India generates 62 million tonnes of municipal solid waste per year, of which 75% is collected. Only 20% of collected waste is treated (CPCB, 2017-2018)¹. About 80% of this waste is finally dumped in landfills, thus contributing significantly to environmental degradation and posing risks for human health (MoUD, 2016)². Waste generation in the country is likely to more than double by 2030, increasing up to 165 metric tonnes (MT) per year (World Bank, 2018)³.

Out of the municipal solid waste generated, 50% is comprised of organic waste. India has the potential to reuse this share in order to produce 5.4 MT of city compost annually. According to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA, 2018-2019)⁴, there are almost 700 functional compost plants in the country with an annual production capacity of 18.9 million MT. However, given that most plants are under-utilized, currently only 0.2 million MT are produced from city compost.

The “Swachh Bharat Mission Urban” launched in 2014 by the MoHUA, provided a framework to tackle two of the country’s key urban challenges: The management of municipal solid waste and sewage. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) published a revised version of the Solid Waste Management Rules in 2016, strengthening integrated solid waste management follow-

ing the international waste management hierarchy. Despite several initiatives taken up by the government to foster the production and (re)utilization of city compost as a business model, as well as to encourage the subsequent use by farmers, organic waste management still faces various challenges. These include poor or no segregation at source, contamination with extraneous material, odour issues, unsafe application, and higher costs compared to other products. In addition, the Indian government has limited knowledge on successful compost policy instruments and related incentives in most municipalities. There is also a lack of demonstration plots to overcome the mistrust associated with city compost and organic fertilizer.

Aim of the cooperation

Improve procedures for the sustainable management of organic waste in the selected cities of Kanpur, Kochi, and Port Blair, in states, and at the national level.

- 1 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) (2017-18). Annual report. Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change. Government of India
- 2 Ministry of Urban Development (2016). Municipal Solid Waste Management Manual. Government of India
- 3 World Bank (2018). What a Waste 2.0. A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. World Bank Group.
- 4 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (2019). Annual Report 2018-19. Government of India





The implemented measures in this module are envisaged as an accompanying measure to the project “Cities Combating Plastic Entering the Marine Environment”. These measures contribute directly to the UN Sustainable Development Goals of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (SDG 11, target 11.6).

What we do

The project activities include issues of segregation at source, quality control of compost, testing, and linking with markets in urban and peri-urban areas, implemented at the city, state, and national level:

- **City level (Kochi, Kanpur, and Port Blair):**
We review ongoing organic waste management and support the development of a city strategy for organic waste management, including recommendations and a roadmap for implementation. We develop and implement capacity development measures.
- **State level (Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands)**
We develop and review existing state strategy, identify gaps, provide recommendations and develop a roadmap in three states for the rollout of sustainable organic waste management and implementation of one selected measure.
We develop two training modules for organic waste management and capacity development measures for officials (based on the state strategy).

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- **National Level (MoHUA)**
We provide advice on sustainable organic waste management at the national level for implementation in states and cities. We conduct training and capacity building measures.

In addition, awareness raising activities for organic waste management and standard operating procedures are developed at the city and state levels. Furthermore, delegation visits to Germany are planned for the municipal, state, and national officials accompanying the implementation measures.

Key results

- Guidelines, digital tools, standard operating procedures and a roadmap for upscaling have been developed under the umbrella of the MoHUA and the state urban development departments of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These have been accompanied by capacity building and awareness campaigns.
- One technical measure for sustainable organic waste management has been implemented in three cities and at the state level.
- The capacities of partners in the areas of organic waste management have been strengthened with tailored training and capacity building measures.

Project partners

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

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Introduction of an Extended Producer Responsibility system for packaging



Background

Jordan has undergone intensive economic development and constant population growth in recent decades. This has resulted, among other things, in increasing packaging waste and associated environmental issues. With the technical support of the German consultancy cyclos GmbH, the Jordanian government has prepared a legal framework, which will serve as the foundation for introducing an extended producer responsibility (EPR) system. It is intended to ensure the long-term financing of a recycling collection and recovery system for packaging. The system shall be organised by the private sector and financed by industry. Within the framework of the Export Initiative for Green Technologies, in March 2019, the “Jordanian Association for Recycling the Consumer Packaging Materials”¹ was founded by nine international companies and organisations. The aim of the association is to create the basis for an EPR system together with the Jordanian Ministry of Environment.

Aim of the cooperation



The objective is to support the development of an EPR system by adapting and creating institutional and operational frameworks. The module makes a direct contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal on the development of sustainable cities and settlements (SDG 11), in particular target 11.6: “By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management”.

What we do

- **Legal framework:** In cooperation with international experts from the cyclos GmbH, we support local partners in setting the legal framework and assigning responsibilities for the introduction of an industry-financed EPR system for Jordan.

¹ <http://epr-jordan.com>

- **Administrative framework:** We support our partners in developing an organisation that will implement the EPR system, taking into account the definition of responsibilities to take over its statutory tasks by building up the necessary operational and administrative capacities.
- **Policy advice:** We support the Jordanian Ministry of Environment in building the necessary institutional and human resource capacities to implement its tasks as the central supervisory authority for the registration and oversight of the EPR system.
- **Pilot projects:** Together with our partners, we are developing pilot projects for separate collection systems for packaging materials in the capital city Amman.
- **Knowledge management:** We process the results and experiences of the pilot project and actively introduce them to relevant stakeholders in our partner countries.

Key results

- In August 2020, the Jordanian Ministry of Environment introduced under Article (7), paragraph (c) of the Framework Law on Waste Management No. 16 of 2020 the notion of the EPR system in this general waste regulation. Specific EPR legislation is being developed by the Ministry of Environment including EPR Instructions for Packaging Waste.
- We are continuously providing support to the partners and the ministry during events to foster the information exchange, overcome barriers, and help implement an initial voluntary EPR system for packaging waste.

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Project partners

- Jordanian Ministry of Environment
- Jordan Chamber of Industry
- Jordanian Association for Recycling the Consumer Packaging Materials
- Greater Amman Municipality
- cyclos GmbH



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Collaborative Action for Single-Use Plastic Prevention in Southeast Asia



Thailand and Malaysia



Background

Existing production and consumption patterns in Southeast Asian countries are mostly based on a linear raw materials economy in which plastic materials are poorly managed and disposed as waste after a short period of use. The widespread use of single-use plastic (SUP) contributes significantly to the pollution of water and seas. Low raw material prices, counterproductive incentive systems, a lack of awareness and missing alternatives are the main reasons for the rapidly growing amount of disposable plastic. Thai and Malaysian policy makers have recognised that the introduction of circular economy principles in production and trade along the waste hierarchy (i.e. reduce, reuse, recycle) can be an essential solution, although the focus on prevention strategies has only recently become a political focus. The project responds to Malaysia's upcoming 12th Five Year Plan (2021-2025) and Thailand's Plastic Roadmap (2018-2030), which aims at reducing or banning SUP products by replacing these with durable, repairable, and more environmentally friendly alternatives.

Aim of the cooperation

The aim of the project is to reduce single-use plastic waste with a clear focus on upstream strategies of prevention and preparation for re-use. To this end, the project employs a blended approach,



consisting of policy advice on circular economy and extended producer responsibility (EPR) approaches (Malaysia only), capacity development for key stakeholders, local government pilot activities and support for innovative business models tackling SUP prevention. The project contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goal to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns (SDG 12), especially Target 12.5 "By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse".

What we do

- **Institutional Framework:** We advise and support our local partners and other key players in the development of recycling markets and implementation of systems for extended producer responsibility (in Malaysia). Furthermore, we advise on product related environmental protection such as the development of eco-designs, guidelines and material efficiency criteria. These can then be certified with eco-labels and supported through sustainable public procurement.



- **New Business Solutions:** We support Thai, Malaysian and international partners in the development of innovative and sustainable business models for single use plastic prevention and/or preparation for reuse.
- **Pilot Projects:** We design and implement pilot projects aiming at SUP reduction with local municipalities.
- **Knowledge Management:** We analyse lessons learnt and disseminate best practices to relevant institutions.

Key results

- Using a design-thinking approach (Lab of Tomorrow #8), we developed innovative solutions and business models for the reduction of plastic packaging waste. The selection of possible solution approaches took place through an expert evaluation.

Project partners

Thailand:

- National Science and Technology Agency
- Thai Environmental Institute
- Pollution Control Department
- Thai Business Council on Sustainable Development
- Thai Industrial Institute
- Federation of Thai Industries
- PPP Plastics Thailand
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On behalf of:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



Improving regional cooperation on waste and resource management in the Poltava region



Background

In Ukraine, almost 98% of all municipal waste is dumped in a landfill. Only few cities have differentiated collection for recyclables, which often do not function properly. Only 70% of the population is even connected to a public waste disposal network. Unofficial landfills are common in many areas. Landfills, in most cases, lack adequate sealing, gas recovery systems and leakage infrastructure.

Municipal waste management is usually carried out by public-private partnerships or private waste management companies. However, there is a lack of adequate recycling tariffs that allow waste disposers to collect and recycle waste separately. As part of the decentralisation process in the country, some power has been transferred to the regions and municipalities, but they do not yet have the necessary capacity to cope with their new responsibilities. With support of the German Development Cooperation, a national waste strategy was developed for Ukraine. It was put into force by the Ukrainian government in November 2017. The strategy provides for the reform of municipal waste management and the introduction of regional waste management plans. A regional waste strategy was adopted by the Poltava Oblast State Administration at the end of 2017.

Aim of the cooperation



The objective is to develop and implement a regional waste strategy for Poltava with a focus on sub-regional forms of cooperation in the region. The module makes a direct contribution to the development of sustainable cities and settlements (SDG 11), in particular to target 11.6: "By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management".

What we do

- **Policy advice:** We support our local partners with conducting baseline studies, analysing the role of subregions in waste management planning, identifying best instruments of inter-communal cooperation and drafting solid waste management plans.
- **Capacity building:** Together with German and Ukrainian partners, we support the development of capacities at various administrative levels.

- **Pilot projects:** We prepare a report on the results and experiences of the pilot project and actively introduce them to relevant stakeholders in our partner countries.
- **Strategy development:** Together with our partners, we are developing a strategy for sub regional cooperation.
- **Reference documents:** We prepare reference documents for the waste management operation and maintenance of technical equipment.
- **Knowledge management:** In the long term, we promote professional exchange with German waste management companies.



Key results

- An analysis of the current implementation of local plans for the treatment of solid household waste in the western sub region of Poltava Oblast was conducted and recommendations for the further implementation have been made available.
- An e-learning module (Zero Waste Academy) with online lectures about how to avoid, recycle and manage waste has been launched.

Project partners

- Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine
- Poltava Oblast State Administration
- Local self-governing authorities (towns and municipalities) of the Poltava region



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