



1. No more success stories...

- * Some of the best success stories started with a failure
- Successful systems in SWM are gradually and step by step developed, so knowing just their current picture offers no real understanding









New Delhi, 1984

- In 1984, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, India, built an incinerator to process 300 ton per day of solid waste and produce 3MW of power, with technical assistance from Denmark, at a cost of around US\$3.5 million.
- The plant was designed for segregated waste as input, which was not practiced by the households or promoted by the municipality.
- The plant had to be closed down within a week of its opening as the waste had a very low heating value and a high percentage of inert materials.





New Delhi, 2003

- In 2003, Lucknow Municipal Corporation built an anaerobic digestion plant, as a 5MW waste-to-energy project, to process 500 to 600 tons of municipal waste per day at a cost of US \$18 million.
- Private companies from Austria and Singapore provided the technical inputs, while Indian firms supplied the human resources for execution on a build—own—operate (BOO) basis.
- The plant was not able to operate even for a single day to its full capacity due to the high level of inert materials in the waste and was closed down.





Cairo, 2008-9

- Government privatized waste management collection, recycling and disposal with a single global contract
- Zabaleens, the informal sector that made door to door collection and lived from recycling of organic fraction and packaging materials, were completely ignored
- The contractor put high tariff (almost triple than Zabaleens) and households served by Zabaleens never paid – instead they asked Zabaleens to continue their services although they were characterized as illegal
- The contractor gave up the contract and asked for a huge compensation

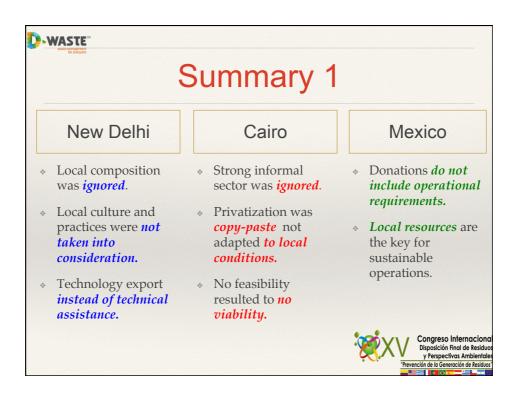


Mexico City, 1997

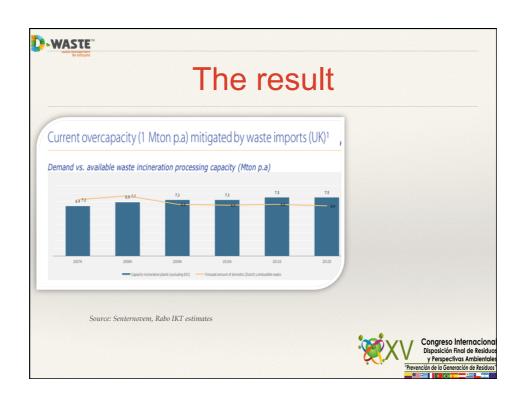
- A whole fleet of Collection Vehicles were donor-provided.
- The vehicles were fitted with tires of an uncommon size, which were not available locally.
- So when the tires needed replacing, the vehicles could no longer be used without import of tires.

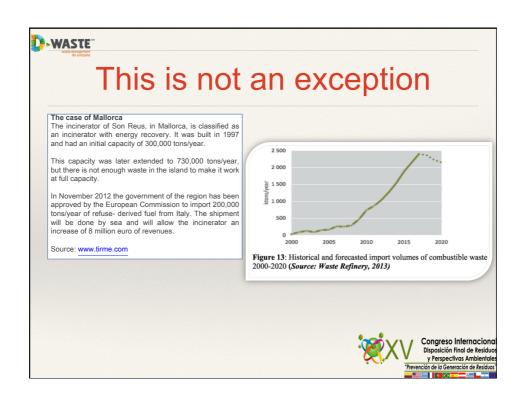


Disposición Final de Residuo







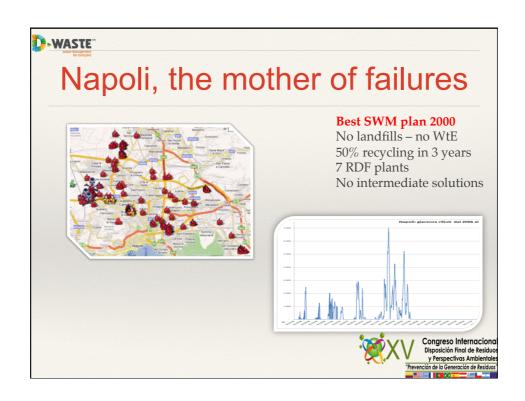


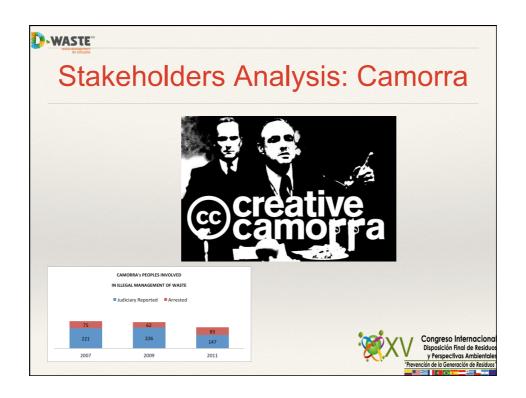
-WASTE

Key-points

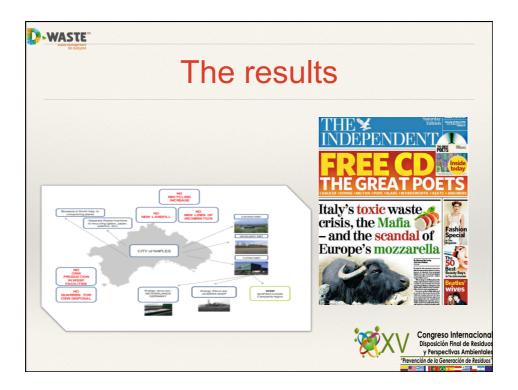
- * European network or proximity principle?
- Costs and benefits or market development?
- Crisis reduced waste
- Forecast and uncertainties
- * The less efficient plants will close
- Society overcame expectations











-WASTE¹ Waste management for everyone

Key-points

- Inertia of policy makers
- Political "correctness" about recycling and landfills
- ♦ High recycling → concrete planning, money and time
- * Decentralization sounds good but...
 - It is not easy and cheap
 - * It means also many local reactions
- * There is no system without a landfill





Summary 2

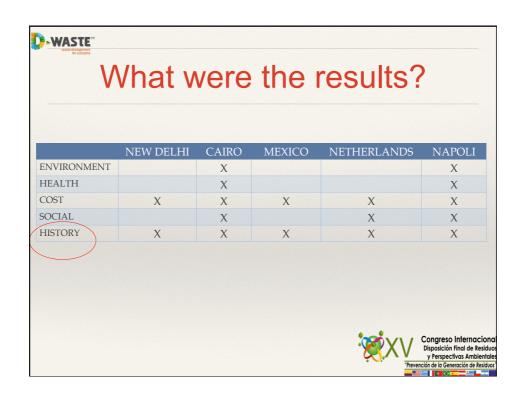
Netherlands

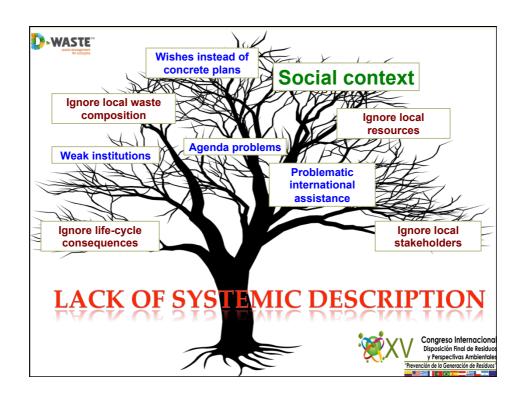
The social context of waste management was *underestimated or ignored*. Recycling grew faster and diverted much more quantities from W2E plants. Economic crisis resulted in lower consumption and less waste generation.

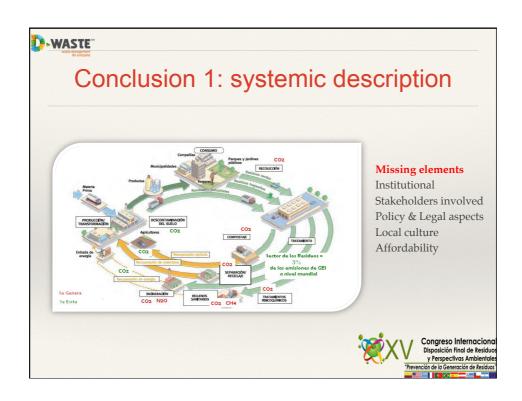
Napoli

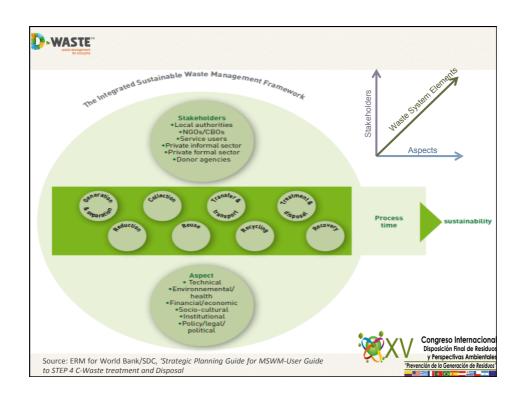
The social context of waste management was used as *an excuse for doing nothing* for many years. Mafia business kept dumpsites open and supported reactions against landfills. High recycling rates are wishes without planning, money and time

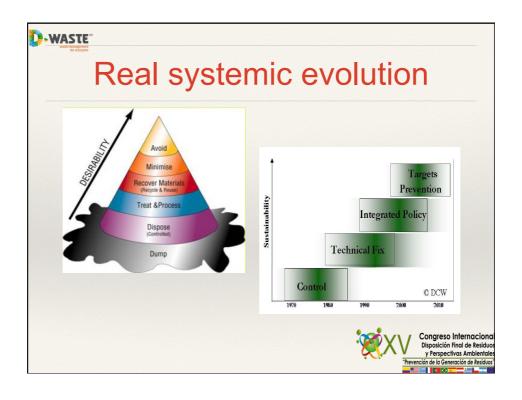








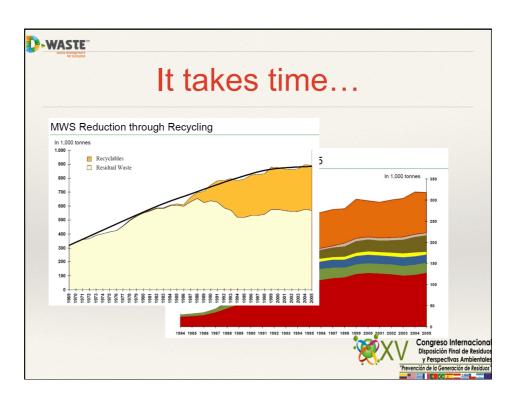


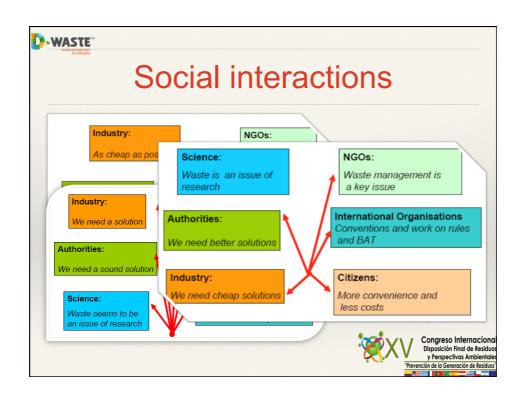




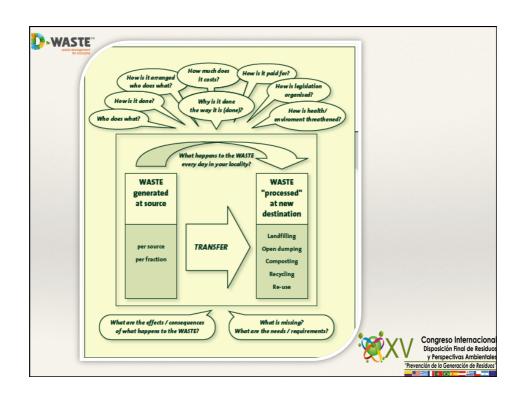
Conclusion 2: a social output

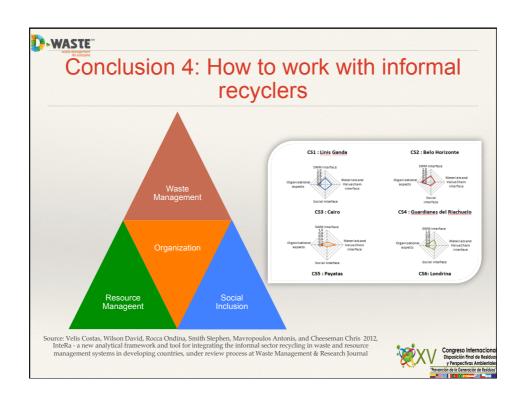
- All waste management technologies as well as recycling are not religions
- They are business & technologies that can provide solutions to environmental problems.
- Technologies may be imported but they are going to work with local waste
- Technologies may be donor funded but they will be operated, maintained, paid and supported by local resources, markets and citizens













Conclusion 5: build a team

- Understand your system's strengths and weaknesses
- Built a mind model regarding your success and failures, especially about the last
- Create your own appropriate mixture of recycling initiatives, treatment solutions and disposal options
- Adopt and adapt them in your local conditions and financial resources
- Create effective management and realistic vision and make the social and political alliance to push forward
- Create a team that will take the responsibility to implement





Thanks for your attention

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