



Creating jobs in urban waste management

Sharing practical experience from iDE in Bangladesh, Swisscontact in Tanzania and Coffey in Nigeria.

How latrine services and other waste management services are creating job-rich opportunities for youth SMEs in emerging cities and markets, through recycling, manufacturing and assembly.

FACILITATOR: Debora Randall

PRESENTERS

GEMS4 Waste Management work in Nigeria


Gerry McCarthy

iDE's SanMark project in Bangladesh

Deepak Khadka

Swisscontact's Taka ni Mali in Tanzania

Ailsa Buckley

The background of the slide is a photograph of a slum. In the foreground, there is a large, messy pile of trash and debris, including plastic bottles, paper, and other waste. In the background, there are several small, closely packed buildings, some with corrugated metal roofs, typical of informal settlements. The overall scene is one of poverty and lack of proper waste management.

The unique features of cities in rapidly urbanising countries have important implications for how we adapt the market systems approach

1. Complexity - interconnectivity
2. Dynamic nature of cities, can be resilient to change
3. Exclusion, i.e. informality versus formality

Business Models for Job-Rich Solid Waste Management

Gerry McCarthy
Team Leader
GEMS 4 Nigeria



- Features of urban concession business models from GEMS4, Nigeria
- Features of recycling manufacturer-driven increased waste collection business models from GEMS4 Nigeria
- Financial models for the waste market

MARKET SYSTEMS and URBAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.....

DCED-BEAM SEMINAR

Nairobi

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PRESENTER:

Gerry McCarthy

Team Leader, GEMS4 Project

Coffey International Development



INTRODUCTION

- About GEMS and GEMS4.
- Why do we need urban waste management in developing countries?
- GEMS4 Work in Waste Management.
- About this Seminar presentation.

UNDERSTANDING MODERN SWM SYSTEMS.....

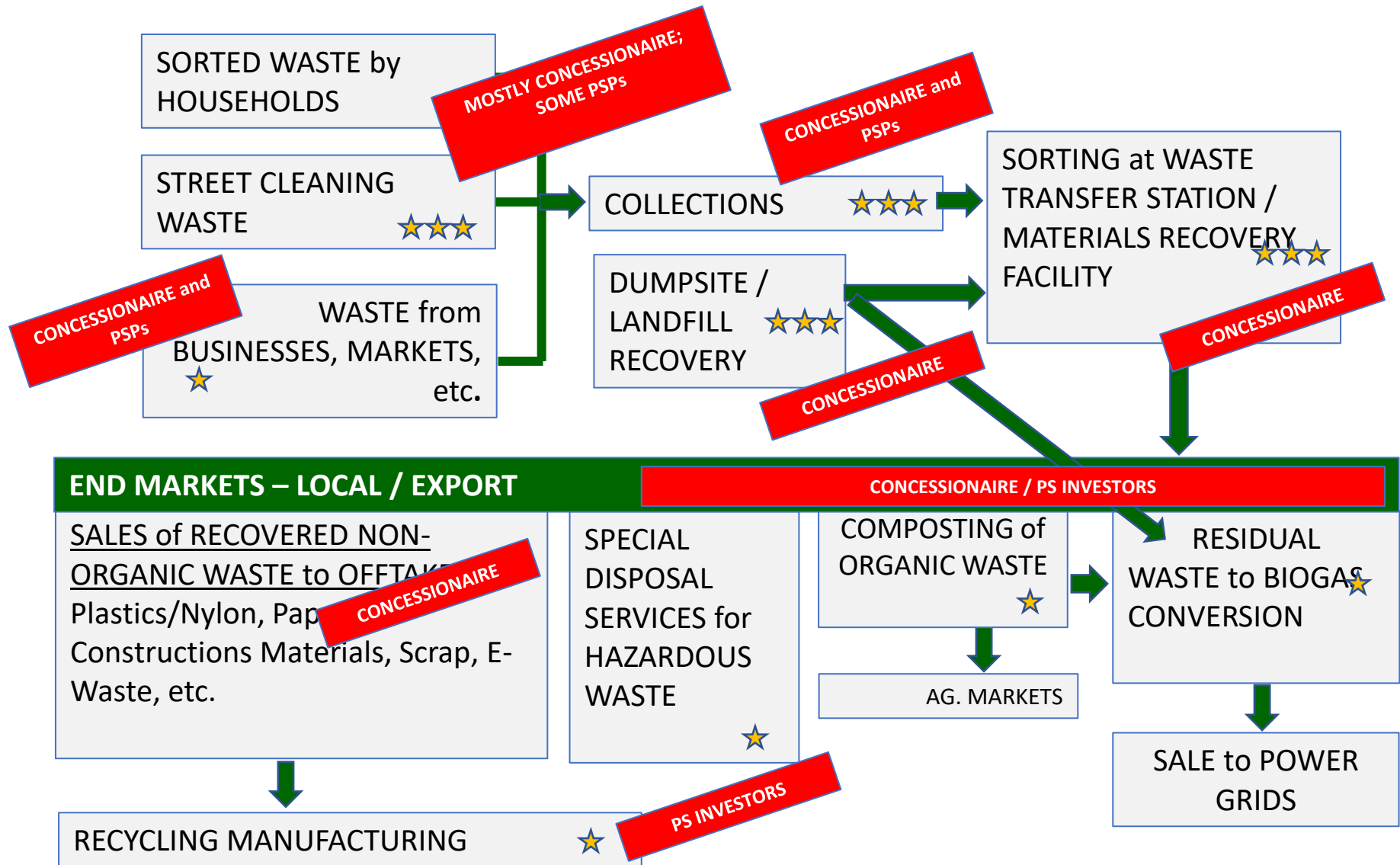


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjNv_iTsXn8

GEMS4
Wholesale & Retail

coffey
A TEGS SUSHI COMPANY


UKaid
from the British people



POINTS ARISING for DEVELOPING COUNTRY SWM SITUATIONS.....

- Job-rich, business opportunities in waste management.
- PPPs essential; territorial SWM concessions are the way forward.
- Western models need to be adapted for developing countries.
- Good news for job creation as components of SWM.
- In concessions, arrangements are needed to accommodate existing private sector providers.
- Concession models will ideally include management/recovery of dumpsites/landfills.



FEATURES of THE NIGERIA CONCESSION MODEL.....

- Enabling environment needed.
- Concessionaire obtained a 25-year concession for all of Oyo Stat.
- Started with phased plan for household collections and street cleaning in 25 underserved communities of Old Ibadan targeting 5,000 new jobs.



- Model creates formal jobs for waste collectors and sorters
- Concessionaire makes its money from selling recovered waste (mainly) – ‘CASH FOR TRASH’
- Concessionaire aiming for initial waste recovery of 20% of gross intake increasing to 25%

FEATURES of THE NIGERIA CONCESSION MODEL (Cont'd/-).....

- Securing and organizing dumpsites; zero child labour toleration.



- PUBLIC SECTOR ROLE: enabling environment

- COMMUNITY ROLE: Household payment for services and basic sorting of waste at source
- BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES: Engaging community leaders at the outset followed by mobilization of the broader community

FEATURES of THE NIGERIA CONCESSION MODEL (Cont'd/-).....

CHALLENGES and SOLUTIONS:

#1

- **Challenge:** households adversity to payment for waste services.
- **Solution:** employment and training of revenue collectors.
- **Lesson:** employ strengths-based approaches for community engagements.

#2

- **Challenge:** cost of appropriate technology to upgrade MRF.
- **Solution:** British firm engaged to develop and install less costly intermediate technology solutions and train staff in maintenance.

#3

- **Challenge:** access to affordable finance for expansion.
- **Solution:** Bank of Industry introduced a concessionary finance window for waste firms.

WHAT GEMS4 DID in the WASTE MANAGEMENT WORK STREAM.....

PARTNERSHIP with CONCESSIONAIRE (West Africa ENRG):

- Concessionaire did not have previous experience in mobilizing communities and training waste collectors: GEMS4 provided technical assistance.
- Grant support to de-risk and cofinance concessionaire's initial investment in demonstrating the community collection model
- 1,000 jobs in under 4 months.

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS:

- ACCESS TO FINANCE: This was a work stream exit strategy from grant support to partners. Negotiated a concessionary finance window for waste
- CHILD LABOUR PREVENTION
- BACKWARD INTEGRATION MODELS DEMONSTRATED
- MARKET LINKAGES

WHAT GEMS4 DID in its WASTE MANAGEMENT WORK STREAM (Cont'd/-).....

REPLICATION:

- Target for DFID = northern states of Jigawa, Kaduna and Kano.
- Conducted rapid SWM status assessments in one major urban centre in each state; developed an extensive information database around the assessments and other project research.
- Arranged a study tour for target state SWM and investment promotion stakeholders to the concession model operations and shared information on the assessments and database.

SAMPLE M4P OPPORTUNITIES in SWM.....

- Advising public sector actors.
- Selective partnerships to roll-out and replicate WM business models including franchises.
- Community collection and recycling models.
- Support for the development of waste management service markets.
- Facilitating access to finance, especially concessionary finance.
- Building capacity at territorial investment promotion agencies
- BMO capacity building.



SIGN-UP for MORE WASTE MANAGEMENT JOBS -
THANK YOU



Powering rural markets for urban employment: Experiences of iDE in Bangladesh

Deepak Khadka
Country Director
iDE in Bangladesh



- Macro perspective of urban employment
- Experiences of iDE's work in creating urban jobs and improving job markets
- How latrine services are creating opportunities for youth SMEs

Job creation in Solid Waste Management markets

Ailsa Buckley

Head of Markets CESA

Taka ni Mali Tanzania



- Creating green jobs in the urban solid collection and recycling sector
- Reducing environmental degradation and health risks through efficient and sustainable SWM
- Employing an inclusive markets approach to build a durable and responsive SWM system

Taka ni Mali – Waste is Wealth

Morogoro and Mwanza, Tanzania

Urban restraints

- ✓ Density & congestion
- ✓ Job less growth
- ✓ High unemployment & underemployment
- ✓ Low average incomes
- ✓ Growing informal settlements
- ✓ Poor public & private services
- ✓ Weak regulation & policy frameworks



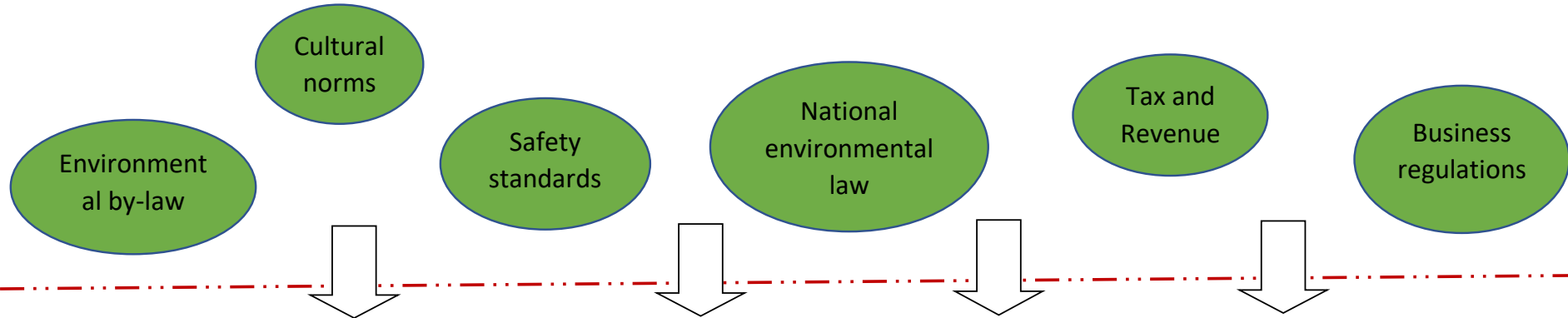
Urban benefits

- ✓ Thicker markets
- ✓ More people and enterprises
- ✓ More buyers and sellers
- ✓ More investments
- ✓ Benefits of scale (sharing)
- ✓ Network effect
- ✓ Thriving informal economy

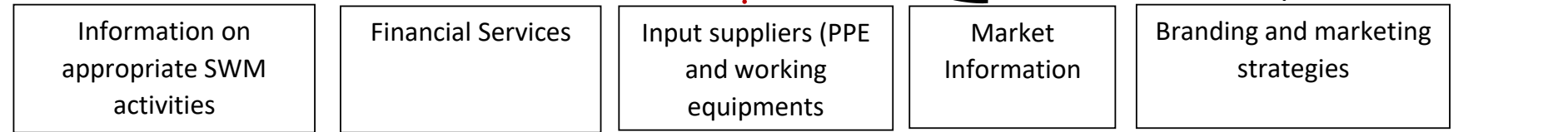
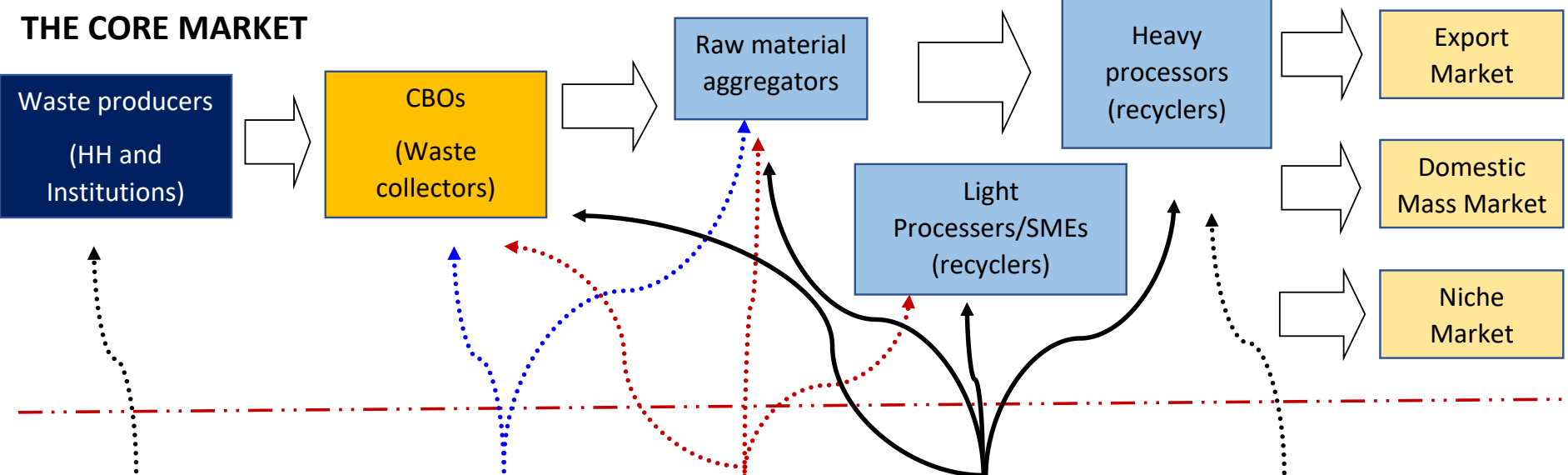


URBAN SWM MARKET SYSTEMS

THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



THE CORE MARKET



BUSINESS AND EXTENSION SERVICES

TnM strategy - what

**Strengthening the
enabling environment**

Strategies

**Facilitating business
partnerships**



**Capacity development
approach**



**Partnership-oriented
approach**

Intervention areas - how

CORE
MARKET
ACTIVITIES –
FACILITATION
FOR
PROVIDERS



SUPPORTING
SYSTEMS

RULES OF THE
GAME – BUILDING
CAPACITY AND PP

Results

- ✓ Increased Government spending in the sector
- ✓ Leveraging of private resources into the system
- ✓ Employment opportunities FOR unemployed youth
- ✓ Recognition and legitimization of the work of waste collectors
- ✓ Improved safety and well-being at work of waste pickers
- ✓ Ensured increase in average wages for collectors



Discussions on Market Systems in Cities

GROUP WORK – 30 MINS

2 GROUPS/ 2 tables/ 3 QUESTIONS

Switch groups after 15 mins

An aerial photograph of a city street, showing a multi-lane road with several cars. The surrounding area includes buildings, trees, and some informal settlements or slums on the edges of the road.

General rules of thumb for MSA in urban cities

1. Dynamic and complex nature of emerging and evolving urban systems makes analysis important
2. Build on the advantages of urban agglomeration and counter its burden
3. Respond to needs of disadvantaged urban groups and informal producers
4. Increase the influence of groups in informal settlements

From: **Market systems development in the cities of rapidly urbanising countries** the BEAM Exchange