

United Nations Environment Programme  
International Environmental Technology Centre



# **Financing on Development and Technology Transfer: A Review Focused on Waste Management Related Needs and Corresponding Supply by International Organizations**

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# Asian Institute of Technology Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific

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## List of Acronyms

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FfD	Financing for Development
GHGs	Green House Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIPCI	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least developed countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Middle-Income Countries
MoI	Means of Implementation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UCOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

It was recognized by governments and other Stakeholders in developed and developing countries alike for the need of mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources in order to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards, protect the environment. In line with Financing for Development (FfD), there had been three major international conferences where the Heads States participated and committed towards poverty eradication, achievement of sustained economic growth and promotion of sustainable development. The first one was held in Monterrey-Mexico in 2002 followed by the event in Doha-Qatar in 2008, and the event in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia in 2015.

The conference in Monterey was the very first global meeting for FfD. During this event, the Monterrey Consensus, described by the UN as a ‘landmark framework for global development partnership, was agreed among developing and developed countries. The Consensus is distinguished by its recognition of both the need for developing countries to take responsibility for their own poverty reduction and the necessity for rich nations to support this endeavor with more open trade and increased financial aid. As a result of the countries’ call for follow up on the commitments laid in the Monterrey Consensus, the second conference was held in Doha to review its implementation. The governments agreed to take action towards the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of FfD in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity.

The third international conference on FfD in Addis Ababa resulted in providing a new global financing framework to mobilize and deliver the resources, technology, and partnerships needed for sustainable development. The event was held to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development. During the event, the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration were reaffirmed. The countries committed to respecting all human rights including rights to development, ensuring gender equality, and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and advancing fully towards an equitable global economic system in which no country or person is left behind, enabling decent work and productive livelihoods for all, while preserving the planet for our children and future generations. There were three main tasks declared by the Conference which are to:

- follow-up on commitments and assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration;
- further, strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of implementation for the universal post-2015 development agenda, and
- reinvigorate and strengthen the FfD follow-up process to ensure that the actions to which the commitments were implemented and reviewed in an appropriate, inclusive, timely and transparent manner.

In contrast with the commitments of the previous two Conference, Addis Ababa Action Agenda also targeted to align with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus, the world has made significant overall progress in economic activity and financing flows, and in mobilizing financial and technical resources for development. Many countries, including developing countries, had implemented policy frameworks which contributed to increased mobilization of domestic resources and higher levels of economic growth and social progress. The share of developing countries in world trade had increased as well. On the other side, a lot of countries, specifically developing countries, still faced huge challenges, and some had fallen further behind: significantly increased inequalities, women still excluded from economy industry, and world

economic crisis greatly and negative hit the process of financing for development and growth rates were below pre-crisis levels.

The Action Agenda 2030 SDGs builds on the Addis Ababa Agenda Action Agenda. Over 150 Heads of State and Government attended the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York from 25-27 September 2015 for the adoption of an ambitious, bold and universal sustainable development agenda that will end poverty and promote prosperity by 2030, while addressing the environment. The summit outcome document, entitled “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” was agreed on by the 193 Member States of the United Nations, and includes 17 SDGs. This momentous agenda will serve as the launch pad for action by the international community and by national governments to promote shared prosperity and well-being for all over the next 15 years. The agenda is unique in that it calls for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income. It recognizes that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with a plan that builds economic growth and addresses a range of social needs. In addition, there is a positive affect the negotiations on a new meaningful and universal Climate Agreement in Paris during the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference of Parties (COP).

The SDGs will stimulate action over the next 15 years in 5 areas of critical importance: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership (Figure 1).



**Figure1. 5Ps of SDGs**

Paragraph 123 of the Addis Ababa Agenda Action and Paragraph 70 of the Post-2015 Development Agenda Outcome Document called for establishing a technology facilitation mechanism in order to support the sustainable development goals. The mechanism comprises of:

- United Nations Inter-agency Task Team<sup>1</sup> on science, technology, and innovation for the sustainable development goals
- a collaborative annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology, and innovation (STI) for the sustainable development goals

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<sup>1</sup>Inter-Agency Task Force is comprised of over 50 United Nations agencies, programmes and offices, regional economic commissions and other relevant international institutions. The Financing for Development Office of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs serves as the coordinator and substantive editor, while the major institutional stakeholders of the Financing for Development process, the World Bank Group, IMF, WTO, UNCTAD and UNDP, also take a central role.

- an online platform as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms, and programs.

Following the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, there has been an inaugural report published by Inter-Agency Task Force on monitoring commitments and actions to report annually on progress in implementing the FfD outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The Task Force will conduct annual report. The first edition of the report maps out commitments, including the relationship between SDG means of implementation and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. It also presents the full set of data sources that will allow for annual assessments of progress in implementation and that will provide the basis for evidence-based policy analysis, with a view to providing the Member States with policy options and recommendations. Future editions of the Report will seek to complement the statistical focus of the SDG Progress Report, which is mandated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to annually assess progress in the implementation of the 17 SDGs. The work of the Task Force will provide the evidence and analysis necessary to inform substantive and fruitful deliberations of Member States on FfD.

## 1.2. Waste Management and SDGs

Waste Management is an important part of the SDGs 2030. It has strong linkages to a range of other global challenges such as climate change, poverty reduction, food and resource security and sustainable consumption and production, among others. Multiple numbers of SDGs, especially SDG # 12: Ensure responsible consumption and production patterns; SDG#6: clean water and sanitation; SDG#11: sustainable cities and communities; and SDG#13: climate action; present big scope for sustainable waste management and resource recovery activities given co-benefits<sup>2</sup>. Table 1 indicates some of the relationships of SDGs and the global waste management goals. SDGs cannot be achieved without tackling climate change. Addressing climate change and fostering sustainable development should be pursued in a holistic manner. Waste management and recycling are key drivers of sustainable development and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Many of the SDGs guide action on the core drivers of climate change. Further, Figure 2 looks at the SDGs in the perspective of wastes and chemicals.

**Table 1. Agenda 2013 and Waste Management**

Global Waste Management Goals		Related SDGs
<b>Ensure by 2020</b>	Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable solid waste collection services	3: Health for all 11: Safe cities
	Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning	3: Health for all 6: Clean water & sanitation 11: Safe Cities 12: Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) 14: Marine resources 15: Territorial ecosystems
<b>Ensure by 2030</b>	Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste	12.4: Managing all wastes 7: Access to energy 13: Climate change
	Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and thereby create green	1: End poverty 8: Growth and employment 9: Sustainable industry

<sup>2</sup>C. Visvanathan (2015). Waste, Climate and Sustainable Development Convergence: AIT's Contribution Toward Sustainable Waste Management in Asia. International Symposium on Sustainable Future in Asia "Converting Aspirations to Actions" 1stNIES International Symposium, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, 27-28 Jan 2015

	jobs	12.5: the 3Rs
	Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses in the supply chain	2: end hunger; food security 12.3: Food waste



Figure 2. SDGS from Waste and Chemicals Perspective<sup>3</sup>

### 1.3 About this Report

This report reviews the agreements and commitments made by countries in the Monterey Consensus in 2002, Doha Agreement in 2008, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015 and the SDGs 2030. The linkages among the Agendas from the first to the third Conferences are underlined; new agreements and commitments in Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2015 were identified; the linkage between Addis Ababa Action Agenda and waste management was indicated and the linkage between SDGs and waste management was highlighted; the interrelation between Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2030 and SDGs was underscored; and the projects related to waste management following Addis Ababa Action Agenda were listed according to international funders. These leads to the analysis of how the demand/needs for financing on waste management are met by International organizations, etc.

<sup>3</sup>C. Visvanathan (2015). Waste, Climate and Sustainable Development Convergence: AIT's Contribution Toward Sustainable Waste Management in Asia. International Symposium on Sustainable Future in Asia "Converting Aspirations to Actions" 1stNIES International Symposium, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, 27-28 Jan 2015

## 2. Major Areas of Commitment and Actions Needed



- **Domestic Financial Resources**
- **International Resources**
- **International Trade**
- **International Financial and Technical Cooperation**
- **External Debt**
- **Coherent and consistent international monetary, financial and trading systems**
- **Science, Technology, Innovation and Capacity Building**
- **Cross-cutting Issues**

There were six major areas the countries committed in the Monterrey Consensus which was followed up for implementation during the 2008 Doha conference. These include a) mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; b) mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows, c) international trade as an engine for development, d) increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development, e) external debt, and f) addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development.

As a major expansion and advance of the Monterrey agenda and Doha Agenda, the Addis Ababa Agenda introduced a chapter on science, technology, and innovation as well as capacity building in Agenda 114 through 124. The major focus of this chapter was to promote access to technology and science particularly for women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities. In addition, policies that incentivized the creation of new technologies and research which supported innovation in developing countries would be crafted.

Table 2 shows financing, technology, capacity building needs that were identified in the commitments made during the 3 main events on FfD.

**Table 2. Progression in Major Areas in Government Commitments from Monterey Consensus to Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2015**

Major Areas	Identified Specific Actions/Needs		
	Monterey Consensus	Doha Agreement	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
<b>Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ enhance the efficacy, coherence, and consistency of macroeconomic policies</li> <li>○ good governance, appropriate policy, and regulatory frameworks</li> <li>○ sound macroeconomic policies</li> <li>○ effective system for mobilizing public resources and managing their use</li> <li>○ investments in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services, and social protection</li> <li>○ strengthening and developing the domestic financial sector,</li> <li>○ providing microfinance and credit for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises including rural areas</li> <li>○ reinforcing national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ national ownership and leadership of development strategies and good governance</li> <li>○ appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks</li> <li>○ human development</li> <li>○ microeconomic policies aiming at sustaining high rates of economic growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people especially the poor</li> <li>○ fiscal reform</li> <li>○ development of sound and broad-based financial sector and a component of national development strategies</li> <li>○ financial infrastructure and gender equality and women’s empowerment</li> <li>○ strengthen national and multilateral efforts to address the various factors that contribute to capital flight and illicit financial flow</li> <li>○ fighting corruption</li> <li>○ constant and more concerted efforts in small and vulnerable economies</li> <li>○ policies linking economic and social considerations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Countries, which have not done to ratify to the United Nations Convention against corruption were urged</li> <li>○ mobilization and effective use of domestic public resources</li> <li>○ gender equality and women’s empowerment</li> <li>○ enhancing domestic revenue</li> <li>○ enhance domestic revenue by combating tax evasion and corruption</li> <li>○ scale up international tax cooperation</li> <li>○ rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies</li> <li>○ price and tax measures on tobacco would be conducted for health sector</li> <li>○ well-functioning national and regional development banks</li> <li>○ scale up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Foreign direct investment with international financial stability</li> <li>○ transparent, stable and predictable investment climate</li> <li>○ relevant international and regional institutions and appropriate institutions in source countries</li> <li>○ engage businesses as reliable and consistent partners</li> <li>○ sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ increase private international capital flows to developing countries</li> <li>○ strengthen technical, financial, and partnerships</li> <li>○ public-private partnerships and cooperation arrangements</li> <li>○ enhance efforts to mobilize investments from all sources in human resources, transport, energy, communications, enhance information technology and other physical, environmental, institutional and social</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ increase private business activity, investment, and innovation</li> <li>○ policies and regulatory frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals</li> <li>○ robust risk-based regulatory frameworks</li> <li>○ affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries welcome philanthropic activities were welcomed to achieve common goals.</li> <li>○ micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those that were women-owned</li> </ul>

		<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ provide an enabling domestic and international investment climate</li> <li>○ transfer of technology and business skills</li> <li>○ strengthen existing measures to lower the transaction costs of remittances</li> <li>○ create opportunities for development-oriented investments</li> <li>○ trade liberalization complemented by appropriate action and strategies at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ FDI</li> <li>○ public and private investment have key roles to play in infrastructure financing through development banks, etc.</li> <li>○ promoting both public and private investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies</li> </ul>
<b>International trade as and engine for development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system</li> <li>○ meaningful trade liberalization</li> <li>○ ensure world trade supports development</li> <li>○ reduction of trade barriers among the developing countries</li> <li>○ Multilateral assistance was also needed for the countries depending heavily on commodity exports</li> <li>○ Ensure full participation of the LDCs in multilateral trade negotiations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enhance trade capacity in the LDCs and WTO to provide the needs and interests of the LDCs.</li> <li>○ well-functioning multilateral trading system supporting the expansion in the exports of the countries</li> <li>○ efforts to provide technical assistance to LDCs</li> <li>○ Aid for trade would be vital to assist the countries in international trading system</li> <li>○ regional integration as well as bilateral trade and economic cooperation agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ significantly increase world trade in consistence with sustainable development goals in LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, and Africa</li> <li>○ accelerate the accession of all developing countries for WTO membership</li> <li>○ implement the provisions of special and differential treatment for LDCs in line with WTO agreements</li> <li>○ realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access</li> <li>○ regional economic integration and trade agreements</li> <li>○ increase cooperation on legal activities and to promote rule of law at national and international level</li> <li>○ higher allocation on proportion of aid for trade on LDCs with critical role of women as producers and traders</li> <li>○ craft trade and investment agreements with appropriate safeguards</li> <li>○ enhance global support for efforts to combat illegal trade such as poaching and trafficking of protected species, trafficking in hazardous waste, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Increasing International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ building partnerships among donors and recipients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ addressing the development needs of the countries by technical, financial assistance,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to</li> </ul>

<p><b>financial and technical cooperation for development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ make their ODA up to 0.7% of GNP and the donors, recipients</li> <li>○ explore innovation sources of finance</li> <li>○ Multilateral and regional development banks are encouraged to provide sufficient supply of finance to the countries challenged by poverty, following sound economic policies, and lack of adequate access to capital markets</li> </ul>	<p>and promotion and strengthening of partnerships and cooperation arrangements at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ improve quality of ODA and increasing its development impact</li> <li>○ Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council as the focal point within the UN system for holistic consideration of issues of international development cooperation with participation by all relevant stakeholders</li> <li>○ support for South-South cooperation as well as triangular cooperation which provided much need additional resources to the implementation of development programmes</li> <li>○ World Solidarity Fund was reiterated to be operationalized</li> <li>○ establishment of Digital Solidarity Fund</li> <li>○ capacity development and strengthening technical cooperation</li> <li>○ effective, well managed and adequately resourced UN system through its operational activities in delivering capacity-building support</li> </ul>	<p>mobilize public resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase ODA with commitments to developed countries was up to 0.7% GNI and 50% to least developed countries</li> <li>○ mobilize greater domestic support towards the fulfillment of ODA commitments</li> <li>○ increasing contribution of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development</li> <li>○ developed countries committed to mobilize jointly \$100 billion a year by 2020</li> <li>○ 3 dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic</li> <li>○ Mobilize financial resources from all sources and at all levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>○ innovative financing mechanisms to allow countries to better prevent and manage risks and develop disaster mitigation plans</li> <li>○ Provide aid for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflicts</li> <li>○ Provide support to LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS in responding to financial crisis, natural disasters, and public health emergencies</li> <li>○ Provide knowhow about potential of multilateral development banks and other international development banks to finance development</li> <li>○ Address challenges of MICs by exchange of experience, improved coordination, support of UN development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations, and other stakeholders</li> <li>○ create methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of middle-income countries.</li> <li>○ Get support from United Nations system to achieve the sustainable development goals</li> <li>○ Development banks help alleviate constraints on financing development</li> </ul>
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<b>External Debt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Debtors and creditors must share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations</li> <li>○ HIPC (heavily indebted poor countries) should take the policy measures necessary to become eligible for the HIPC</li> <li>○ IMF and World Bank to consider any changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms of trade shocks or conflict</li> <li>○ clear set of principles for the management and resolution of financial crises that provide for fair burden-sharing between public and private sectors and between debtors, creditors, and investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ avoid a recurrence of unsustainable levels of debt</li> <li>○ It was underlined that HIPC were eligible for debt relief, while MIDC were responsible for their external debt situation</li> <li>○ enhance international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution in cooperation with private sector</li> <li>○ provide technical assistance to manage debt and address debt problems for most vulnerable countries</li> <li>○ keep the debt sustainability frameworks</li> <li>○ keep on addressing all relevant issues regarding external debt problems through UN and better sustainability frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ provide assistance to developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies</li> <li>○ Debtor and creditors to work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations</li> <li>○ debt restructurings being timely, orderly, effective, fair and negotiated in good faith</li> <li>○ encourage debt relief due to natural disasters, and social and economic shocks</li> </ul>
<b>Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ enhance coherence of governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems</li> <li>○ reform international financial architecture</li> <li>○ strong coordination of macroeconomic policies among the leading industrial countries</li> <li>○ identification and prevention of potential crises and strengthening the underpinnings of international financial stability</li> <li>○ economic governance to develop in two areas: broadening the base for decision-making on issues of development concern and filling organizational gaps</li> <li>○ broaden and strengthen the participation of the developing countries in international economic decision-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The multilateral financial institutions and IMF to strengthen surveillance, giving high priority to the identification and prevention of potential crises and strengthening the underpinnings of international financial stability</li> <li>○ strengthen the international financial architecture focused on providing greater transparency and strengthening the voice and participation international decision-making and norm-setting</li> <li>○ strengthen the coordination of the UN system and all multilateral financial, trade and development institutions</li> <li>○ enhance coordination and coherence among relevant ministries in all countries and among international financial and development institutions in formulation and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure policy coherence for sustainable development</li> <li>○ build resilience, reduce vulnerability to international financial disruption, and reduce spillover effects of global financial crises</li> <li>○ Prevent and reduce risks and impacts of financial crises</li> <li>○ Pursue sound macroeconomic policies that contribute to global stability, equitable and sustainable growth</li> <li>○ Broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting</li> <li>○ strengthen the permanent international financial safety net</li> <li>○ sustain and strengthen our frameworks for macro-prudential regulation and countercyclical buffers and to addressing the risk created by 'too-big-to-</li> </ul>

	<p>and norm-setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ enhance the participation of the countries in international dialogues and decision-making processes</li> <li>○ prioritize reinvigorating the United Nations system as fundamental to the promotion of international cooperation for development and to a global economic system that works for all</li> </ul>	<p>effective implementation of policies at all levels</p>	<p>fail” financial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations</li> <li>○ Ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights</li> <li>○ Combat all forms of violence, terrorism, crime, human trafficking, exploitation of persons, money-laundering, and corruption</li> <li>○ Strengthen coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade, and development policy and environment institutions</li> <li>○ Increase cooperation between major international institutions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Science, technology, innovation, and capacity building</b></p>	<p>Not specified</p>	<p>Not specified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote development and use of information and communications technology infrastructure</li> <li>○ Build capacity on the development, and use of information technology in countries</li> <li>○ Promote access to technology and science for women, youth, and children</li> <li>○ Enhance effective and targeted capacity in developing countries</li> <li>○ Develop policies that incentivized the creation of new technologies and research</li> <li>○ Encourage knowledge-sharing and the promotion of cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders, governments, firms, academia, and civil society</li> <li>○ Ensure public finance and policies part in research and technological development</li> <li>○ Science, technology, and innovation strategies are integral elements of national sustainable development strategies</li> <li>○ Step up international cooperation and collaboration in science, research, technology and innovation</li> <li>○ Support research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for the communicable and non-</li> </ul>

			<p>communicable diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ strengthening capacities, coherence and synergies among science and technology initiatives within the United Nations system</li> <li>○ Establishment Technology Facilitation Mechanism</li> <li>○ Take into account recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the Technology Bank for LDCs</li> <li>○ Ensure high-quality disaggregated data as an essential input for smart and transparent decision-making</li> <li>○ Proper and effective follow-up of financing for development outcomes</li> <li>○ Follow-up review implementation of financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda by the Inter-Agency Task Force</li> </ul>
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## **2.1 Monterey Consensus: Major areas of commitment and actions needed**

### **a. Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development**

A crucial task is to enhance the efficacy, coherence, and consistency of macroeconomic policies. Moreover, good governance, appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, fighting corruption, sound macroeconomic policies, effective system for mobilizing public resources and managing their use by governments, investments in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, strengthening and developing the domestic financial sector, providing microfinance and credit for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises including rural areas, and reinforcing national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition were vital for poverty eradication and economic and sustainable development.

### **b. Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment**

Foreign direct investment with international financial stability is vital complements to national and international development efforts. Achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate is essential to attract and enhance inflows of productive capital. Moreover, relevant international and regional institutions and appropriate institutions in source countries are needed to complement the national efforts. In the development process, businesses are also expected to engage as reliable and consistent partners. The need to sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition was also highlighted.

### **c. International trade as and engine for development**

A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, could greatly stimulate development worldwide and would benefit countries at all stages of development. Ensuring world trade supports development to the benefit of all countries was emphasized and the WTO members would facilitate the developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Reduction of trade barriers among the developing countries was also recognized. Multilateral assistance was also needed for the countries depending heavily on commodity exports. Full participation of the LDCs in multilateral trade negotiations should be ensured.

### **d. Increasing International financial and technical cooperation for development**

ODA, which was the largest source of external financing in Africa, LDCs, SIDS, and LDCs, was vital for countries with the least capacity to attract private direct investment. Building partnerships among donors and recipients and maximizing the poverty reduction impact of ODA was the major priority. Developed countries were greatly encouraged to make their ODA up to 0.7% of GNP and the donors, recipients, and international institutions were obliged to make the ODA effective. Exploring the innovation sources of finance was also appreciated which did not burden the developing countries. Multilateral and regional development banks were also encouraged to provide sufficient supply of finance to the countries challenged by poverty, following sound economic policies, and lack of adequate access to capital markets.

### **e. External Debt**

Debtors and creditors must share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations. Heavily indebted poor countries(HIPCI)should take the policy measures necessary to become eligible for the HIPCI. When making policy recommendations, it was stressed to need for IMF and World Bank to consider any changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms of trade shocks or conflict. A set of clear principles for the management and resolution of financial crises that provide for fair burden-sharing between public and private sectors and between debtors, creditors, and investors.

### **f. Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development**

Urgent need to enhance coherence of governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems was recognized. Reforming the international financial architecture has been in progress, while strong coordination of macroeconomic policies among the leading industrial countries was critical to greater global stability and reduced exchange rate volatility. Identification and prevention of potential crises and strengthening the underpinnings of international financial stability should be prioritized by the multilateral financial institutions. To better reflect the growth of interdependence and enhance legitimacy, economic governance needs to develop in two areas: broadening the base for decision-making on issues of development concern and filling organizational gaps. It should also be prioritized to broaden and strengthen the participation of the developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and enhancing the participation of the countries in international dialogues and decision-making processes. Finally, priority went to reinvigorating the United Nations system as fundamental to the promotion of international cooperation for development and to a global economic system that works for all.

## **2.2 Doha Agreement: Major areas of commitment and actions needed**

### **a. Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development**

From the previous commitments, national ownership and leadership of development strategies and good governance were reaffirmed; appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks were being pursued to encourage public and private initiatives; human development was still prioritized; microeconomic policies aiming at sustaining high rates of economic growth were reiterated to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people especially the poor; and fiscal reform will continue to be undertaken to enhance macroeconomic policies and mobilizing domestic public resources.

Developing a sound and broad-based financial sector is central to the mobilization of domestic financial resources and should be a component of national development strategies. Financial infrastructure and gender equality and women's empowerment also play key role to achieve equitable development and foster a vibrant economy.

On the other hand, it was quite important to strengthen national and multilateral efforts to address the various factors that contribute to capital flight and illicit financial flow. Fighting corruption will also be continued to prioritize. Moreover, constant and more concerted efforts in small and vulnerable economies were required while pursuing economic resilience. Beyond the goals of the Monterrey Consensus, policies linking economic and social considerations are required to reduce inequalities and guaranteeing the poor and vulnerable groups benefit from economic growth and development.

### **b. Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows**

The rise in private international capital flows to developing countries are vital and assisting the countries which cannot attract such flows (technical, financial, strengthening of partnerships, public-private partnerships and cooperation arrangements); Efforts to mobilize investments from all sources in human resources, transport, energy, communications, information technology and other physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure will be enhanced; providing an enabling domestic and international investment climate is fundamental to fostering domestic and foreign direct investment (FDI) and the development impact of FDI should be maximized, while the transfer of technology and business skills is a key channel through which FDI can positively impact development; and strengthening existing measures to lower the transaction costs of remittances and creating opportunities for development-oriented investments. Trade liberalization must be complemented by appropriate action and strategies at the national level as well.

### **c. International trade as an engine for development**

Since it was reaffirmed that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, trade capacity needed to be enhanced in the LDCs and WTO was to provide the needs and interests of the LDCs. Moreover, a well-functioning multilateral trading system would benefit the LDCs and supporting the expansion in the exports of the countries was much appreciated and efforts to provide technical assistance to LDCs would be reinforced to enable them to participate more effectively in international trade negotiations. Aid for trade would be vital to assist the countries in international trading system. It was recognized that regional integration, as well as bilateral trade and economic cooperation agreements, were crucial means to expand trade and investment.

### **d. Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development**

ODA played important role in leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries, and ODA was the largest source of financing for the countries. The fulfillment of all ODA commitments is crucial and some donor countries had met and surpassed the target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA to the countries, while others were encouraged to do so. Addressing the development needs of the countries by technical, financial assistance, and promotion and strengthening of partnerships and cooperation arrangements at all levels. Improving the quality of ODA and increasing its development impact was stressed. It was also re-emphasized that Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council as the focal point within the UN system for holistic consideration of issues of international development cooperation with participation by all relevant stakeholders. Support for South-South cooperation as well as triangular cooperation which provided much need additional resources to the implementation of development programmes were repeated. A number of the initiatives of the Technical Group created by the Global Action Initiatives were greatly acknowledged. World Solidarity Fund was reiterated to be operationalized and the establishment of Digital Solidarity Fund was recalled. The importance of capacity development and strengthening technical cooperation was underscored as important avenues for developing countries to attain their development objectives. An effective, well managed and adequately resourced UN system through its operational activities in delivering capacity-building support for development with long-term sustainability was underlined as well. The important source of financing for development were the multilateral development banks.

### **e. External Debt**

Care needs to be taken to avoid a recurrence of unsustainable levels of debt since the debt stock of developing countries continued to increase, while debt repayment by several developing countries made progress. It was underlined that HIPC were eligible for debt relief, while MIDC were responsible for their external debt situation. Preventing debt crises was intensified by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution in cooperation with private sector. The importance of technical assistance to manage debt and address debt problems for most vulnerable countries was pointed out. Keeping the debt sustainability frameworks needed special attention and it should give due weight to the development needs of debtor countries. Keep on addressing all relevant issues regarding external debt problems through UN and better sustainability frameworks would be explored to ensure comparable burden-sharing among creditors with an important role of the Bretton Woods institutions.

### **f. Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development**

Some commitments from Monterrey in addressing systemic issues had been achieved while significant additional progress was needed. The multilateral financial institutions including the role of IMF in strengthening surveillance, giving high priority to the identification and prevention of potential crises and strengthening the underpinnings of international financial stability, remained incomplete. The continued weaknesses in the international financial system underline the need to

strengthen the international financial architecture. The reform of the international architecture should focus on providing greater transparency and strengthening the voice and participation international decision-making and norm-setting. Strengthening the coordination of the UN system and all multilateral financial, trade and development institutions was resolved to support economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide. Better coordination and enhanced coherence among relevant ministries in all countries and among international financial and development institutions were encouraged to assist formulation and effective implementation of policies at all levels (The United States, 2008).

## **2.3 Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Major areas of commitment and actions needed**

### **a. Domestic public resources**

Countries, which have not done to ratify to the United Nations Convention against corruption were urged and parties were encouraged to review its implementation. Corruption was also greatly against in Agenda 13, 65 of Monterrey and Agenda 21 of Doha. Mobilization and effective use of domestic public resources were central to pursuing sustainable development which was mentioned in Agenda 16 of Doha.

Gender equality and women's empowerment in economy were vital to achieving sustainable development, which was exceedingly emphasized in Agenda 19 of Doha. In addition, enhancing domestic revenue was underscored for national sustainable development, which was also listed in Agenda 16 of Doha.

Enhancing domestic revenue was coordinating with reducing illicit financial flows and money-laundering by combating tax evasion and corruption which was included in Agenda 20 of Doha. Further, scaling up international tax cooperation was committed, which was strongly emphasized in Agenda 16 of Doha and Agenda 15, and 16 of Monterrey.

Inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies encouraging wasteful consumption would be rationalized. For health sector, price and tax measures on tobacco would be conducted. Well-functioning national and regional development banks were also noted as players in financing sustainable development which were included in Agenda 17 of Doha.

Scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities since expenditures and investments in sustainable development demanded technical and technological capacity. This was also underlined in Agenda 53 of Doha.

### **b. Domestic and international private business and finance**

Private business activity, investment, and innovation were recognized as key drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation. Doha Agenda 25 also mentioned its significance for economic growth.

Policies and regulatory frameworks would be developed to better align private sector incentives with public goals, including incentivizing the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, and foster long-term quality investment. Doha also indicated these policies and frameworks to encourage public and private initiatives in Agenda 11.

Robust risk-based regulatory frameworks were acknowledged for all financial intermediation from micro-finance to international banking. Affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. Doha also tried to lower the transaction costs of remittances through cooperation in Agenda 29.

Philanthropic activities were welcomed to achieve common goals. Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those that were women-owned, often had difficulty in obtaining financing were highlighted for more access to lending financial service, which was pointed out in Agenda 19 of Doha.

FDI was regarded as important to pursue sustainable development, while Agenda 23 of Doha also mentioned FDI. Impediments to private investment in infrastructure existed on both the supply and demand side were also acknowledged as in Agenda 26 of Doha.

Public and private investment have key roles to play in infrastructure financing through development banks, etc. Promoting both public and private investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies (sustainable energy services) including carbon capture and storage technologies. Energy efficiency and sustainable energy were also acknowledged in Agenda 84 of Doha.

### **c. International development cooperation**

International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources.

Increasing ODA encouraged since in both Agenda 42 and 43 of Monterrey and of Doha and the commitment of developed countries was up to 0.7 percent of GNI; allocating 50 percent of the ODA to least developed countries in Agenda 52, and mobilizing greater domestic support towards the fulfilment of ODA commitments and measurement were stressed in Agenda 53, 54, and 55.

South-South cooperation was recognized as an important complement for development, and the increasing contribution of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development was mostly welcomed.

Acknowledging the UNFCCC as the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change and meeting the commitments under international conventions was reaffirmed. Developed countries committed to mobilizing jointly \$100 billion a year by 2020.

Three dimensions of sustainable development were acknowledged: environmental, social, and economic.

Mobilization of financial resources from all sources and at all levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems was greatly encouraged.

It was acknowledged that extreme climate events (natural disasters) endangered the lives and livelihoods of millions in developing countries. The innovative financing mechanisms to allow countries to better prevent and manage risks and develop mitigation plans were greatly welcomed.

Aid for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflict would be given to the countries with conflicts.

Support would go to LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS in responding to financial crisis, natural disasters, and public health emergencies.

The significant potential of multilateral development banks and other international development banks was recognized in financing sustainable development and providing know-how.

Challenges of MICs would be addressed by the exchange of experience, improved coordination, support of UN development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations, and other stakeholders.

Creating methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of middle-income countries. Agenda 45 of Doha also indicated the significant challenges of middle-income countries especially in poverty eradication though their incomes were increasing.

It was recognized that the graduation process of least developed countries should be coupled with appropriate measures.

Importance role of United Nations system to achieve the sustainable development goals was underlined.

Development banks were pointed out to play important role in alleviating constraints on financing development.

Genuine, effective and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships were recognized to play important role in advancing sustainable development. The importance of global partnership for development was also stressed in Agenda 2, 44, and 80 of Doha.

The importance of delivering quality education to all girls and boys was underscored for achieving sustainable development. Agenda 12, 41 of Doha and Agenda 19 of Monterrey also mentioned the importance of education for development process. However, quality education for both genders was more focused and emphasized in this Agenda.

#### **d. International trade as an engine for development**

International trade was recognized as an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction which contributed to sustainable development which was previously mentioned in Agenda 30 of Doha and the third main area of Monterrey Agenda. Moreover, lack of trade finance would also be another limitation for development.

It was committed to endeavor to significantly increase world trade in consistence with sustainable development goals since LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, and Africa remained low in world trade in goods and services though the participation of these countries significantly increased.

WTO members were urged to accelerate the accession of all developing countries for WTO membership which was also mentioned in Agenda 37 of Doha and Agenda 30 of Monterrey.

Members of WTO were supposed to implement the provisions of special and differential treatment for LDCs in line with WTO agreements.

WTO members were called to realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from all least developed countries, consistent with WTO decisions.

The significant potential of regional economic integration and trade agreements was recognized for promoting growth and sustainable development.

The efforts of United Nations Commission on international trade law was endorsed to increase cooperation on legal activities and to promote rule of law at national and international level.

The proportion of aid for trade on LDCs would be allocated higher and the critical role of women as producers and traders was also recognized.

Crafting trade and investment agreements with appropriate safeguards would be endeavored not to constrain domestic policies and regulation.

Enhancing global support was resolved for efforts to combat illegal trade such as poaching and trafficking of protected species, trafficking in hazardous waste, etc.

#### **e. Debt and debt sustainability**

Though borrowing is an important tool for financing investment, it should be managed prudently for reducing vulnerabilities. The Agenda also recognized the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies and the importance of ensuring debt sustainability to the smooth transition of countries that have graduated from LDCs.

Debtor and creditors had to work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Moreover, the importance of debt restructurings being timely, orderly, effective, fair and negotiated in good faith was affirmed. Debt relief due to natural disasters and social and economic shocks have been taken steps to ease by creditors and further debt relief steps where appropriate were encouraged.

#### **f. Addressing systemic Issues**

The importance of policy coherence for sustainable development was recognized and countries were invited to assess the impact of their policies on sustainable development. The important steps to build resilience, reduce vulnerability to international financial disruption, and reduce spillover effects of global financial crises were mostly welcomed.

Preventing and reducing the risk and impact of financial crises, and pursuing sound macroeconomic policies that contribute to global stability, equitable and sustainable growth were the commitments of the Agenda. Broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and global economic governance was recommitted. This was also mentioned in Agenda 68 of Doha.

The Agenda recognized the importance of strengthening the permanent international financial safety net. Excessive volatility of commodity prices was also the concern of the Agenda. It could be seen in Agenda 83 of Doha.

The Agenda committed to sustaining or strengthening our frameworks for macro-prudential regulation and countercyclical buffers and to addressing the risk created by ‘too-big-to-fail’ financial institutions.

The Agenda resolved to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations. Safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights would be ensured. All forms of violence, terrorism, crime, human trafficking, exploitation of persons, money-laundering, and corruption would be combatted.

The coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade and development policy and environment institutions would be strengthened, and cooperation between major international institutions will be increased.

#### **g. Science, technology, innovation, and capacity building**

The development and use of information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as capacity-building in the countries, would be promoted, while access to technology and science for women, youth and children would be promoted. Effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries would be enhanced to implement sustainable development goals. Policies that incentivized the creation of new technologies and research which supported innovation in developing countries would be crafted.

Knowledge-sharing and the promotion of cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders, governments, firms, academia, and civil society was highly encouraged. In research and technological development, it was recognized the importance role of public finance and policies. Science, technology, and innovation strategies were adopted as integral elements of national sustainable development strategies.

Focusing on the needs of developing countries and the achievement of the sustainable development goals, stepping up international cooperation and collaboration in science, research, technology and innovation would have endeavored. Research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for the communicable and non-communicable diseases, would be supported, particularly in LDCs.

Science, technology, and capacity-building initiatives were welcomed and strengthening coherence and synergies among science and technology initiatives within the United Nations system were committed to avoid duplicative efforts.

Establishment of Technology Facilitation Mechanism was decided to support sustainable development goals. The recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the Technology Bank for LDCs would be taken into account. They dealt with data, monitoring, and follow-up. High-quality disaggregated data was an essential input for smart and transparent decision-making. National statistical systems had a central role in generating, disseminating and administering data by the support of data and analysis from civil society, academia, and private sector, while the data had to be useful, actionable, interoperable and easily compared and used. Proper and effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes was also committed to being ensured.

As it is mentioned at the beginning, Addis Agenda established an annual United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Forum on FfD Follow-up to review the implementation of financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda. For the review, Inter-Agency Task Force convened by the Secretary General is taking care of monitoring and analytical functions<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup>Task Force is responsible for: 1) reporting annually on progress in implementing the financing for development outcomes and the MoI of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and 2) advising the intergovernmental follow-up processes on implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action.

### 3. Waste Management, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and SDGs

#### 3.1. Linkage between Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Waste Management

**Table 3. Linkage between Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Waste Management<sup>5</sup>**

<i>Agenda</i>	<i>Waste Management</i>	<i>Waste Streams/ Activities</i>	<i>Specific Waste</i>
12	... We also encourage countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, <b>water, and sanitation</b> , ...	Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)	Water and municipal waste
14	Investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transport, energy, <b>water, and sanitation</b> for all ... We will also work to significantly reduce post-harvest <b>food loss and waste</b>	-ISWM -Waste Minimizations	-Water and municipal waste -Food waste
17	Public and private investments in innovations and <b>clean technologies</b> will be needed while keeping in mind that new technologies will not substitute for efforts to <b>reduce waste or efficiently use natural resources</b> .	Waste Minimizations	-
31	It was reaffirmed the commitment to rationalize inefficient <b>fossil-fuel</b> subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.	Waste and Climate Change	Fossil-fuel
34	It was agreed to support cities and local authorities of developing countries in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, <b>water, and sanitation</b> ...Moreover, the participation of the local communities in decisions affecting their communities especially in <b>improving drinking water and sanitation management</b> . By 2020, the number of cities and human settlements, adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, <b>resource efficiency</b> , mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters, will be increased.	ISWM	Wastewater, municipal waste
64	It was committed to protecting, and restoring, the health, productivity, and resilience of <b>oceans and marine ecosystems</b> , and to maintaining their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively applying an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities impacting on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development	Marine litter	Marine waste
92	...We resolve to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, trafficking in <b>hazardous waste</b> , ...	Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste
115	It is also critical to reinforce national efforts in capacity building in developing countries in such areas as... <b>water and sanitation</b> related activities and programmes.	ISWM	wastewater, municipal waste
120	It was also agreed to continue to support developing countries to strengthen their scientific, technological and innovative capacity to move towards more <b>sustainable patterns of consumption and production</b> , including through implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Waste Minimization	Any Waste

<sup>5</sup> Inter-Agency Task Force (2016). Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Monitoring and Actions. Available at

121	It was recognized to increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology adopted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve <i>ocean health</i> and to enhance the contribution of <i>marine biodiversity</i> to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.	Marine Litter	Marine Waste
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### 3.2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – 2030 Development Agenda

SDGs were formulated based on MDGs and they emphasized more on sustainable development. There were 17 SDGs with 169 Targets. If the sustainable development goals were observed from waste management perspective, each goal can be linked with waste management except Goal 9, and Goal 16. The following table shows the linkage between SDGs and waste management.

**Table4. Linkage between SDGs and Waste Management<sup>6</sup>**

<i>SDGs</i>	<i>Waste Management</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	waste management as livelihood issue of waste pickers
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	managing food waste loss
<i>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i>	<i>proper waste, wastewater, and chemical management for general public health wellbeing</i>
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	Exposures to toxic chemicals can reduce a child's ability to learn by causing physical and mental impairment
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Women's' role and issues call for a gender sensitive approach to waste management.
<i>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i>	<i>Recycling and proper treatment of municipal wastewater</i>
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Waste to energy as clean/renewable energy sources
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Waste as Green Economy and Green job source; and decent work environment for informal waste sector
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
<i>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i>	<i>Urban waste management/circular economy in (smart) cities</i>
<i>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</i>	<i>3Rs, Resource Efficiency</i>
<i>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</i>	<i>Waste and GHG emissions, and Co-benefits</i>
<i>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</i>	<i>Marine litter</i>
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Land pollution from improper waste disposal
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable	Land waste governance

<sup>6</sup>C. Visvanathan (2015). Waste, Climate and Sustainable Development Convergence: AIT's Contribution Toward Sustainable Waste Management in Asia. International Symposium on Sustainable Future in Asia "Converting Aspirations to Actions" 1stNIES International Symposium, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, 27-28 Jan 2015

Among the above goals, goal number 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14 mostly related to waste management and recovery activities. Particularly, since goal number 3 underscore ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being, it directly deals with proper waste, wastewater, and chemical management for general public health wellbeing. In addition, goal number 6 emphasizes sustainable management of water and sanitation which surely covers municipal waste water along with treatment and recycling activities. Moreover, goal number 11 focuses the waste in the urban cities which would be comprised of all the waste streams such as municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, etc. except marine litter. Furthermore, goal number 12 underlines the 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) and resource efficiency. Goal number 13 highlights of causes of climate change such as GHG emissions from industries, from burning agricultural waste, from deforestation, etc. Finally, goal number 14 points out marine litter to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and the marine resources(Visvanathan, 2015).

### 3.3. Linkage between Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Terms of Waste Management

In total, there are 133 agendas agreed by the head of the countries who participated in the third international conference for financing for developing in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, while the SDGs and targets were formulated based on MDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The agendas which were linked only with waste management were sorted out in the following table. Among all the 17 goals of SDGs, only six goals which presented huge scope of solid waste management. They were goal number 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

**Table 5. Linkage between SDGs and Addis Ababa Action Agenda in Terms of Waste Management<sup>7</sup>**

SDGs	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
	116 ...We will promote social innovation to support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods.
3.9 ... reduce the number of deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.	17... Reduce pollution and combat climate change
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
6.a. by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	115. ...It is also critical to reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries in such areas as ... water and sanitation related activities and programmes
	12... We also encourage countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, water, and sanitation, ...
	14. Investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transport, energy, <b>water, and sanitation</b> for all ...
	34. We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, <b>water, and sanitation</b> ...
Goal 6.b. support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management	34. (cont.) ...In these efforts, we will encourage the participation of local communities in decisions affecting their communities, such as in improving <b>drinking water and sanitation management</b> .
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.a. support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	34: We will enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and strengthen economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies.
11.b. by 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to	34: By 2020, we will increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters. We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai

<sup>7</sup> UN (2016). Inter-Agency Task Force, 2016

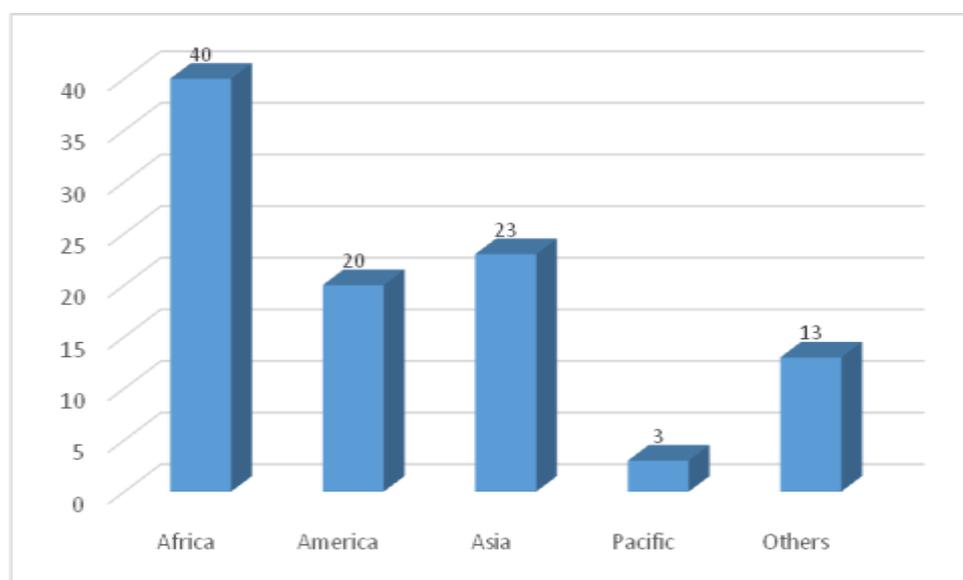
disasters, develop and implement in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Framework. In this regard, we will support national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation, and mitigation of external shocks and risk management.
11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	34: We, therefore, commit to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities. We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials.
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>	
12.a. support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	31: It was reaffirmed the commitment to rationalize inefficient <i>fossil-fuel</i> subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. 120: We will continue to support developing countries to strengthen their scientific, technological and innovative capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including through implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.
12.b. develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	129: We will seek to develop and implement tools to mainstream sustainable development, as well as to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.
12.c. rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	31: We reaffirm the commitment to rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
13.a. implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	60: We recognize that, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries;
	17: Public and private investments in innovations and <i>clean technologies</i> will be needed while keeping in mind that new technologies will not substitute for efforts to reduce waste or efficiently use natural resources.
	61: We welcome the successful and timely initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund, making it the largest dedicated climate fund and enabling it to start its activities in supporting developing country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

	<p>We welcome the decision of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to aim to start taking decisions on the approval of projects and programmes no later than its third meeting in 2015 as well as its decision regarding the formal replenishment process for the Fund.</p>
<p>13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>115: We call for enhanced international support and establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries, and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals ... It is also critical to reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries in such areas as ... climate services, including planning and management for both adaptation and mitigation purposes.</p>
<p><b><i>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</i></b></p>	
<p>14.a. increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular, SIDS and LDCs</p>	<p>121: We will increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology adopted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.</p>
<p>14.b. provide access of small-scale artisanal -fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>108: We will also provide access for small-scale artisanal -fishers to marine resources and markets, consistent with sustainable management practices as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale -fishers.</p>
<p>14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	<p>64: We recognize that oceans, seas, and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth’s ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it and that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, provides the legal framework for the conservation and the sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.</p>

#### 4. Projects Related to Waste Management and Progress in Meeting Demands

Categorized based on the waste stream thematic areas of solid waste management according to GPWM (Waste Management and Climate Change, Waste Agricultural Biomass, Integrated Solid Waste Management, Waste Minimization, Electronic Waste, Marine Litter and Hazardous Waste), the on-going and projects on pipeline detailed in Annex 1 contains about 99 projects. The projects are mostly focused on providing technical, scientific understanding and support in policy development and strengthening in project areas. Details on the project duration, location, funding amount and source for each project are also indicated in Annex 1.

Out of the 99 projects, the ones being implemented and planned to be implemented are largest in terms of number in Africa, followed by a number of projects in Asia, America then other areas including in the Middle East and Europe as well as some projects in the Pacific region. The numbers are indicated in Figure 3.

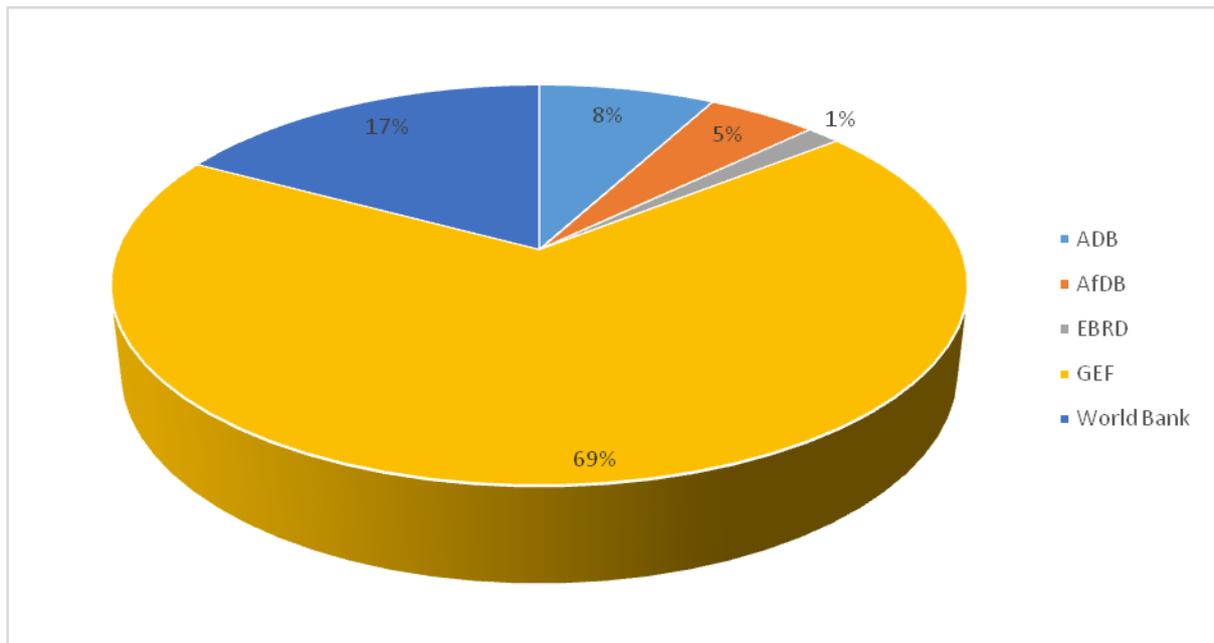


**Figure 3. Number of Projects by Region**

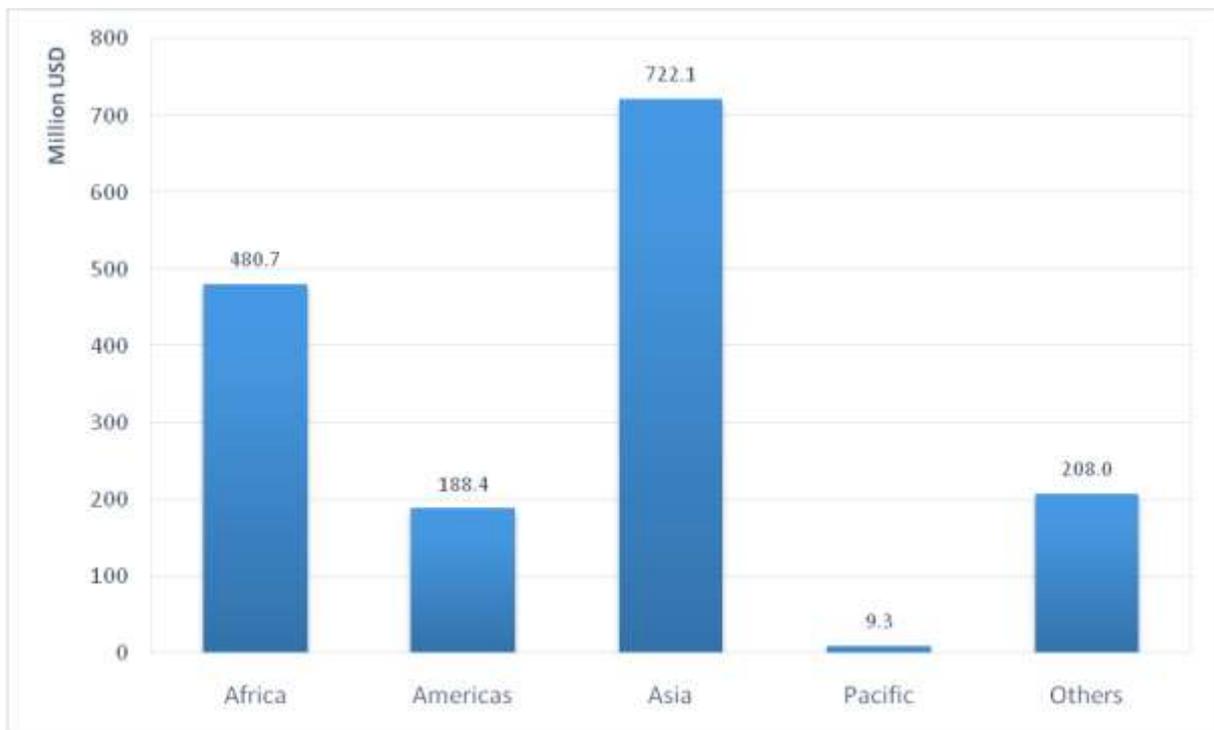
There are 2, 3, 3, 83 and 7 projects that are funded through ADB, AfDB, EBRD, GEF and World Bank, respectively. There are several projects funded through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and few projects through ADB, AfDB, EBRD, and World Bank. The projects funded through GEF are mostly focused hazardous waste management (64 projects), particularly focused on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), mercury and some e-wastes. Some (about 4 projects) are focused on ISWM, while other more than 10 projects are combinations of dealing with hazardous wastes and other types such as ISWM, waste and climate changes, e-wastes, and agricultural biomass. ADB, AfDB, EBRD and World Bank-funded projects are focused on integrated solid waste management (ISWM).

From the total funds of more than USD 1.608 Billion, covering on-going and projects on the pipeline, USD 126.75 million, USD 78.94 million, USD 24.74 million, 1.103 billion and 275.38 million are funded by ADB, AfDB, EBRD, GEF and World Bank, respectively. Figure 4 shows the percentage of where projects funds are coming from. The biggest source is from GEF, followed by ADB and World Bank. Of these funds, the largest percentage is allocated to projects in Asia (see Figure 5). Although

the number of projects are greatest in the region of Africa, still the greatest percentage of funding are in Asia.



**Figure 4. Percentage of Waste Management Project Funds by Organization or Funding Facility**



**Figure 5. Total Funding Allocated to Regions**



## Annex 1. On-going and on the Pipeline Waste Management Related Projects and Funding Information

Start/End Date	Country	Project Name	Waste Stream (GPWM)	Project Description	Status	Total Budget (USD)
<b>ADB</b>						
<b>Sep 2016-May 2017</b>	Azerbaijan <sup>8</sup>	Solid Waste Management Project for Intermediary Cities	ISWM	The proposed project under evaluation is expected to improve SWM services and management in the selected area. In doing so, health, hygiene, and sanitation standards of residents in the regional/urban centers will improve.	Pipeline	50,000,000
<b>Feb 2012-Jun 2016</b>	Armenia	Multitranches Financing Facility Republic of Armenia: Solid Waste Management Improvement Investment Program	ISWM	The investment program aims to improve the health, hygiene and sanitation standards of people living in the regional/urban centers of Lake Sevan, Ararat Valley, Gyumri, Stepanavan, Noyumberyan, Vanadzor, Ljevan, Chambarak and Yerevan with a focus on SWM.	On-going	750,000
<b>Dec 2014-Jun 2019</b>	Uzbekistan	Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	Waste Minimization, ISWM	The project fully supports government's priority of improving Tashkent's SWM system through an investment package to accelerate waste minimization and recycling initiatives, upgrade and rehabilitate the city's MSW collection and transfer systems, and develop a new sanitary landfill (SLF) to potentially serve the city until at least the year 2060.	On-going	76,000,000
<b>2016-2017</b>	Uganda and DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Lakes Edward and Albert Natural Resources MGT Project	ISWM	The project development objective is to develop, manage and utilize the LEA basin water and fisheries resources in a sustainable manner	Pipeline	8,367,960
<b>AfDB</b>						
<b>2012-2016</b>	Tanzania	Zanzibar Water and Sanitation program	ISWM	The project seeks to improve quality of life through provision of safe water and sanitation	On-going	21,756,696

<sup>8</sup>ADB (2016). Azerbaijan: Solid Waste Management Project for Intermediary Cities. Available at <http://www.adb.org/printpdf/projects/46522-002/main>

<b>2010</b>	Kampala	Kampala sanitation program	ISWM	The project seeks to protect the Inner Murchison Bay of Lake Victoria through improved sanitation and sewerage in the city of Kampala. The overall objective is the sustainable protection of Lake Victoria from pollution in order to preserve its water quality for the production of drinking water	On-going	48,813,100
<b>EBRD</b>						
<b>2016-2019</b>	Georgia	Georgia Solid Waste Management Project	ISWM	EBRD will provide a loan to State of Georgia and Municipalities to finance the acquisition of a new fleet of solid waste collection vehicles, solid waste containers and related equipment; as well as support Municipalities, to prepare Waste Management Plans and implement Stakeholder Participation Programmes.	Pipeline	16,866,150
<b>2015-2018</b>	Georgia	Kvemo Kartli Solid Waste Project	ISWM	The project will finance the construction of an EU compliant regional sanitary landfill and relevant infrastructure in Marneuli municipality to serve the Participating Municipalities. The project will also include acquisition of vehicles, waste containers and other equipment for waste management activities; support institutional development of the Company and the Participating Municipalities.	On-going	7,870,870
<b>GEF<sup>9</sup></b>						
<b>2015-2020</b>	Regional-Africa	NAMA on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda	Waste and Climate Change	The Project aims to improve waste management practices in Towns and Municipalities by introducing Integrated Wastewater Treatment Plants and Biogas Digesters	On-going	14,270,030
<b>2015-2017</b>	Albania	Minamata Initial Assessment for Albania	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake an Initial Mercury Assessment to identify the national mercury challenges and the extent to which legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Albania to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2014-2017</b>	Algeria	Integrated Municipal Management Model of Household and Similar Waste with Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Waste and Climate Change	The projects seeks to promote a model of municipal integrated management of household and use of waste for energy generation resulting to low GHG emissions	On-going	17,487,671

<sup>9</sup>GEF (2016). Projects. Available at [http://beta.thegef.org/projects?search\\_api\\_views\\_fulltext=&page=3&f\[0\]=field\\_p\\_focalareas%3A2206&f\[1\]=field\\_p\\_latesttimelinestatus%3A606](http://beta.thegef.org/projects?search_api_views_fulltext=&page=3&f[0]=field_p_focalareas%3A2206&f[1]=field_p_latesttimelinestatus%3A606)

<b>2014-2016</b>	Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe	Development of Minamata Convention on Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention are facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries.	Pipeline	1,052,945
<b>2014-2018</b>	Argentina	Sustainable Business Models for Biogas Production from Organic Municipal Solid Waste	ISWM	The project aims to introduce biogas technologies for energy generation as part of the national programme for integrated municipal solid waste management	On-going	15,519,849
<b>2015-2019</b>	Argentina	Reducing Argentina's Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector through the Utilization of Organic Waste for Energy Generation in Agriculture and Agro-Industries	Waste and Climate Change	The project targets to reduce GHG emissions from Argentina's energy sector by incorporating organic residues and waste into generation of heat and electricity in the agro-industrial sector	On-going	33,160,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Azerbaijan	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Azerbaijan to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Regional- Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Governments of Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Samoa to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention.	Pipeline	1,000,000
<b>2014 -2017</b>	Belize	Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to strengthen national institutional, technical, and legal infrastructure and capacity for POPs phase out and sound chemicals management	On-going	7,540,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Francophone Africa II	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	934,400
<b>2014-2017</b>	Bolivia	Environmentally Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) - Containing Equipment and Wastes and Upgrade of Technical Expertise in Bolivia	Hazardous Waste Management	Project seeks to strengthen national capacities for the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCBs, reduction/elimination of PCB releases from serviced electrical equipment at workshops and interim storage locations, to avoid cross contamination of electrical equipment and to protect human health and the environment	On-going	7,675,000

<b>2015-2017</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Strengthen Bosnia and Herzegovina decision making towards becoming a Party to the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to enable the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to determine the national requirements and needs for becoming a Party of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2014-2018</b>	Botswana	Promoting Production and Utilization of Biomethane from Agro-Waste in South-Eastern Botswana	Waste and Climate Change, Waste Agricultural Biomass	The projects weeks to facilitate low-carbon investments and public-private partnerships in the production and utilisation of biogas from agro-waste in the districts of South-Eastern Botswana.	On-going	17,662,900
<b>2015-2017</b>	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries	Pipeline	861,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon	Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Africa	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries	Pipeline	1,060,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe	Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	587,200
<b>2016-2019</b>	Cameroon	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon (Resubmission)	ISWM	The Project aims to strengthen integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Cameroon by improving sustainable land use and waste management systems, resulting in reduced pollution, GHGs, and uPOPs emissions	Pipeline	123,256,880
<b>2015-2017</b>	Cameroon	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Cameroon	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Cameroon	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2015-2016</b>	Chad	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants		To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP), which will be submitted to the government for approval and eventual transmission by the government to the Conference of Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention. Participating stakeholders will be able to manage the additional POPs with newly developed technical skills,	Pipeline	194,000

		(POPs)		expertise, and awareness.		
<b>2015-2017</b>	Chad	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Chad	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	278,600
<b>2014-2019</b>	China	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Management	The proposed aims to reduce unintentional production of PCDD/F in pilot municipalities by applying best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to municipal solid waste (MSW) management; and establish favorable conditions for replication of demonstrated BAT/BEP across China, with policy and regulatory framework support and increased award	On-going	60,004,000
<b>2012-2016</b>	China	Reduction of POPs and PTS release by environmentally sound management throughout the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and associated wastes in China	Hazardous Waste Management; E-waste Management	The project targets to reduce/elimination of POPs and PTS releases associated with E-Waste processing through implementation of a life cycle WEEE management system based on extended producer responsibility, and application of BAT/BEP processing technology	On-going	58,870,000
<b>2016-2021</b>	China	UPOPs Reduction through BAT/BEP and PPP-based Industry Chain Management in Secondary Copper Production Sector in China	Hazardous Waste Management	Reduction and elimination of PCDD/Fs, HCB, and PCNs releases through the introduction of BAT/BEP in the secondary copper production sector in China.	Pipeline	65,350,000
<b>2016-2021</b>	Colombia	Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning	Hazardous Waste Management, Waste Agricultural Biomass, E-waste management	The projects aims to introduce BEP and BATs to reduce the release of unintentionally generated POPs and mercury from the treatment of healthcare waste (HCW), processing of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), iron and steel, and biomass burning in the sugarcane sector	Pipeline	27,800,000
<b>2014-2016</b>	Colombia	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) in the Republic of Colombia	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	208,000

<b>2014-2016</b>	Colombia	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Hazardous Waste Management	To update the National Implementation Plan for Colombia in accordance with the new requirements of the Stockholm Convention.	Pipeline	250,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga and Vanuatu	Development of Minamata Convention Mercury Initial Assessment in Pacific	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in participating countries	Pipeline	520,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Cuba	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Cuba	Hazardous Waste Management	To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Cuba in order to comply with Articles 7 and 15 under the Stockholm Convention	Pipeline	250,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in DRC	Pipeline	1,000,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Djibouti	Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Djibouti	Hazardous Waste Management	Early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Djibouti	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2015-2020</b>	Egypt	Protect Human Health and the Environment from Unintentional Releases of POPs Originating from Incineration and Open Burning of Health Care- and Electronic-waste	Hazardous Waste Management; E-waste Management	Protect targets to protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs originating from incineration and open burning of health care- and electronic waste	On-going	21,021,000
<b>2015-2019</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid Waste Transformation (COMPOST)	ISWM	Project seeks to promote greater use of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) and Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) approaches in Ethiopian cities and towns aligned with national growth and transformation plan for the urban sector	On-going	50,204,749

<b>2014-2018</b>	Regional-Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Pacific Region	Hazardous Waste Management	To strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the Pacific Islands Region.	Pipeline	8,443,604
<b>2015-2017</b>	Gabon	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Gabon	Hazardous Waste Management	National capacity and capability improved for prevention and management of mercury use, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector	Pipeline	661,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Ghana	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining Sector in Ghana	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to improve national capacity and capability for Mercury management by preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector	Pipeline	555,250
<b>2016-2018</b>	Ghana	Development of Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) for Ghana	Hazardous Waste Management	The project will undertake a Minamata Convention Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Ghana to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Guatemala	Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Guatemala	Hazardous Waste Management	The project aims to complete pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	278,600
<b>2015-2017</b>	Guinea, Mali, and Senegal	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Francophone Africa I	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	775,800
<b>2015-2019</b>	Honduras	Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury-Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare	Hazardous Waste Management	The project aims to protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector	On-going	5,330,000
<b>2015-2020</b>	Honduras	Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with their Final Disposal	Hazardous Waste Management	Project is implemented to minimize impacts on health and the global environment through sound chemicals management and reduction of POPs releases through wastes management operations	On-going	13,990,000

<b>2016-2018</b>	Honduras	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Honduras	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Honduras	Pipeline	700,000
<b>2013-2018</b>	India	Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India	ISWM	The proposed project will focus on using organic waste streams for industrial renewable energy (RE) applications in SMEs, in support of the energy policy priorities, with the overall aim to trigger technology innovation in SMEs and reduce dependency on fossil fuels	On-going	21,628,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	India	Improve Mercury Management in India	Hazardous Waste Management	Strengthen India's capacity to manage and monitor mercury use, import, export, stockpiles, emissions and releases throughout the country (with a particular focus on Annex A (Part I), Annex B and Annex D of the Minamata Convention) and enable India to take an informed decision on ratifying the Minamata Convention and to meet future obligations under the Convention.	Pipeline	1,000,000
<b>2013-2018</b>	Indonesia	Introduction of an environmentally sound management and disposal system for PCBs wastes and PCB contaminated equipment	Hazardous Waste Management; E-waste Management	The project seeks to build capacity to introduce and implement PCB management system to reduce and/or eliminate releases from PCB waste stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment. It targets to dispose of at least 3,000 tonnes of PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and maximize opportunities for public-private partnership with supporting policies and regulations	On-going	30,150,000
<b>2013-2017</b>	Indonesia	Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs originating from unsound waste management and recycling practices and the manufacturing of plastics in Indonesia	Hazardous Waste Management, ISWM	Project's main objective is to reduce releases of PBDEs and UPOPs by improving overall life-cycle management of plastics and PBDEs-containing plastics through the introduction of alternatives to PBDEs in plastics manufacturing processes and the application of BAT/BEP in plastics recycling and disposal practices	On-going	20,050,000
<b>2016-2021</b>	Jordan	Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority U-POPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities	Hazardous Waste Management, ISWM	The project focuses on protection of human health and the environment through reduction and elimination of POPs, and other chemicals through implementation of environmentally sound management for e-waste, healthcare waste and priority U-POPs release sources associated with general waste management activities	Pipeline	29,390,000

<b>2015-2017</b>	Jordan	Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Jordan to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2011-2018</b>	Kazakhstan	Elimination of POPs Wastes	Hazardous Waste Management	The overall objective of the project is to reduce the environmental and health hazards associated with stockpiles of PCB-containing materials and waste and POP-containing pesticides, by eliminating stockpiles, establishing a treatment facility and safeguarding sites consistent with the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention.	On-going	69,600,000
<b>2015-2019</b>	Kenya	Sustainable Conversion of Waste to Clean Energy for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction	Waste and Climate Change, ISWM	The project seeks to promote investments in waste-to-energy (WTE) technologies to increase electrification and to reduce GHG emissions	On-going	11,671,998
<b>2014-2017</b>	Kyrgyz Republic	Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs and mercury from the unsound disposal of healthcare waste in Kyrgyzstan	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to implement BEP and BATs in the health-care sector to assist Kyrgyzstan in meeting its obligations under the Stockholm Convention to reduce UPOPs as well as Mercury releases while reducing the occurrence of the spread of infectious diseases due to inadequate HCWM.	On-going	7,200,000
<b>2014-2019</b>	Latin America	Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to strengthen national initiatives and enhance regional cooperation for the environmentally sound management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries	On-going	44,500,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Macedonia	Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in the Republic of Macedonia	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in the Republic of Macedonia	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Madagascar	Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Madagascar	Hazardous Waste Management	Development of National Action Plan to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Madagascar	Pipeline	500,000

<b>2015-2017</b>	Malaysia	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Malaysia	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment to identify national mercury challenges and the extent to which the current legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Malaysia to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention	Pipeline	500,000
<b>2015-2016</b>	Mauritania	Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	Hazardous Waste Management	To review and update the National Implementation Plan, which will be submitted to the government for approval and eventual transmission by the government to the Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention. Participating stakeholders will be able to manage the additional POPs with newly developed technical skills, expertise, and awareness.	Pipeline	197,000
<b>2013-2018</b>	Mexico	Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste in Mexico	Hazardous Waste Management; E-waste management	The project seeks to minimize impacts on health and the global environment through sound chemicals management and reduction of POPs releases and exposure to POPs from e-waste and pesticides management operations in Mexico	On-going	28,820,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Montenegro	Minamata Initial Assessment for Montenegro	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Montenegro to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	220,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Morocco	Strengthen the National Decision Making Mechanism to Ratify the Minamata Convention and Strengthen National Capacities for the Implementation of its Futures Provisions	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable Morocco to assess Mercury releases, stocks, use and trade and determine institutional, policy, regulatory and capacity needs and measures to meet future obligations under the Convention, in order for the country to take an informed decision on ratifying the Minamata Convention.	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Mozambique	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector	Hazardous Waste Management	National capacity and capability improved for the management of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector	Pipeline	584,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Nepal	Minamata Initial Assessment in Nepal	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	308,600

<b>2016-2018</b>	Nigeria	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Nigerian Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to improve the national capacity and capability on management of mercury, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector	Pipeline	873,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Panama	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Hazardous Waste Management	To update the National Implementation Plan for Panama in accordance with the new requirements of the Stockholm Convention.	Pipeline	210,000
<b>2015-2016</b>	Panama	Minamata Initial Assessment for Panama	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Initial Mercury Assessment to identify the national mercury challenges and the extent to which legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Panama to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention.	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Papua New Guinea	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Papua New Guinea	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Papua New Guinea	Pipeline	300,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Paraguay	Development of National Action Plans for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Paraguay	Hazardous Waste Management	Development of National Action Plans to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing are facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Paraguay.	Pipeline	500,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Peru	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector in Peru	Hazardous Waste Management	National capacity and capability improved for prevention and management of mercury use, through the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector	Pipeline	717,000
<b>2015-2020</b>	Philippines	Implementation of PCB Management Programs for Electric Cooperatives and Safe e-wastes Management	Hazardous Waste Management	The overall goal is to protect human health and the environment through sound management of PCBs and PBDEs in e-wastes	On-going	42,280,000
<b>2014-2018</b>	Republic of Turkey	POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project	Hazardous Waste Management	The project focuses on addressing POPs legacies through eliminating POPs Pesticide and PCB stockpiles, cleaning up associated POPs and chemical pollutant contaminated sites; dealing with longer term PCB phase out by reducing U-POPs release in major industrial sectors and providing institutional, regulatory and technical capacity strengthening.	On-going	95,479,583

<b>2013-2018</b>	Senegal	Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal and Hazardous Solid Waste to Reduce Emission of Unintentional POPs	Hazardous Waste Management	Project aims to reduce POPs releases from hazardous and municipal wastes by strengthening technical and institutional capacities of a group of private sectors which can sustain and BAT/BEP demonstrated in the project within the context of the implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention	On-going	10,130,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Serbia	Minamata Initial Assessment	Hazardous Waste Management	The project seeks to conduct Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of the Republic of Serbia to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and defining of national priorities for implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	297,220
<b>2014-2016</b>	Seychelles	Strengthen National Decision Making Towards Ratification of the Minamata Convention and Build Capacity Towards Implementation of Future Provisions.	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake a Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) to enable the Government of Seychelles to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of the Minamata Convention and establish a national foundation to undertake future work towards the implementation of the Convention	Pipeline	224,100
<b>2016-2018</b>	Sierra Leone	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment and National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Sierra Leone	Hazardous Waste Management	Ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention is facilitated by the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Sierra Leone	Pipeline	700,000
<b>2016-2020</b>	South Africa	Promoting Organic Waste-to-Energy and other Low-carbon Technologies in Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SMMEs): Accelerating Biogas Market Development	ISWM, Waste and Climate Change	Project seeks to promote market-based adoption of integrated biogas technology in SMMEs in South Africa	Pipeline	29,762,110
<b>2014-2019</b>	South Africa	Promotion of BAT and BEP to Reduce uPOPs Releases from Waste Open Burning in the Participating African Countries of COMESA-SADC Subregions	Hazardous Waste Management	The Project is implemented to continuously minimize unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs) releases in the open burning sector by introducing best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) demonstrated at selected sites	On-going	33,255,000
<b>2013-2018</b>	Sri Lanka	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs Wastes and PCB-Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka	Hazardous Waste Management, E-Waste Management	The project will build capacity to introduce and implement a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) management system to reduce and/or eliminate releases from PCB waste stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment in an environmentally sound manner	On-going	23,775,000

<b>2016-2018</b>	Sri Lanka	Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Sri Lanka	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	238,600
<b>2015-2017</b>	Sudan	Minamata Convention: Initial assessment in the Republic of Sudan	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	318,600
<b>2016-2018</b>	Suriname	Minamata Initial Assessment for Suriname	Hazardous Waste Management	Undertake an Initial Mercury Assessment to identify the national mercury challenges and the extent to which legal, policy and regulatory framework will enable Suriname to implement future obligations under the Minamata Convention	Pipeline	200,000
<b>2012-2016</b>	Tanzania	Promotion of Waste-to-Energy Applications in Agro-Industries	Waste and Climate Change	To promote investments in waste-to-energy (WTE) technologies for energy (electricity + thermal energy) generation in agro-industries	On-going	31,782,000
<b>2016-2017</b>	Thailand	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Hazardous Waste Management	To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP), and have it endorsed and submitted by the Government to the Stockholm Convention Conference of Parties (COP).	Pipeline	450,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	The Caribbean	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia)	Hazardous Waste Management	The project goal is to facilitate the Ratification and Early Implementation of the Minamata Convention through the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools by national stakeholders in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia	Pipeline	600,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Tunisia	Improve Mercury Management in Tunisia	Hazardous Waste Management	Contribute to the reduction of negative mercury impacts on human health and the environment in Tunisia	Pipeline	2,950,000
<b>2016-2018</b>	Turkey	Minamata Convention: Initial Assessment in Turkey	Hazardous Waste Management	Pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions	Pipeline	529,000
<b>2015-2017</b>	Romania	Integrated Nutrient Pollution Control Project - Additional Financing	ISWM	The overall development project aims to support Romanian government towards meeting EU Nitrate Directive requirements at the National Scale	On-going	53,950,000
<b>2009-2016</b>	Africa	Liberia - Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation (EMUS) Project 3AF	ISWM	The 3AF supports on-going EMUS activities including a more systemic recycling of plastics. It supports deepening recycling start-up; initiating preliminary environmental and social studies for a potential landfill Cheese Manburg, and carrying on with contractor engagement to collect and transport waste from the transfer stations to	On-going	4,640,000

				the landfill		
<b>2013-2019</b>	Ningbo, China	Ningbo Municipal Solid Minimization and Recycling Project	ISWM	The Project objective is to minimize Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste and increase the volume and proportion of municipal solid waste recycled with processes for waste separation at source and recycling	On-going	160,000,000
<b>2013-2018</b>	West Bank, Middle East, and North Africa	Solid waste management OBA Pilot in West Bank	ISWM	The objective of the project is to improve access to quality and financial sustainability in the SWM services in Hebron and Bethlehem (H and B) governorates	On-going	8,000,000
<b>2012-</b>	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Second Solid Waste Management Project on Environmental Framework and Management Plan	ISWM	Objectives are to improve solid waste services cost effectively; increase administrative and technical capacity for solid waste management at the local and entity level; improve the cost recovery mechanism to encourage private sector involvement, and correct environmental problems and reduce health hazards caused by inadequate waste collection and disposal systems	On-going	27,500,000
<b>2012-2017</b>	Nepal, South Asia	Output-Based Aid for Municipal Solid Waste Management	ISWM	The development objective of the Project is to improve access to high quality and financially sustainable solid waste management services in participating municipalities	On-going	4,488,000
<b>2012-2017</b>	Tunisia, Middle East, and South Africa	Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs (Demonstrating and promoting best techniques and practices for managing healthcare waste and polychlorinated biphenyls -PCBs Project)	ISWM	The Project covers promoting best techniques and practices for managing healthcare waste and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to reduce releases of dioxins, furans, and PCBs, strengthening the recipient's legal and institutional framework and establishing sound and sustainable management programs for improving management and final disposal of healthcare waste (HCW) and PCBs	On-going	16,800,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>						<b>1,608,446,065</b>