



Project_Scoping
URBAN PATHWAYS
2020

LEBANON

PROJECT SCOPING



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Establishing Integrated Sustainable Waste
Management in Lebanese Coastal Cities



**Wuppertal
Institut**

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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URBAN

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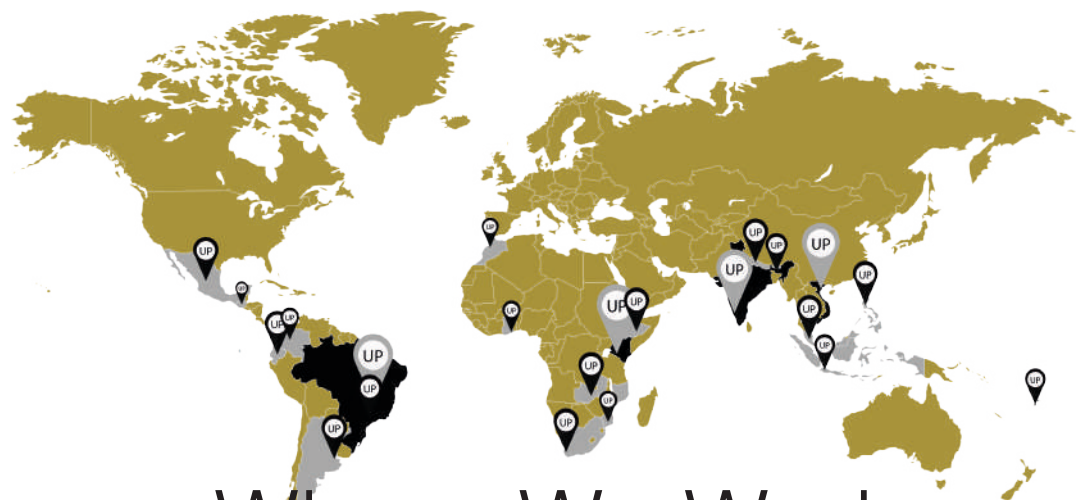
based on a decision of the German Bundestag

URBAN PATHWAYS

PROJECT CONCEPT

The Urban Pathways project helps delivering on the Paris Agreement and the NDCs in the context of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It has established a facility in close cooperation with other organisations and networks active in this area to support national and local governments to develop action plans and concrete implementation measures to boost low-carbon urban development. This builds on UN-Habitat's role as "a focal point on sustainable urbanisation and human settlements including in the implementation and follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda". The project develops national action plans and local implementation concepts in key emerging economies with a high mitigation potential. The local implementation concepts are being developed into bankable projects, focusing on the access to urban basic services to create a direct link between climate change mitigation and sustainable development goals.

The project follows a structured approach to boost Low Carbon Plans for urban mobility, energy and waste management services that deliver on the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. The project works on concrete steps towards a maximum impact with regards to the contribution of urban basic services (mobility, energy and waste management) in cities to global climate change mitigation efforts and sustainable and inclusive urban development. This project makes an active contribution to achieve global climate change targets to a 1.5°C stabilisation pathway by unlocking the global emission reduction potential of urban energy, transport and resource sectors. The project will contribute to a direct emission reduction in the pilot and outreach countries, which will trigger a longer term emission reduction with the aim to replicate this regionally and globally to make a substantial contribution to the overall emission reduction potential.



Where We Work

PROJECT AIMS

This project implements integrated urban services solutions as proposed in the New Urban Agenda providing access to jobs and public services in urban areas, contributing to equality and social coherence and deliver on the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. This is the first dedicated implementation action oriented project, led by UN-Habitat to deliver on inclusive, low-carbon urban services. Securing sustainability and multiplier effect, the project aims to leverage domestic and international funding for the implementation projects that will follow from this initiative.

LEBANON



Lebanon is a highly urbanized country (89%), with more than half of its population concentrated along the coast. The population of 5.6 million people (2013), produces 2,600,000 tons municipal solid waste (MSW)/year (on average 1.0. kg/cap/day); an estimated 1,000 tons/day is additionally generated by displaced Syrians.

Lebanon does not have well-functioning MSW management (MSWM) services in place. On average, only 8% of MSW is recycled, 15% composted, 51% landfilled and 26% disposed of in open dumps¹. In total there are 941 uncontrolled dumps, as a result of the mismanagement of the sector. They negatively impact the terrestrial and marine environment. Additionally, the two biggest landfills are situated at the coast, increasing the amount of marine litter in the Mediterranean Sea.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



¹ Abbas, Ismail & Chaaban, Jinane & Al-Rabaa, Abdel-Rahman & Shaar, Ali. (2019). Solid Waste Management in Lebanon: Challenges and Recommendations JEWM. 4(2). 053-063; Boswall, Jacob (2019): Lebanon: the state of waste. Ed: Heinrich Böll Stiftung.



POLICY ENVIRONMENT

in Lebanon

During the last two decades, no MSWM strategy was adopted due to political deadlocks (e.g. overlapping in mandates and unclear lines of authority amongst the involved public actors). This has led to a severe national waste crisis in 2015, which persists today. On 18 October 2018, the Lebanese parliament ratified the law 80/2018 on integrated sustainable waste management (ISWM) and assigned the Ministry of Environment (MoE) the responsibility and lead. The MoE developed an ISWM Roadmap (2019 – 2030) which stresses the role of municipalities, de-centralization of service delivery and the subsidiarity principle, which aims at closing the open dumps, upgrading/building new facilities and sorting at source.

Due to a spiralling socio-economic crisis, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, 50% of the population in Lebanon are expected to be living under the poverty line in 2020. The lack of ISWM is a great source of tension among refugees and host communities (1 out of 4 people in Lebanon is a refugee), as well as between political parties.

**The lack of ISWM is a
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PROJECT CONCEPT

Establishing Integrated Sustainable Waste Management in Lebanese Coastal Cities

This project aims at supporting Lebanese coastal Unions of Municipalities (UoMs) in establishing the foundations of ISWM, thus enhancing resource recovery, decreasing environmental pollution — especially marine litter — and promoting stability in the country.

After a joint kick-off and training event, the UoMs, where this is required, will apply the Waste Wise Cities Tool (WWCT)¹ and Waste Flow Diagram², assessing the status of their ISWM by collecting data on waste generation and management, as well as potential plastic leakage into the environment, focusing on water bodies.

Based on this (or already existing) data, key intervention areas and infrastructure gaps will be identified in a participatory process with all ISWM stakeholders, as well as activities to close these gaps. These results will then be used to implement quick-win pilot projects and conduct feasibility studies for larger measures that help to reduce marine litter in an integrative manner.

Additionally, a national online Waste Observatory will be created to compile waste data and share results with the remaining UoMs, inducing change there as well.

The project will ensure a participatory approach of multiple stakeholders, awareness raising to educate the population and ownership of the UoMs. Lastly, the disclosure of the assessment and strategies will be available at the Waste Observatory, promoting transparency and citizen engagement.



¹ The WWCT is a waste assessment tool based on SDG indicator 11.6.1 that assists cities in reporting on progress regarding waste SDGs (11.6.1, 12.3.1, 12.5.1). It was developed by UN Habitat.

² The development of the Waste Flow Diagram was funded by GIZ



Local implementation support partners

Local partners:

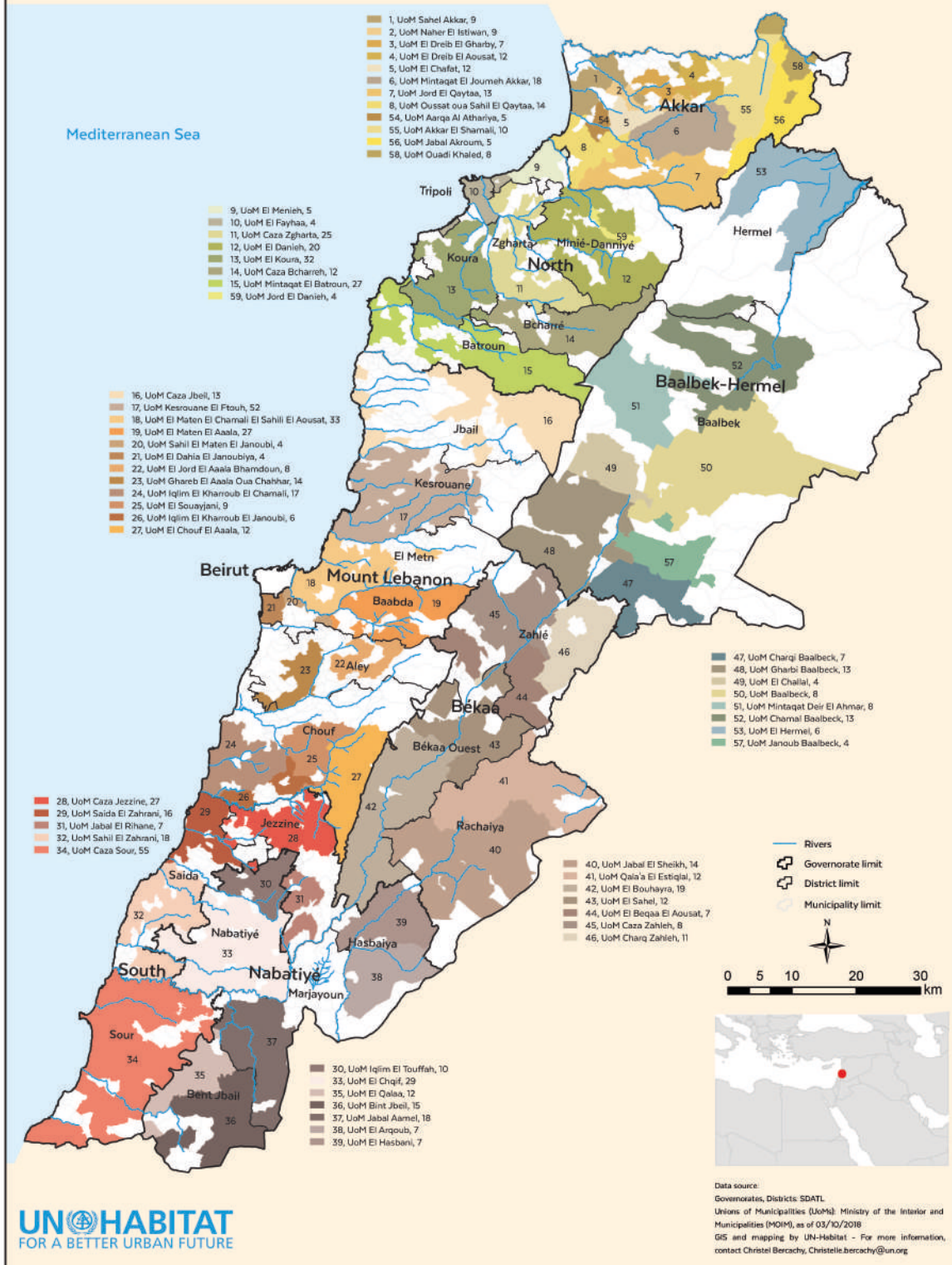
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Country Office Lebanon
- 13 Coastal Unions of Municipalities (UoMs) across Lebanon
- Local Communities/(International) Non-Governmental Organisations / Social Development Councils, etc. (to be identified during the project)

Support Partners:

- Wuppertal Institute for Environment, Climate and Energy
- Technische Universität Berlin (TUB)
- UN-Habitat

LEBANON

Rivers and Unions of Municipalities of Lebanon June 2020



The activities are structured in 6 Work Packages (WP), which stretch over the course of three years:

Work package (WP) 1 – preparation:

The two core activities of the WP1 are preparing and initiating the collaboration with the UoMs, and starting the data assessment with the WWCT. A national online Waste Observatory will be designed and waste flow diagrams developed for each participating UoM.

Work package (WP) 2 – intervention identification:

Based on the data assessment and waste flow diagrams, in WP2 there will be a series of stakeholder workshops. In the workshops, the results of the assessments will be presented and infrastructure gaps and intervention options will be discussed. Together with focal persons from each stakeholder group project proposals (Draft MSWM action plan) will be drafted. In a second round of workshops, the project proposals will be discussed and finalized, based on the feedback.

Work package (WP) 3 – pilot projects:

The identified quick-win pilot interventions (up to 50.000 EUR / UoM) will be jointly planned and implemented with the UoMs and relevant stakeholders.

Work package (WP) 4 – feasibility studies:

For larger interventions, appropriate technologies and location will be identified and its feasibility assessed. This also includes the definition of institutional arrangements as well as roles and responsibilities and financial flow for the coming 10-20 years.

Work package (WP) 5 – awareness-raising:

In order to increase awareness of the importance of proper MSWM, sensitization events will be conducted, as well as clean neighbourhood competitions. Another focus is on schools, where awareness activities shall be implemented as well. The results of the Workshops (see WP2) will be communicated to the citizens and published on the Waste Observatory website.

Work package (WP) 6 – policy recommendations:

WP6 will focus on policy recommendations and review current ISWM financing mechanisms and regulations, as well as plastic products and recycling infrastructure gaps. It will result in two policy papers, where the state of the art of policy and legislation options will be summarized and policy recommendations formulated in collaboration with MoE.

PROJECT PLAN



TARGET

GROUP

- UoM/Municipality officials working on ISWM and similar areas
- Informal waste workers
- Around 5.6 Million Lebanese, 1.5 million Syrians (including 918,874 registered as refugees with UNHCR, along with 27,700 Palestinian refugees from Syria), and an estimated 180,000 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon
- Non-governmental organisations active in waste collection, treatment and awareness-building activities
- Private waste collection and treatment companies

EXPECTED LONG-TERM RESULTS

The project will build the capacity of target UoMs' officials to assess ISWM challenges and identify & implement interventions tackling them in a participatory approach that includes formal & informal actors. The capacity building will also allow officials to uncover and visualize waste flows, including estimation of plastic leakages into water bodies, and to monitor the progress towards improved waste management and decreased marine litter generation. Additionally, the project enables UoM to decrease the amount of uncollected and unmanaged waste, decreasing the amount of waste reaching water bodies & marine ecosystems. The awareness activities will educate adults and children on the intertwined relation between ISWM and preventing marine litter, and foster behavioural change. Engaging the population will enhance the effectiveness of the interventions and ensure their participation and collaboration in project implementation (e.g. waste sorting at source, etc.). In the long run, awareness will shape environmentally conscious citizens — supported by strong political will, and the interventions to enhance ISWM, they will reduce marine litter, and ensure that future generations will have enough resources to meet their own needs in a clean and healthy environment.

PROJECT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed project concept on “Reducing Marine Litter in the Mediterranean through Waste Wise Cities Lebanon (ReduceMaL)” was developed together with local partners under the Urban Pathways project, funded by the International Climate Initiative. It has the support of the National Ministry of Environment in Lebanon as well as of the National Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. The concept was submitted for funding in June 2020 to the Grant Against Marine Litter Programme by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany.





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