

Policy concepts related to EPR and National Waste Management in the tourism sector

International TouMaLi conference

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Outline Presentation



Background & tourism in the respective country



Legislative framework regarding waste management & EPR



Key stakeholders and future engagement



Possible set up of a future EPR scheme

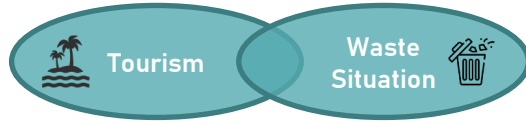


EPR & the tourism sector

For the TouMaLi
target countries:

- Egypt 
- Tunisia 
- Morocco 

Background & Legislative Framework



- One of the most industrialized country in the African continent: 37.5% of its GDP coming from the service industry with tourism sector playing an important role.¹
- Around 26 million tons of municipal solid waste yearly (1/3 is estimated to be packaging waste)²
- Limited recycling capacities and missing off-takers of secondary raw material lead to landfilling and illegally dumping of large parts of the generated waste.
- High presence of informal waste pickers (Zabbaleens)
- Baseline: Law No. 28/1967 on General Public Cleaning; Law No. 4/1994 on Environmental Protection; Law No. 10/2005, which introduced a fee system for solid waste collection. ³
- Most important law nowadays: Egypt Waste Management law No. 202:
 - For first time in Egypt's history EPR got included in legislation
 - Call for a government decree to further define priority products, fees to be paid, national goals & targets and verification mechanisms

Sources: ¹Reichenbach et al., 2021; ²MoE, 2021; ³ (Ibrahim & Mohamed, Nanis Abd El Monem, 2016).

Key stakeholders & future engagement

ASSOCIATIONS

GOVERNMENT

- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA)
- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED)
- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Ministry of Local Development (MLD)
- Governorates and local authorities

- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Environmental Compliance Office and Sustainable Development within the Federation of Egyptian Industries (ECO-FEI)
- Egyptian Hotel Association
- Egyptian Trade Association
- Retailer Trade Association
- Egypt National Cleaner Production Center (ENPC)
- Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS)

RECYCLERS

- Bariq Recycling
- Greenminds Recycling

INFORMAL SECTOR

- Zabbaleens

NGOs

- Environmental Protection Association in the Red Sea (HEPCA)
- Marine Rescue and Environmental Protection Association
- Tourism Investment Association of the Red Sea
- Crescent Society Red Sea branch

FMCG PRODUCERS

- Nestlé
- PepsiCo
- Coca Cola
- Unilever
- P&G
- L'Oréal
- Juhayna Food Industries

- Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
- Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)
- Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA)
- Nahdet Misr for Environmental Services

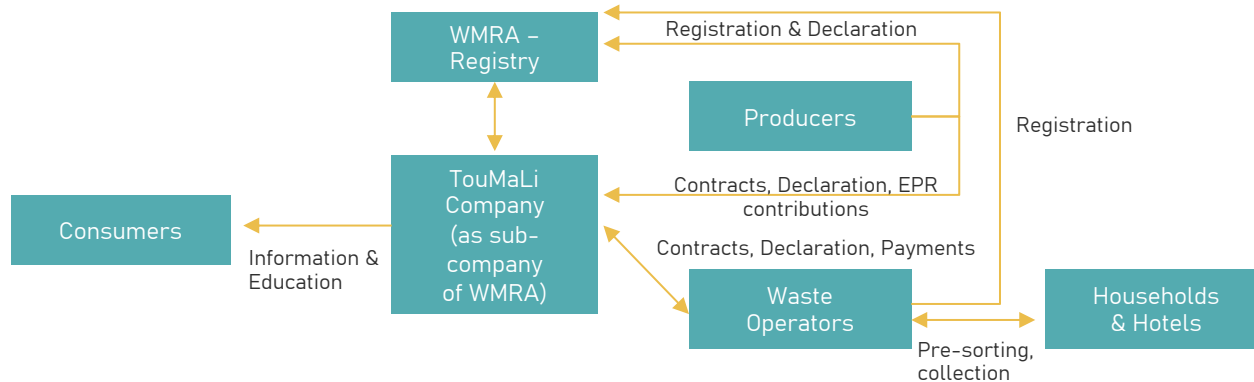
**KEY
STAKEHOLDERS**

**PRIMARY
STAKEHOLDERS**

**SECONDARY
STAKEHOLDERS**

Possible set-up for EPR scheme

- **Background:** High diversity of waste management practices, stakeholder and infrastructure in the different governorates & already existing EPR initiatives from private sector
 - Different operational approaches from PRO side for each governorate needed
 - Inclusion of already existing voluntary EPR models needed
- **TouMaLi approach:** TouMaLi company could act as a PRO under WMRA for the pilot duration – legal relationship still to be defined!

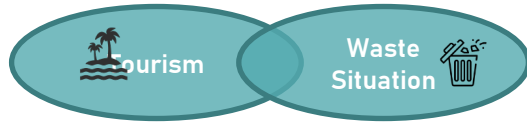


Potential EPR set up & tourism sector's involvement

Linkage of EPR & the tourism sector:

- Initially, parts of the net costs of operation are meant to be borne by the **HoReCa sector**, in particular the participating hotels in the pilot area
- Later, hotels would remain **responsible for paying for specific waste collection services** for **waste** that are not related to EPR
- HoReCa will cooperate and **be fully engaged in the EPR scheme** (segregating the materials covered by PROs and letting them be collected by the PRO's appointed waste collection company)
- Under a full running EPR scheme, the HoReCa will also conduct **sensibilization campaign** (clean ups, awareness events) to promote circular economy principles.

Background & Legislative Framework



- Economy is **highly depending on tourism sector**, which produces about twice more waste than residents. ¹
- In 2019 ca **9,5 Mil international tourists** visited Tunisia.
- The number of **international tourists grew by 200%** in the last 25 years, with hotels on the coast covering up to 95% of beds. ²
- The high rate of urbanization leads to increasing waste production and improper waste management, e.g. **64%** of plastic waste is **landfilled**, **28%** is **scattered in nature**, **4%** dragged to the sea and only **4%** is recycled (through ECO-Lef). ³
- **Law No. 96-41:** on the control of waste management & disposal, setting the course for the introduction of an EPR system (Polluter pays principle) in Tunisia. ⁴
- **Decree No. 97-1102:** on conditions and procedures for the take-back and management of used packaging bags and packaging material – later foundation for ECO-Lef Program ⁵
- **National Solid Waste Management Program:** Provision of adequate sanitary landfills and transfer centres & closure of uncontrolled wild dumping sites. ⁶
- **National Strategy for Integrated and Sustainable Waste Management:** on waste reduction and improved recycling and recovery systems and **reinforcement of the role of EPR** ⁷

Sources: ¹ SwitchMed, 2018; ² World Bank ³ Mahjoub et al., 2020 & Bartnik et al., 2021; ⁴ Bartnik et al., 2021; SwitchMed, 2020; ⁵ [Tunisia.pdf \(prevent-waste.net\)](https://www.prevent-waste.net/); ⁶ Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2020; ⁷ Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2020

Tunisia

Key stakeholders & future engagement

GOVERNMENT

- Municipalities
- Tunisian National Tourism Office
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)
- Coastal Protection and Development Agency (APAL)

ASSOCIATIONS

- Tunisian Federation of Hotels (FTH)
- Tunisian Union of Industry, Commerce and Arts (UTICA)
- Confederation of Citizen Enterprises of Tunisia (CONNECT)
- Tunisian National Tourist Office (ONTT)

RECYCLERS

- Different recycling companies (Eco Guezez, Société Karoud de Recyclage SKR, Sté Mini Plast, Hinda Plast, Eco Plast Tunisie, Recyckhal)

INFORMAL SECTOR

- Barbecha

NGOs

- International NGOs (like WWF, etc.)
- Zero Waste Tunisia
- Tunisie Recyclage
- Tounes CleanUp
- ...

FMCG PRODUCERS

- Nestlé
- PepsiCo
- Coca Cola
- Unilever
- P&G
- L'Oréal
- And others

- Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- National Agency for waste management (ANGed)

**KEY
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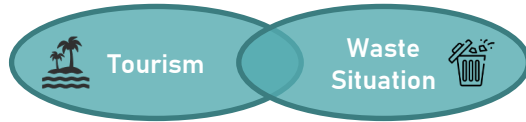
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Possible set-up for EPR scheme

- In comparison to Egypt, there is not yet a location identified for the pilot activity of TouMaLi.
- **Hammam Sousse** and **Hammamet** are currently in discussion, but the final decision has to be made by the steering committee. This will be the first step after the international conference.
- **2-3 scenarios** will be provided for setting up the TouMaLi company in Tunisia
- Hotels, as well as restaurants, cafes, boat operators, etc. will be the main stakeholders
 - Currently paying fees for collection of non-recyclable & non-separated waste to the municipality
 - In case there is separation in place, the hotels sell recyclables to (formal/informal) collectors and they sell it to recyclers
- **Next step:** MoU between TouMaLi company, municipality & hotel
- **Main question for the TouMaLi company:** In which capacity will it operate, when engaging producers? As authorized company or partner of ANGED?

Background & Legislative Framework



- The **tourism sector is instrumental** in driving the country's economic and social development. In 2016 the tourism sector accounted for **5% of total jobs** in Morocco.¹
- In 2019 13.1 international visitors entered Morocco ²
- Morocco's **MSW generation lies around 6.9 million tonnes** per year of which roughly 70% can be accounted to urban areas and 30% to rural areas. ³
- The inadequate treatment of waste leads to only **37%** of waste **collected and disposed of in controlled landfills**. ⁴
- Baseline: **Law 11-03** on the protection and development of the environment, Framework **law No. 99-12** on the national environmental charter and sustainable development; **law 77-15** prohibiting the production, import, sale or distribution of single-use plastic bags
- Most recent law: **Waste Management law No. 28-00:** providing the framework for governance and emphasizing the necessity of **controlled landfills, source segregation, incineration-bans and hazardous waste management**
- **National Solid Waste Program (PNDM) & Strategy for Waste Reduction and Conversion (SNRVD)**

Sources: ¹ OECD, 2018; ² World Bank ³ GIZ, 2014; ⁴ Negm, 2020 & WWF, 2019;

Key stakeholders & future engagement

GOVERNMENT

- Municipalities
- Fonds d'Équipement Communal (FEC)

ASSOCIATIONS

- Association of the Hotel Industry (ARIH)
- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l'Environnement et du climat (ASMAPEC)
- National Federation of Waste Sorters in Morocco
- Coalition for the valorization of waste (COVAD)
- Moroccan association of plastic recovery

WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATORS

- Delegated collection companies: SOS, Ozone, Averda, Tecna, ARMA, SERP ...
- Companies managing controlled landfills (Ecomed, Suez, ...)
- Different private recycling companies (Valdem, Ecotechno, Ecodecht, Ivsep, Elec´recyclage)

INFORMAL SECTOR

- Mikhala" or "Bou´ara

FMCG PRODUCERS

- P&G
- Nestlé
- Danone
- L´oréal
- Unilever
- Coca Cola
- Mondeléz

NGOs

- Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre (AESVT)
- The Moroccan Alliance for Climate and Sustainable Development (AMCDD)
- Association of Earth, Life and Science Teachers (AELST)

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- Ministry of Energy Transition & Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Economy & Finance
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment

Possible set-up for EPR scheme

- No universal, but rather different **private players** are taking care of SWM in Morocco
→ Therefore a creation of a PRO supported by the private sector is essential
- Retailers, like Carrefour and Marjane, started with **trial DRS and reusable container schemes** with the support of “Searious Business”¹
→ They should be included in the discussions & set up of the scheme
- TouMaLi company could operate as **waste receiving center operator**, **waste collection service provider** or **operator of a voluntary PRO**
- Up to now, there is **no pilot site agreed for Morocco** and it is still under discussion how the TouMaLi company will interact with the local stakeholders.

Sources: ¹ <https://www.packaginginsights.com/news/seariously-business-carrefour-and-marjane-trial-drs-and-reusable-container-schemes-in-morocco.html>

Tourism Sector and EPR

- Tourism represents a significant income source in all three countries.
- By developing financial mechanisms, assigning clear roles and responsibilities and designing waste reverse chains, EPR will benefit the tourism sector.
- Financial incentives might also be advisable (for instance by making segregated collection more affordable than mixed collection or by banning mixed collection).
- Hotels could be an EPR enabler because they have a vested interest in an effective solution (for the sake of their own business).
- Responsibility and cost should shift to producers as soon as the regulatory framework makes it practically enforceable. Long term the sector can be a participant to the EPR system just like retailers carry EPR responsibilities for products.

Conclusions

Tourism Sector and EPR

- EPR success will be highly dependent on the degree of performance of source separation that can be achieved by hotels. This is likely to require appropriate training of hotel staff and raising awareness of hotel customers.
- Single hotels as well as hotel federations in the respective countries on top of their EPR engagement need to support **beach cleanup and awareness rising activities**.
- Each TouMaLi country has its own **status quo in terms of EPR policy & implementation** which affects the involvement of the tourism sector into the new TouMaLi activities.

Thank you!

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