

## CAPITALISATION PROCESS

# Session 2: Plastic waste management models in Mediterranean islands

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## Objectives 2nd technical session:

- to **explain how to establish a successful waste sorting at source** initiatives in islands by presenting main key success factors;
- to **present a case study of one BeMed modular project** related to plastic waste management in islands;



## COMMUNITY BUILDING

- to **inform on the current and elaborated experiences in Mediterranean islands** in relation with plastic waste sustainable management.

# Agenda

Time	Topic	Content	Speaker
11h15 – 11h30	First intervention: Waste sorting at source in islands	What to consider when organizing a sorting at source in Islands. Basic principles.	Dr. Wassim Chaabane SCP-RAC (15 min)
11h30– 11h45	Second intervention: The case of Djerba (Plastistop project)	An example of an NGO initiative on plastic waste management.	Mr. Faiçal Ghzaïel Plastistop Project (15 min)
11h45 – 12h	Third intervention: Plastic waste management models in Mediterranean islands	Concrete examples and practices of reduce, reuse, recycle by local actors (BeMed projects / SMILO initiatives)	Mr. Quentin Bodiguel SMILO Mr. Souhail Baabaa (Association Jeunes Science Kerkennah-AJSK) (15 min)
12h – 12h30	Open Discussion	Question & Answer	All participants (15 min)
12h30	Closure	Conclusion & Next steps	Mr. Ignasi Mateo SCP-RAC

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## CAPITALISATION PROCESS

# Waste sorting at sources initiatives in islands: Keys of success

Dr. Wassim Chaabane

Email: [chaabane.wassim@gmail.com](mailto:chaabane.wassim@gmail.com)

# BEYOND PLASTIC MED

ISLANDS





## What specific in islands?

- Limited financial and spatial capacities
- Geographic location and distance to main land
- Logistical and infrastructure issues
- Higher costs
- Specific regulation in some cases



# GETTING THE PROJECT OFF TO A GOOD START





## The choice of the site/zone:

- The choice of location should be well studied.
- Ensure the social acceptability.
- The location close to collection companies and other services.
- Consider the socio-economic conditions in the area.



## LEARNING FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES

- local, national, or international municipalities or associations
- Literature review



## DIAGNOSING THE SITUATION

- The legal framework,
- The institutional and organizational framework,
- The collection system,
- The composition of waste,
- The activity of the informal sector.

**The operation of data operation could be conducted through:**

- A review of existing literature and documents at national and international levels,
- Field work,
- Questionnaires,
- Interviews with local and national authorities



# IDENTIFYING PARTNERS AND CLARIFYING RESPONSIBILITIES





## IDENTIFYING PARTNERS AND CLARIFYING RESPONSIBILITIES

- Identify the team responsible for managing the plan
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities
- Clarify the conditions for the success of its mission
- Each institution could be represented on the project team
- Constitute a first group of partners with the possibility of enlarging the circle of participants
- Define the role and function assigned to each partner,





## IDENTIFYING PARTNERS AND CLARIFYING RESPONSIBILITIES

- Communicate ambitions and mode of operation;
- Mobilizing the right actors at the right time;
- Building a dynamic to mobilize the key partners for the project;
- Mobilizing the social partners, the actors of the territory, the financiers (financial backers, companies, etc.) ;
- Designate a responsible for communication or spokesperson trusted by all;
- One manager working full-time on the project.



CAPITALISATION PROCESS

# **SORTING, COLLECTION AND RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE**



## Door-to-door collection:

Sorting through a **container for mixed recyclables** and a **container for non-recyclables or other waste**.

This model requires:

- that citizens be well informed about what is recyclable and what is not.
- a small waste sorting plant
- The private sector can also play this crucial role in this scenario.

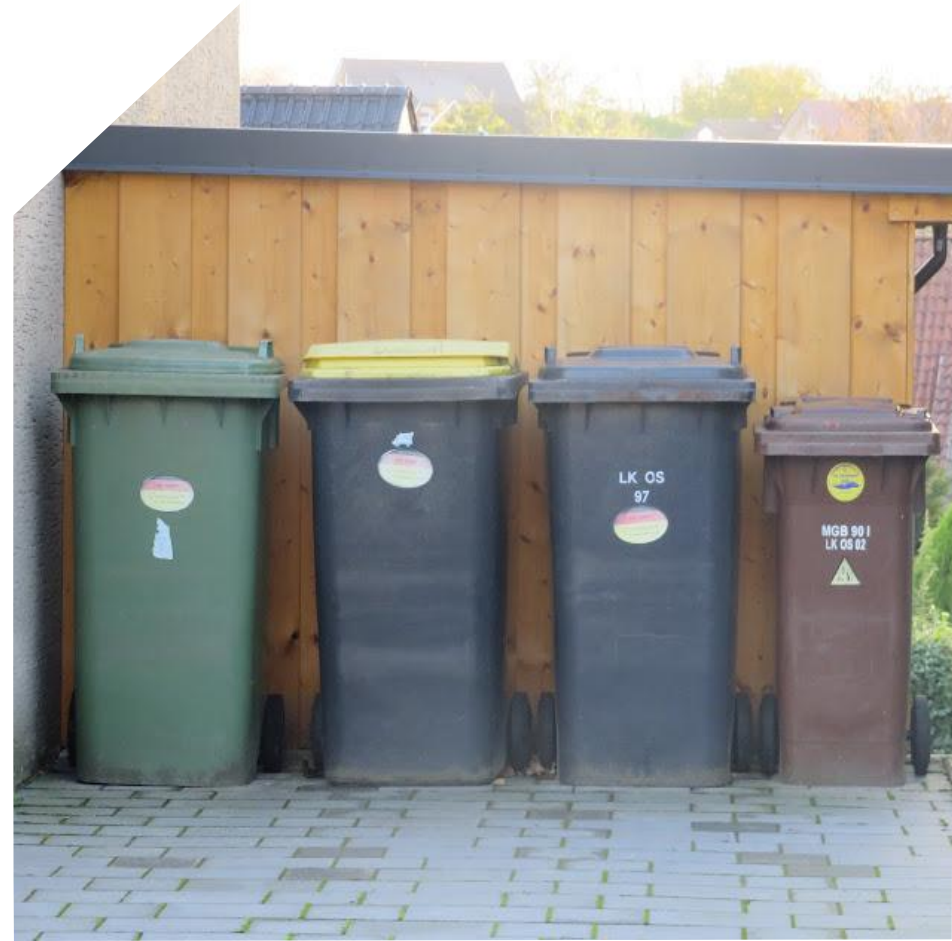


## Door-to-door collection:

Or,

Use **individual containers for each material**

- They can be differentiated by colour and shape of the opening.
- This concept requires a lot of follow-up, monitoring and control.





## Recommendations

- Target materials of source separation are related to its market value and the existence of the collectors and recyclers.
- For mixed packaging, it is recommended to collaborate with a collection company that has the capacity to sort the waste manually or mechanically.
- It is recommended to give preference to "multi-waste" providers, who are more flexible and capable of offering integrated solutions



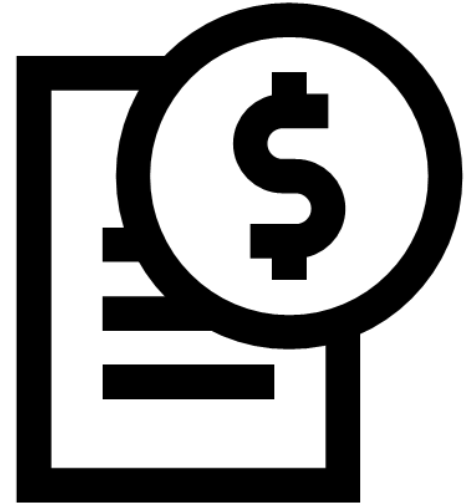


# ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING



## SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

- Contact other municipalities or associations to learn more about the success of their experiences,
- Define an incentive strategy
- Make the project profitable,
- Involve producers,
- Open doors for members
- Consider national systems



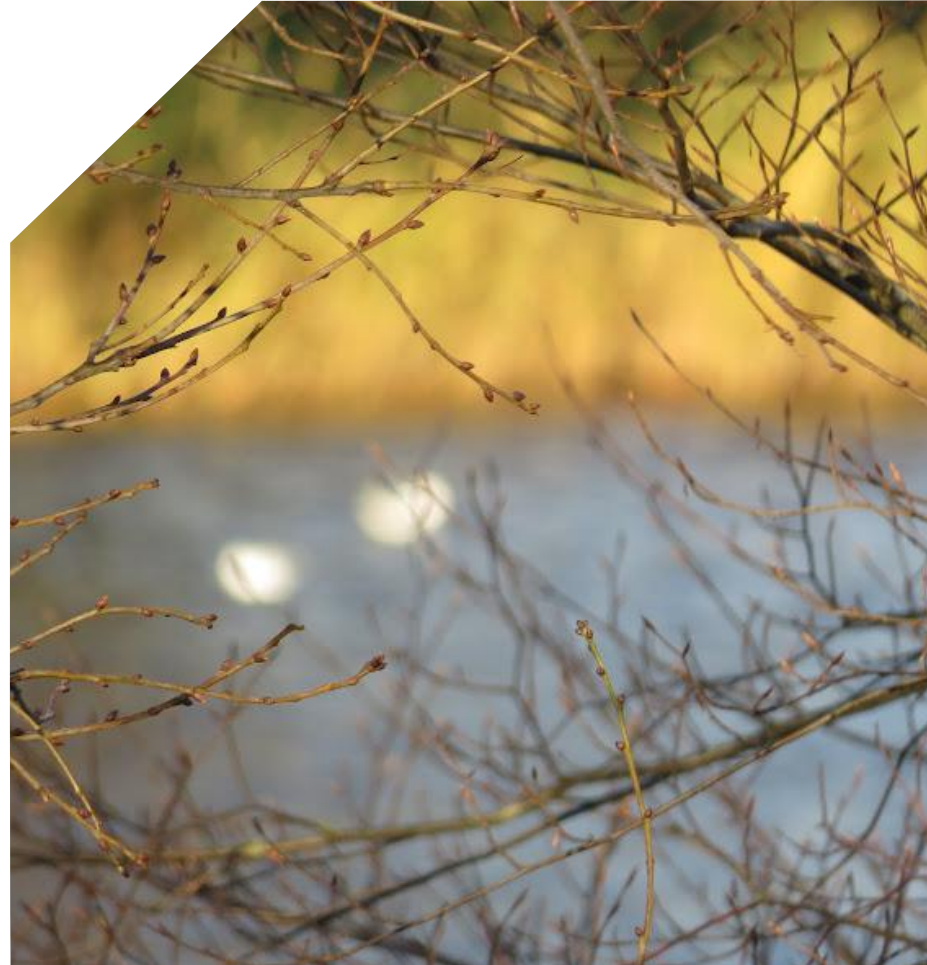
# SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION, CITIZEN AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT



## **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION, CITIZEN AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT**

To ensure good communication during the planning and implementation, it is recommended to:

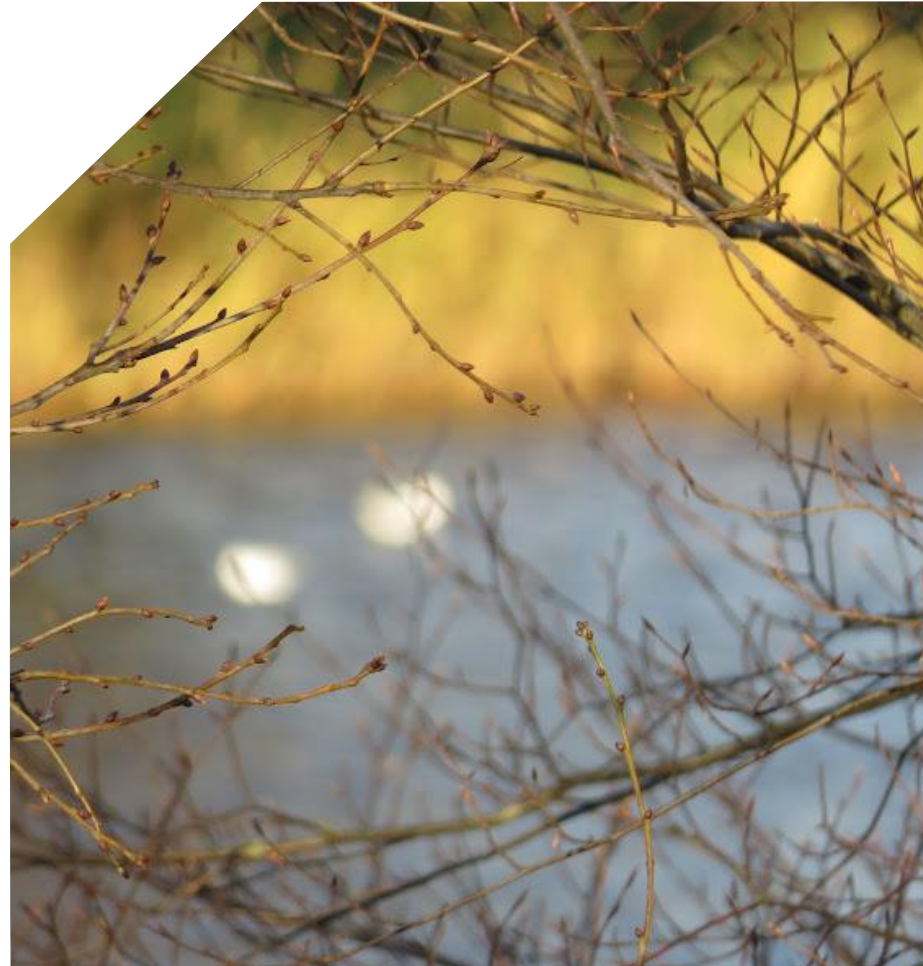
- Identify the communication team;
- Prepare a communication plan;
- Prepare resources and materials that are needed for communication;
- Consider measurement tools to assess the impact of communication.





## **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION, CITIZEN AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT**

- Think about incentives (financial or moral)
- Clarify what can and cannot be placed in each container
- Use positive messages with emotions such as pride, joy, gratitude and belonging to the initiative, e.g. through appearances on TV shows, sharing on social networks, etc.
- Use the face of recognised human celebrities in the promotion campaigns
- Ensure communication reminders according to the evolution of the project,





CAPITALISATION PROCESS

# TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING



## TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

It is necessary to:

- Train workers in the field to properly manage waste collection and treatment.
- Educate project actors on selective sorting.
- Conduct trainings on financial management for the project team.
- Train collectors on health and protection measures.



# CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ADAPTATION





## CONTROL, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ADAPTATION

- Weak point in the MENA region
- Develop a set of performance indicators at the beginning
- The monitoring and evaluation of the waste sorting operation
- The operation must be based on the “Measure to correct” principle,
- Important to decide: either the development or extension of the project or the correction and improvement.



## A LOTS OF PATIENCE...

- At least, three to five years to have a solid, sustainable project
- When developing a waste sorting project, several parameters can intervene
- The project may encounter organizational, technical, and financial difficulties





# THANK YOU

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## MENTIMETER

Go to **[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)**

Enter the code **6549 3996**

PlastiStop

# Plastic Waste Management

The Sorting at source

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PlastiStop

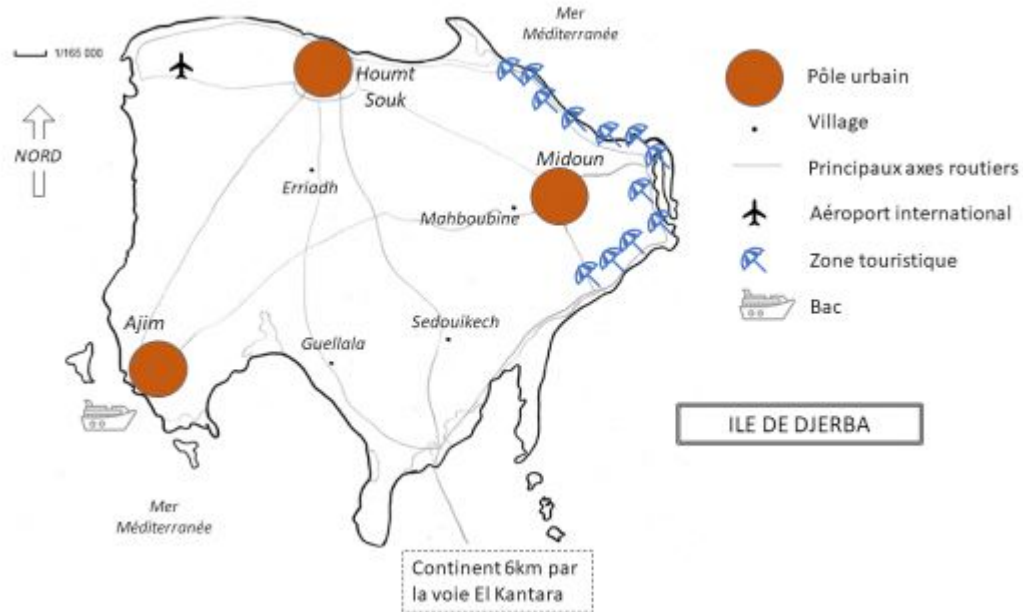
**COUNTRY** TUNISIA

**ISLAND** DJERBA

**ONG** AJEM-JLIJ Association for the  
Marine Environment







## Djerba Island

Location : South of Tunisia

Population : 163 726 (2014)

Area : 514 Km<sup>2</sup>

Weather : Arid Climate

3 Municipalities



## Current Situation

55 000 Tonnes of Wrapped waste are deposited in a Ramsar wetland in Djerba per year.

75% Organic waste.

## The Sorting at source

Since 2017, with BeMed and other partners, we have started working on sorting at source on several aspects:



1- Awareness campaigns for the local population, fishermen and collection of information and data.





2- Animation of workshops  
with children on sorting at  
source, constitution of  
environmental clubs in schools.



3- Organization of competitions  
for the best young people  
involved and families who sort  
and collect more plastic,  
  
Radio broadcast, film  
exhibition on beaches.



4- Installation of metal cages for the collection of plastic bottles, plastic caps, and wrapping stretch film which are sorted,



5- After the sorting at source, the association collects the waste (plastic) with our Van.







## Problems facing Sorting at Source

1- Tunisian State

2- Municipality

3- Citizens

4- Private sector

## 1- Tunisian State

- ✓ Absence of a national strategy on selective sorting, the Tunisian state continues to bury waste in the majority of sites.
- ✓ Lack of financial incentives (remuneration systems) that encourage selective sorting.
- ✓ Lack of formal collectors who take charge of waste removal in case the municipality is not able to do.

## 2- Municipality

- ✓ Lack of specific municipal containers for each type of waste
- ✓ Lack of financial means to buy consumables to properly ensure selective sorting in households (colored bags or low capacity containers)
- ✓ Non-application of penalties for those who throw away waste
- ✓ Lack of information on the fate of selectively collected waste (recycling, recovery, etc,,)

## 2- Municipality

- ✓ Lack of information from municipalities on the collection system: truck transit time
- ✓ Collection is mainly done by informal collectors (barbachas) who are in a degraded social situation
- ✓ Lack of sorting center or recycling center for the voluntary contribution of waste from selective sorting



### 3- Citizens

- ✓ Citizens are not trained and lack of information on selective sorting
- ✓ Lack of awareness on the dangers of plastics on nature and health.
- ✓ Lack of space at household level for the temporary storage of sorted waste
- ✓ The arid climate does not allow vegetation or green cover to be used for domestic composting of organic waste

- ✓ Only one formal collector on the island, and who collects only plastic, Aluminum can, cardboard.
- ✓ No collector for glass, batteries, medical waste, electronic waste, Waste recyclers are located in central Tunisia (Sfax) or north (Tunis).
- ✓ The cost of transporting sorted waste from Djerba to Tunis is a bit high and the selling price is low (not a large profit for collectors)

## 4- Private sector

**Alone we go faster, Together we go further**  
***BeMed***



THANK YOU



Capitalisation Process

# Plastic Waste Management Models in Mediterranean Islands

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October 1st, 2021

# Plastic Waste Management in the Tavolara MPA

- A temporary mobile waste management station
- Eco-center for a differential waste disposal
- Awareness campaign



## Mobile Eco-center

- Removable
- User-friendly, with a multilingual information system
- An app with information to sort waste correctly and about ISOS project



# BLUEISLANDS

## Waste Management Handbook

- **3 levels:** political, societal, and technical levels
- **9 island destinations** in **6 Med countries**
- **25 good practices** collected

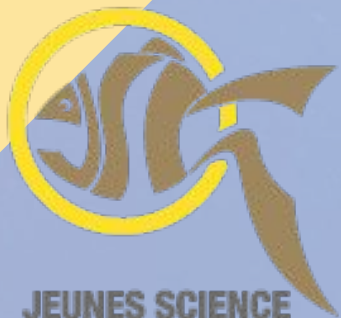




# Eco Island of Krk

- All types of waste
- 6,500 containers in 1,400 places
- 7 special collection areas
- □ 0,50 kuna for each packaging product
- A modern recycling forecourt
- Increase the percentage of sorted waste by 5% a year





JEUNES SCIENCE  
KERKENNAH

# Youth Science Kerkennah

Presentation, Goals, Activities



## DRINA 1.0

Nowadays, wicker traps are replaced by plastic traps. And this due to:

- easy to manufacture and lack of labor for the manufacture of wicker traps
- Cost less than wicker traps
- Longer lifespan than other traps (2 to 3 years)



Plastic traps abandoned in the sea are ghost traps (which continue fishing and present an environmental problem)



Consultations and interviews with fishermen have shown the existence of a large number of ghost traps in the seabed on both sides of the island





Our association has started a study to take stock of the situation, the distribution of these traps in Kerkennah Islands, and to find out how to recover this plastic waste

## Study objectives

- Diagnosis of plastic waste from net fishing
- Identification of the obstacles and constraints in the use of this fishing gear
- Identify solutions
- Define operational lines of intervention to preserve the marine ecosystem and traditional fishing techniques



## Fisherman's investigation



## Collecting trap samples

59



## Survey of recyclers



## Preliminary map of the distribution of ghost traps



Changing behavior remains the most effective:

Take the waste out of the traps on land (do not leave the waste in the sea)

Recycle waste

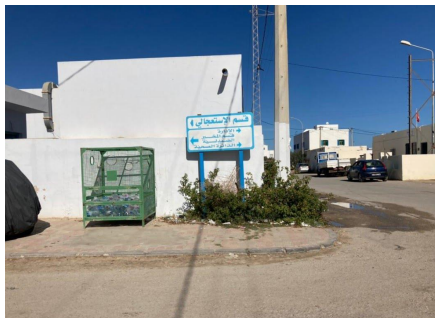
Build training centers for the manufacture of wicker traps

alert the public and fishermen of the current state and the impact of these traps on marine habitats as well as on fishery resources.





## The foundation of two plastic collection and recycling projects



# La lutte contre le plastique

Port de Kraten :  
Collecte de  
**280Kg de déchets**



Côte de Kraten, Ramla,  
Kallebine, Ouled Bouali :  
Collecte de  
**570Kg de déchets**



# THANK YOU

beyondplasticmed.org

Stay tuned! <https://forms.gle/ViMYWpfTVEH4xodJA>

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