

The MED4Waste Benchmarking Study on the promising outputs

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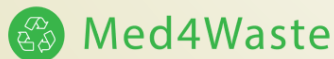


Why a Benchmarking Study inside a capitalisation Project?

From the Private Sector: A benchmarking study compares the performance of a specific process or project to those of other similar processes or projects in the same sector, to identify areas for improvement by studying best practices of other organizations.

In the framework of Med4Waste, the benchmarking study can be used to compare the performance of waste management initiatives/outputs, with different techniques and different contexts to that of other similar systems.

The aim is supporting the identification of areas where the system is performing well and areas where there is room for improvement.



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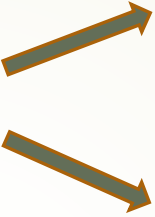
Borrowing the BS methods and adapt



M4W Catalogue



5 Selected Innovative outputs



Comparison of each output with others similar (at least 1 outside the 5 M4W Capitalised projects)

Relevance

Technical aspects

Communication & Awareness

Other elements
Transferability



Recommendations for Transferability



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Watching inside and outside an innovative WM Output

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN REUSES REUSEMED

Mapping and data analysis held by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit - American University of Beirut

The REUSEMED project's aim is to promote the "Reuse" culture in the Mediterranean region. This is done through the integration of reuse circuits within municipal strategies through composting facilities, food collection points and repair and reuse centers, among others. This promotes the shift of the local economy from a "take-make-dispose" approach to a more circular one.

REUSEMED was implemented in four countries: Spain, Jordan, Tunisia and Italy.

Replicable Outputs identified through the Med4Waste mapping exercise include:

1. The creation of Reuse Circuits: Reuse Circuits are designed following the circular economy methodology. They consist of cyclic mechanisms designed to reuse the different solid waste components including home appliances, furniture, books, clothes, waste electrical and electronic equipment and food. On the medium term, these circuits are expected to become self-sustained, turning the circuits to fit the local needs in a reuse model to achieve maximum efficiency.

2. The creation of the Reuse centers: These centers are key parts of the reuse circuits. They consist of stations where unwanted material can be made available for further use.

3. The development of an APP: An application is being created in order to facilitate the flow of the reuse circuits. Through it, users will be able to find what products are available to be reused. It will also facilitate the collection process of unwanted items. In terms of collection, two methodologies are being adopted: 1) door-to-door collection and 2) municipal collection. The former is more complex, it will be managed by a subcontractor chosen and monitored by the municipality. Difficulties that may arise are related to data privacy and local policies.

REUSEMED has been closely cross-fertilizing with the 2URes, which is a project under Interreg Europe aiming at implementing reuse activities at the public sector's level. This knowledge exchange in the circular economy field, among others, has helped them increase the project's efficiency and contributed to several outputs such as the APP development.



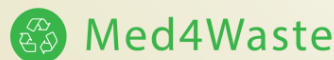
1. Output Presentation
2. Output performance based on quantified data and indicators.
3. Comparison of the project output with similar solutions (2)

4. Recommendations

- Analysis of collected data and information
- Focus on qualitative assessments (waste sorting success stories, community engagement and satisfaction, environmental impact reduction, cost-effectiveness)
- Consultation of peer organizations and accredited stakeholders in the MED Area

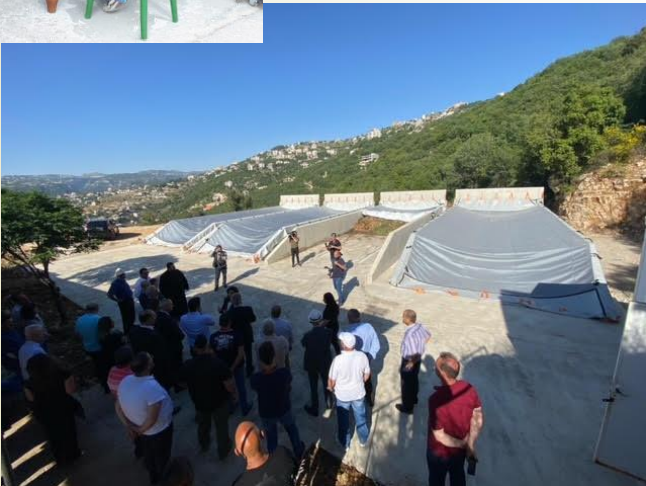


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The Result



INDEX.

1. Why a Benchmarking Study?

2. Methodology

3. Anaerobic Digestion (CEOMED)

1. Zero Waste Policy Guidelines (MED-InA)

2. Pay-as-you-throw Policy (CLIMA)

3. Community Compost System (DECOST)

4. Conclusions

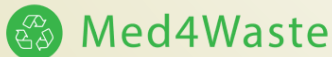


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SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

Critical insights holding significant implications for public agendas in the MED:

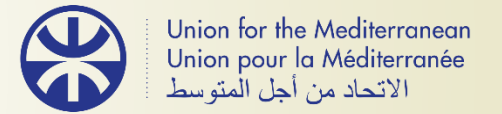
- Significance of **tailoring strategies** to align with the distinctive socio-economic, geographical, and infrastructural attributes of each locality
- **Community engagement, policy integration and technological innovation** emerged as pivotal elements for driving effective waste management
- Imperative of fostering **collaboration among stakeholders**, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, private sector, and local communities



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Thanks!



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