Thematic Assessment
WASTE

Supported by the H2020 / NAPs Indicators:

IND 1. Municipal Waste Generation
- IND 1.A Municipal waste composition
- IND 1.B Plastic waste generation per capita
- IND 1.C % of population living in Coastal Areas
- IND 1.D % of Time of Tourist visitors in Coastal Areas / Population in Coastal Areas

IND 2. Hardware of Waste Management
- IND 2.A Waste Collection
  - IND 2.A.1 Waste Collection Coverage
  - IND 2.A.2 Waste Captured by the system
- IND 2.B Environmental Control
  - IND 2.B.1 % of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites
  - IND 2.B.2 Uncontrolled dumpsites in Coastal Areas
  - IND 2.B.3 Waste going to dumpsites in Coastal Areas
- IND 2.C Resource Recovery
  - IND 2.C.1 % of plastic waste generated that is recycled

INDQ. Software of Waste Management
- Marine Litter & Waste Management Framework
- Resource Recovery
- Sustainable Consumption And Production

Period: year - year

Version: x.0
Date: xx.xx.xx

About this document

This document compiles the templates and guidance for countries on how to develop country level assessments for the WASTE thematic area and its cluster of H2020 indicators (IND 1, IND 2 and IND Q), that has been jointly developed by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and UN Environment/MAP under the Contribution Agreement that was signed between UN Environment Programme / MAP and the European Environmental Agency (B03437/B2016/R0/ENIS/EEA.56593), as well as under MAP PoW 2018-2019in accordance to the H2020/NAP indicators.

H2020/NAP waste and marine litter thematic area/cluster indicators were designed to establish the necessary framework for informing on H2020 progress (and post 2020 horizon); and for highlighting the necessary interventions for pollution prevention and control aiming to reduce adverse impacts of municipal waste and marine litter on the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment.

Furthermore, based on the above, countries expected to respond proposed questions specified within the "Assessment Outline of H2020/NAP Indicators on Waste Management including Marine Litter (UNEP/MED WG. 464/7)" for the H2020 assessment report related to highlights of national assessment (Annex 1). The responses to these questions will be supporting the development of the WASTE (including marine litter) thematic regional assessment report.

Text in blue provides guidance on how to fill in the different sections; text in *green* provides example text.

2   Country level assessment approach

Guidance Template for Thematic Assessment

H2020 / NAPs Indicators	
Thematic area **WASTE**	**Date** **Author(s):**

Based on the following Indicators:

IND 1. Municipal Waste Generation
- IND 1.A Municipal waste composition
- IND 1.B Plastic waste generation per capita
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IND 2. Hardware of Waste Management
- IND 2.A Waste Collection
   - IND 2.A.1 Waste Collection Coverage
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   - IND 2.B.1 % of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites
   - IND 2.B.2 Uncontrolled dumpsites in Coastal Areas
   - IND 2.B.3 Waste going to dumpsites in Coastal Areas
- IND 2.C Resource Recovery
   - IND 2.C.1 % of plastic waste generated that is recycled

INDQ. Software of Waste Management
- Marine Litter & Waste Management Framework
- Resource Recovery
- Sustainable Consumption and Production

General note:

The thematic assessment template builds on the separate H2020 indicator assessments for «IND1. Municipal waste generation »; «IND2. "Hardware" of waste management»; «INDQ. "Software" of waste management». It aims to provide a more holistic and integrated assessment of the WASTE thematic, structured along the DPSIR analytical framework. In general, hardware of waste management can be considered as "state" indicators, and can be affected by "pressures" indicators, such as waste collection, environmental control and resource recovery. In order to have a more holistic assessment and in view of informing policy, trends in the waste and marine litter management inland and coastal areas can be interpreted in light of the trends in other «pressure» and «response» indicators, to reflect potential effectiveness of improvements in management solid waste (including marine litter). Therefore, this thematic assessment should extend beyond the H2020 indicators and include other initiatives related to waste and marine litter such as SDGs, national policies and programmes, in the context of national characteristics. Where relevant, case studies can be used to illustrate progress and challenges related to the thematic WASTE.

Note that in the following guidance, the order of the DPSIR has been modified (Drivers, Responses, Pressures, State and Impacts) in order to put more emphasis on the effectiveness of RESPONSES put in place and how these contributed towards reducing PRESSURES, improving STATE and mitigating

IMPACTS. This modified « DRPSI » is also in line with the regional H2020 assessment framework on depolluting the Mediterranean. Moreover, the discussion on Pressures-Status-Impacts has been merged in order to avoid a fragmented assessment of the 3 components which are intrinsically linked.

A number of **keywords** are also included in each section to help in the elaboration of a more holistic assessment.

Key policy question:

*Why is waste a priority pollution issue in my country? What is the progress in **preventing** land-based sources of pollution related to waste in general, and plastics waste in particular? What is the progress in implementing sound waste management systems? closing dumpsites, prevention of littering, increasing recycling? How much waste is generated, collected, treated? Efficiency of treatment? How effective were project investments in alleviating solid waste management challenges in your country? and/or How has H2020 initiative and Barcelona Convention overall policy process improved the level of engagement of national stakeholders in your country with respect to solid waste management and prevention of marine litter?*

The Key Policy Question may be reformulated to fit the national context (within the regional frame), as required.

Key messages

Based on all your analyses and assessments of the indicators, the key messages on the thematic WASTE should be developed. Key messages should refer to the analyses and assessment or facts. This is the most important section of the indicator assessment. The key messages should be short (usually 2-3 bullet points (or short paragraphs), simple, easily understandable but strong and explicit.

Keywords: Improving, progress, deteriorating, raising, decreasing challenges, success story, sustainable, national capacities, new legislation, environment/ sustainability awareness, expected future developments, core issues at stake from the national perspective, core issues related to coastal areas.

Key DRIVERS

Here you can address the drivers that affect or lead to the need of improving waste management system, reduction of marine litter. These can be best illustrated using facts & figures, trends and indicator data on e.g. population growth, rapid development, increase in coastal tourism, urban sprawl, changes in consumers consumption habits etc. Other drivers such as socio-political situation, (lack of) governance and infrastructure can be also discussed.

Keywords: Population growth, household size and life style, Urbanisation, tourism, (lack of) governance, economic growth, GDP, consumers consumption patterns (lack of) infrastructure for waste management, socio-economic drivers, regional policy, regional cooperation/integration.

Key RESPONSES

What measures and institutional arrangements did your country introduce to improve waste management system and in particular prevent plastics arising from plastics? You can refer in this section to key policies, national strategies, subsidies, Taxes, incentives and initiatives that have been implemented to improve waste management systems, and preventing littering,

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Examples:

- National strategy for marine litter
- National strategy for waste management (improving waste collection, planning of waste treament capacities, control of informal waste recovery and recycling)
- Government mandatory targets to promote recycling, (recycling targets regulated by law and by laws),
- Circular economy tools such as extended producer responsibiity to avoid single use of packaging waste and hence reduce marine litter
- Deposit scheme: paying back center
- Waste prevention strategies and management of different waste streams
- Economic instruments (eg. Landfill tax)

- Investment projects on improving waste collection and treatment, planning and construction of composting and recycling plants and sanitary landfills and waste treatment plants;

You can build on the key assessment messages and figures of relevant indicators such as:

- IND 2.C Resource Recovery
  IND 2.C.1 % of plastic waste generated that is recycled

Keywords: Policy measures, regulations, national strategies, investments, access to finance, innovation, technology, economic incentives, public awareness, , available infrastructure, waste manegement information system, monitoring, circular/green economy,

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Key PRESSURES – STATES – IMPACTS

In this section the following could be discussed;

- The most important waste management pressures (such as stresses that human activities place on the environment in inland and coastal areas)

- The resulting environmental states and their impacts (on the natural environment, human health and socio-economics)

Facts showing the trends in terms of PRESSURE sources, location and quantities could be presented.

The analysis of pressures can be linked to the evaluation of the environmental STATE, building on the key assessment of IND 2. (Hardware of Waste Management)

- IND 2.A Waste Collection (also as impacts on human health)
- IND 2.A.1 Waste Collection Coverage
- IND 2.A.2 Waste Captured by the system

When it comes to IMPACTS, one could distinguish between direct and indirect impacts on the environment, human health and socio-economics from IND 2.A (discussed under pressures above) and IND 2.B.

- IND 2.B Environmental Control

IND 2.B.1 % of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites
IND 2.B.2 number of uncontrolled dumpsites in Coastal Areas
IND 2.B.3 quantities of waste going to dumpsites in Coastal Areas

This analysis can be complemented by studies or case studies related to the impact of current challenges of the waste management systems like shortcoming in waste collection, waste treatment; formal and informal dumping and other uncontrolled operations.

Keywords: green house gases, uncontrolled dumping, illegal burning, groudwater pollution,sources of marine litter, emerging pressures, tourism, political situation (arab spring, wars,refugees) monitoring, , human health from poor waste management , economic development, constrains, increase, decrease, resource depletion.

References in key assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

6   Country level assessment approach

Guidance for Indicator Assessment

1. Municipal Waste Generation

H2020 / NAPs Indicators

1.A Municipal waste composition

1.B Plastic waste generation per capita

1.C % of population living in Coastal Areas

1.D % of Time of Tourist visitors in Coastal Areas/Population in Coastal Areas

Period: year - year

Version: x.0
Date: xx.xx.xx

Guidance Template for Indicator Assessment

H2020 / NAPs Indicators	
Thematic area **Waste**	**Date** **Author(s):**
Policy theme **1. Municipal Waste Generation**	
Indicators: **1.A Municipal waste composition** **1.B Plastic waste generation per capita** **1.C % of population living in Coastal Areas** **1.D % of Time of Tourist visitors in Coastal Areas / Population in Coastal Areas**	

General note:
This template for the indicator assessment sheet provides guidance, assistance and directions towards the elaboration of the H2020 indicator assessment at the national level. It follows the structure of the assessment templates used for the development of the Mediterranean Quality Status Report 2017 and the EEA Indicator Assessment sheets. It complements the corresponding Indicator Specification sheet, in which the « Rationale », « Indicator Definition », « Policy Context and Targets », « Methodology », « Uncertainties » are specified. Together, the Indicator Specification sheet and the Indicator Assessment sheet make up the Indicator Factsheet. This template should be filled in taking into account the policy scope of the Horizon 2020 Initiative and the progress in national implementation thereof.

The generic indicator assessment template has been modified to accommodate the four indictors (1.A, 1.B, 1.C and 1.D) under the Policy Theme « 1. Municipal Waste Generation ». The following sections can be identified:
1. Key policy question
2. Specific policy question/specific figures/specific assessment text/references: one for each of the indicator 1.A, 1.B, 1.C and 1.D.

Key assessment text/references and key messages: based on the specific sections and pertaining to the overall policy theme « 1. Municipal Waste Generation »

Distribution of the H2020 Indicator 1 - Municipal waste generation and it's sub indicators within the DPSIR framework;

Key policy question: *what is the status of municipal waste generation in your country?* The Key Policy Question may be reformulated to fit the national context (within the regional frame), as required.
Specific policy questions: *What is the trend of municipal solid waste generation?*
Specific figure(s)

A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.

Specific assessment text

In this section, the specific assessment text for IND.1 waste generation indicator should be presented based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question *« what are the trends in municipal solid waste generation?»* above.

References in specific assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Specific policy questions:
What is the composition of municipal solid waste in your country?

Specific figure(s)

A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.
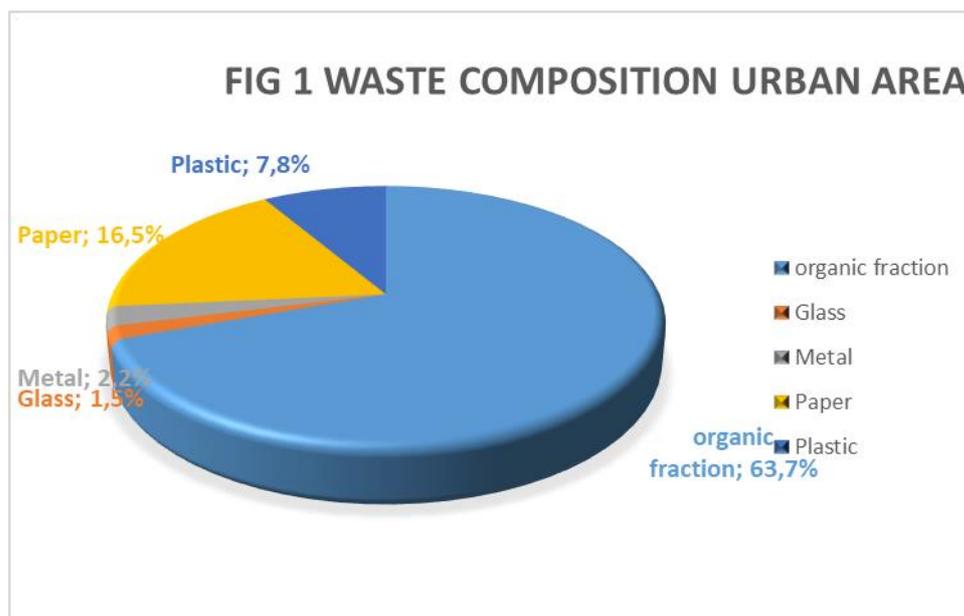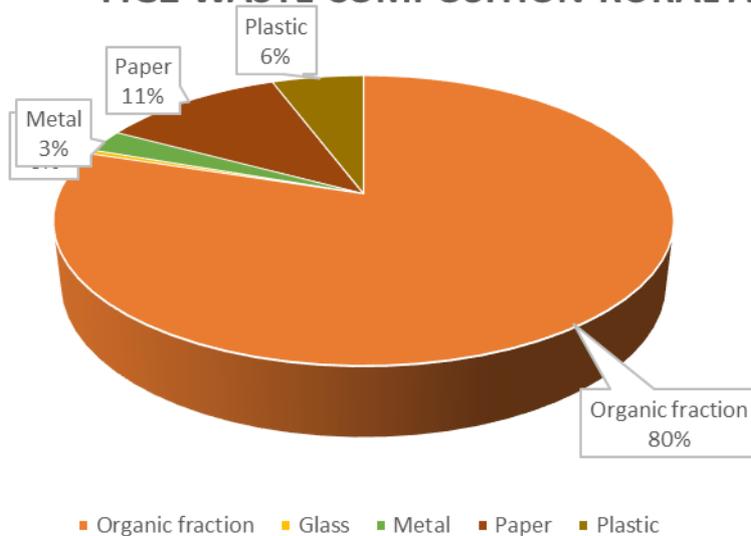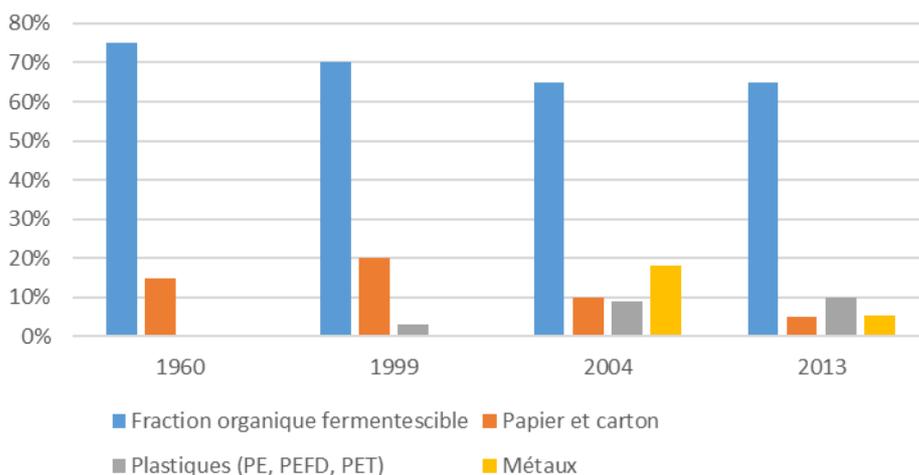

FIG 1 WASTE COMPOSITION URBAN AREA

Plastic; 7,8%
Paper; 16,5%
Metal; 2,2%
Glass; 1,5%
organic fraction; 63,7%

Legend: organic fraction, Glass, Metal, Paper, Plastic

FIG2 WASTE COMPOSITION RURAL AREA

Plastic 6%

Paper 11%

Metal 3%

Organic fraction 80%

■ Organic fraction   ■ Glass   ■ Metal   ■ Paper   ■ Plastic

Fig.3 Trends of municipal solid waste generation

■ Fraction organique fermentescible   ■ Papier et carton
■ Plastiques (PE, PEFD, PET)   ■ Métaux

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included. Studies regarding the economic size of the plastic sector in the country would be appreciated.

Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 1.B "Plastic waste generation per capita"should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question *« What is the progress in reducing the percentage of plastic generated? »* above.

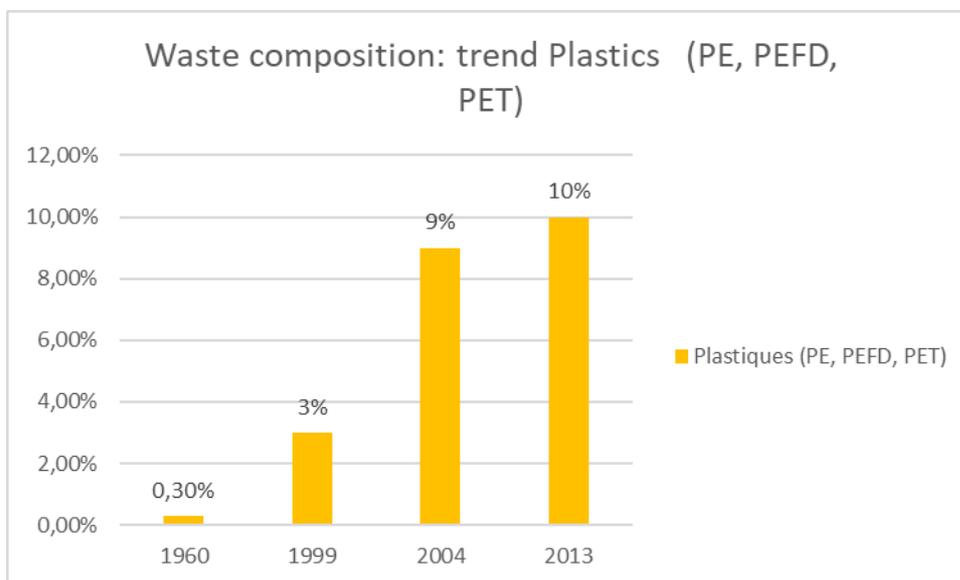| **References in specific assessment text** |
| --- |
| If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here. |

Specific policy questions:
Is generation of plastic waste per Capita decreasing?

Specific figure(s)
A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.

Waste composition has described above shows an increase in plastics waste generation (as shown in graph below)

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included. Studies regarding the economic size of the plastic sector in the country would be appreciated.

Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 1.B "Plastic waste generation per capita"should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question *« What is the progress in reducing the percentage of plastic generated? »* above.

References in specific assessment text
If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Specific policy questions:

What is the percentage of people living by the coast? vs total population?

Specific figure(s)

A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.

Specific assessment text

In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 1.C %population living in coastal areas/total poulation "should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question *« What is the percentage of population living in coastal area in comparison to total population ? »* above.

References in specific assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Specific policy questions: *Is the number of tourists increasing***?**

Specific figure(s)

A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.

Specific assessment text

In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 1.C % tourists population living in coastal area "should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question *« is number of tourist increasing? »* above.

References in specific assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Key assessment text

In this section, the outcomes of the specific assessment text below should be integrated to answer the overall key policy question « *what is the status of municipal waste generation and management?* ».

EEA uses the DPSIR framework (Driving force/ Pressure/ State/ Impact and Response) to characterise the typology of the different environmental indicators. In general, municipal waste generation can be considered as "pressures" indicators and it can be affected by "drivers" such coastal and total population and tourist population visiting the coastal areas. In this sense, «integration» can be done using the DPSIR framework, or any adjustment of it that helps linking analytical elements together. Note that such linkages can be specific to a particular country situation. Also, it is important to refer to the Indicator Specification sheet and more specifically to the Rationale for each indicator to help identify the elements to integration, e.g. policy/governance, relevant at the national level. Any linkages in the sub-indicators (e.g. similar trends, hotspot locations etc) should be analyzed in order to derive the overall key messages.

An overview of the key assessment points and the link between the different DPSIR indicators can be provided in the overall « WASTE Thematic Assessment ».

References in key assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Key messages *(in +/- 3 bullet points, based on key assessment text)*

Based on all your analyses and assessment, the key messages should be developed. This is the most important section of the indicator assessment and in many cases is the final section to be written. The key messages should be simple, easily understandable, but strong and explicit. They should only contain the final judgement of your assessment as response to the key policy questions and specific policy questions.

Key messages should contain factual statements and are usually 2-3 bullet points (or short paragraphs). Each point should be 1-2 sentences and not a long text, nor a plain copy of the assessment text.

When writing Key Messages, it is important to reflect on the following:

- covering both national and coastal levels,
- time frame of the current assessment (baseline/reference year, or time periods considered in the assessment)
- uncertainties/knowledge gaps
- national characteristics within a regional context

Example of key messages (CSI https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/waste-generation-1/assessment)

European economic production and consumption have become less waste intensive, even after the economic downturn since 2008 is considered in the analysis.

From the production side, waste generation from manufacturing in the EU-28 and Norway declined by 25% in absolute terms between 2004 and 2012, despite an increase of 7% in sectoral economic output. Waste generation by the service sector declined by 23% in the same period, despite an increase of 13% in sectoral economic output.

Turning to consumption, total municipal waste generation in EEA countries declined by 2% between 2004 and 2012, despite a 7% increase in real household expenditure.

One of the objectives in EU waste policy is to reduce waste generation in absolute terms, within the overall goal to decouple economic growth from resource use and environmental impacts. Waste prevention efforts across Europe seems to contribute to the waste objectives; with considerable differences between the countries. Wider analysis across different economic sectors within and beyond EU borders will be needed in order to provide more comprehensive conclusions.

Other examples (guidance-Sabah Nait-Meeting in Athens)

- *Municipalities are responsible for waste management, collection, transport and disposal of waste but due to insufficient budget and the low priority on the political agenda waste management is approached only partially. The decision makers ignore lasting, efficient and higher costs solutions in favor of random dumping with negative impacts on scarce water resources. Current waste management practices are not adequate for managing different waste streams from growing population.*

- *The only positive trend registered in the recent years is the increase in recycling rate (mainly plastic and paper) due to private investment.*

- *Waste generation rates continue rising (from 60 Million tones in 2003 to 80 Million tones 2018), and dumps remain the only common disposal practice, thus constitute a source of groundwater contamination and importance loses of valuable raw material.*

- *In the recent years, and due to the political situation (refugee influx) the proliferation of waste has led to more significant health and environmental impacts such as soil and groundwater pollution.*

- *Significant progress has been made in increasing recycling rates. The percentage of municipal waste which is recycled and composted has risen from 3 per cent in 2014 to 10% in 2018*

Guidance for Indicator Assessment
2. "Hardware" of waste management

H2020 / NAPs Indicators

2.A Waste collection

Period: year - year

Version: x.0
Date: xx.xx.xx

Guidance Template for Indicator Assessment

H2020 / NAPs Indicators	
Thematic area **WASTE**	**Date** **Author(s):**
Policy theme **2. "Hardware" of waste management**	

Indicators:
2.A Waste collection
 	
      2.A.1 Waste Collection Coverage
 	
      2.A.2 Waste Captured by the system
 	
2.B Environmental control	

2.B.1 % of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites

2.B.2 Uncontrolled dumpsites in Coastal Areas

2.B.3 Waste going to dumpsites in Coastal Areas

2.C Resource recovery

2.C.1 % of plastic waste generated that is recycled

General note:
This template for the indicator assessment sheet provides guidance, assistance and directions towards the elaboration of the H2020 indicator assessment at the national level. It follows the structure of the assessment templates used for the development of the Mediterranean Quality Status Report 2017 and the EEA Indicator Assessment sheets. It complements the corresponding Indicator Specification sheet, in which the « Rationale », « Indicator Definition », « Policy Context and Targets », « Methodology », « Uncertainties » are specified. Together, the Indicator Specification sheet and the Indicator Assessment sheet make up the Indicator Factsheet. This template should be filled in taking into account the policy scope of the Horizon 2020 Initiative and the progress in national implementation thereof.

The generic indicator assessment template has been modified to accommodate the four indictors (2.A.1, 2.A.2, 2.B, 2.B.1, 2.B.2, 2.B.3, 2.C and 2.C.1) under the Policy Theme « 2. "Hardware" of waste management». The following sections can be identified:
1. Key policy question
2. Specific policy question/specific figures/specific assessment text/references: one for each indicator 2.A.1, 2.A.2, 2.B, 2.B.1, 2.B.2, 2.B.3, 2.C and 2.C.1.

Key assessment text /references and key messages: based on the specific sections and pertaining to the overall policy theme « 2. "Hardware" of waste management »

Distribution of the H2020 Indicator 2 - "Hardware" of waste management and its sub indicators within the DPSIR framework;

Indicators	Drivers	Pressures	State	Impacts	Responses
IND 2. "Hardware" of waste management		X	X		
IND 2.A Waste collection		X		X	
IND 2.A.1 Waste Collection Coverage	X	X			
IND 2.A.2 Waste Captured by the system		X		X	
IND 2.B Environmental control	X	X		X	
IND 2.B.1 % of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites		X		X	
IND 2.B.2 Uncontrolled dumpsites in Coastal Areas	X	X		X	

IND 2.B.3 Waste going to dumpsites in Coastal Areas	X	X		X	
IND 2.C Resource recovery	X	X			
IND 2.C.1 % of plastic waste generated that is recycled	X	X			

Key policy question: *is municipal solid waste management improving?* The Key Policy Question should be reformulated to fit the national context (within the regional frame), as required.
Specific policy questions: *what is the progress of municipal solid waste collection? How much solid waste is collected?*
Specific figure(s)
A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.   Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.
Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.A.1 "Waste Collection Coverage" should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question «*what is the progress of municipal waste collection?* »
References in specific assessment text
If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective

Fig.1 Municipal solid waste collection coverage in the provinces in the region of Tangiers - Tetouan - Al Hoceima

Specific policy questions: *Amount of municipal solid waste captured by the management system and delivered to an official facility for treatment.*
Specific figure(s)
A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.   Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included. Studies regarding the economic size of the informal sectors are wellcommed.

Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.A.2 "Waste Captured by the system" should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question « *quantities of waste captured by the solid waste management and recycling systems or official facility ?* » above.
References in specific assessment text
If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

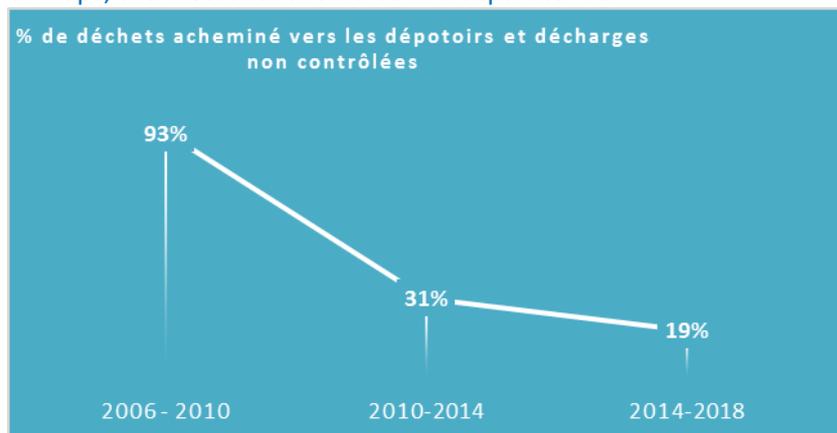| |
|---|
| **Specific policy questions:** *what are the quantities of municipal solid waste going to uncontrolled dumpsites?* |
| **Specific figure(s)** |
| A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file. |

Fig.1 quantities of waste going to uncontrolled landfills

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.

Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.B "Environmental Control" should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question « *quantities of waste going to uncontrolled dumpsites?* » above.
References in specific assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

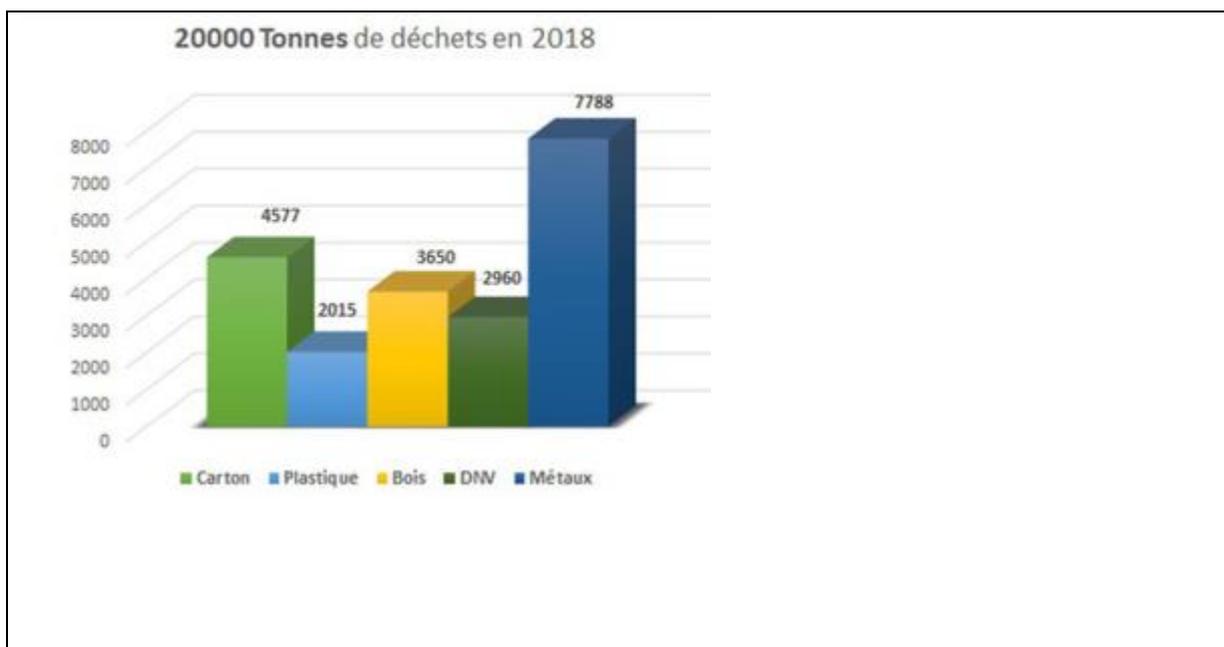| |
|---|
| **Specific policy questions:** *how many uncontrolled dumpsites in the coastal area-relevant to Mediterranean?* |
| **Specific figure(s)** |
| A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file.

Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included. |
| **Specific assessment text** |
| In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.B.2 Number of uncontrolled dumpsites in coastal area"s should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing the specific policy question « *How many uncontrolled dumpsites in the coastal region?* » above. |
| **References in specific assessment text** |
| If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here. |

Specific policy questions: *Are recycling rates of municipal solid waste in your country increasing?*
Specific figure(s)
A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file. Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included.

20000 Tonnes de déchets en 2018

Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.C. " **% of total municipal solid waste generated that is recycled** " should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing thespecific policy question « » above.

References in specific assessment text
If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Specific policy questions: *what is the progress in plastic waste generated and that is recycled (formal and informal)?*
Specific figure(s)
A copy of the figures (graphs or maps) should be inserted here, together with the link to the respective data package files containing the drill-down data, underpinning data and metadata. In case of maps, the metadata should be in a separate file. Note that if no data at the requested scale is available, case studies can also be included. Studies regarding the ecomomic impacts of informal sector would be appriciated.
Specific assessment text
In this section, the specific assessment text for IND 2.C "Resource Recovery-" should be presented, based on the specific figures and addressing thespecific policy question « *what is the progress in plastic waste recycling vs generated* » above.

References in specific assessment text

If you refer to information, assessments etc. from other publications and reports, the respective references should be listed here.

Key messages

Based on all your analyses and assessment, the key messages should be developed. This is the most important section of the indicator assessment and in many cases is the final section to be written. The key messages should be simple, easily understandable, but strong and explicit. They should only contain the final judgement of your assessment as response to the key policy questions and specific policy questions.

Key messages should contain factual statements and are usually 2-3 bullet points (or short paragraphs). Each point should be 1-2 sentences and not a long text, nor a plain copy of the assessment text.

When writing Key Messages, it is important to reflect on the following:

- covering both national and coastel levels,
- time frame of the current assessment (baseline/reference year, or time periods the assessment is looking at)
- uncertainties/knowledge gaps
- national characteristics within a regional context

Guidance for Indicator Assessment
IND Q "Software of waste management" (Policies)

H2020 / NAPs Indicators

Q.A Marine Litter and Waste Management Framework

Q.B Resource Recovery

Q.C Sustainable Consumption and Production

Period: year - year

Version: x.0
Date: xx.xx.xx

Guidance Template for Indicator Assessment

H2020 / NAPs Indicators	
Thematic area **WASTE**	**Date** **Author(s):**
Policy theme **IND Q "Software of waste management" (Policies)**	
Questions: IND Q.A Marine Litter and Waste Management Framework IND Q.B Resource Recovery IND Q.C Sustainable Consumption and Production	

General note on the methodology of assessing the response to the "Software" of waste management questions
The following remarks apply to all the questions
Calculations
Each "yes" counts for counts 6.66%. The ranking of each country is calculated multiplying the number of "yes" by 6.66%. If a country has positive answers to all the questions it will be ranked with 100%, which means that the country's software responds in an integrated and complete way the ML challenge.
Geographical coverage
The answers consider the national level only, as the aim is to measure the policy response of the countries. If there are local initiatives they should be mentioned in the assessments, but they will not be part of the ranking process.
Temporal Coverage
It will be very useful if the indicator could be calculated for the last 5 years.
Data collection & availability
In general terms, the data required is easy to be found and the official approvals are easily accessed by the involved authorities.
Problems and gaps
There is a problem regarding the elaboration of on-going plans – in some of the questions the on-going efforts are ranked with "yes" if there is a deadline to be completed before 2019. There is a need to discuss more about it. In some cases, maybe there will be laws and not national plans, or pieces of regulation that cover the requested questions.
Uncertainties
The major uncertainty lies in the common understanding of the relevant terms as well as in identifying how they have been (and if) incorporated in the national policy-making and legislation frameworks.

The H2020 Indicator Q - "Software of waste management" and its sub indicators are designed to provide information to "Responses" level within the DPSIR framework.

A section for comments on the provided answer per question is introduced (if comments are deemed necessary).

IND Q.A MARINE LITTER & WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.1 Is there a National Assessment for ML and its impacts? The answer "yes" is given either if the relevant documents are officially approved or if they are under elaboration and they are going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.2 Is there a National Plan or Strategy for ML? The answer "yes" is given either if the relevant documents are officially approved or if they are under elaboration and they are going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.3 Is there a National Plan or Strategy for Waste Management? The answer "yes" is given only if the relevant documents are officially approved.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.4 Is there a National Law on Waste? The answer "yes" is given only if the relevant documents are officially approved.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.5 Is there a national plan or target to close the dumpsites before 2030? The answer "yes" is given only if there is such a specific target in the National Plan or Strategy or if there is a specific plan for the closure of dumpsites.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.A.6 Is there a National Information system for waste management in place? The answer "yes" is given only if there is an existing, operational National Information System for waste management or if waste management consists a sub-system of a broader Environmental Information System.	
Comments:	

IND Q.B RESOURCE RECOVERY

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.B.1 Is there a National Plan or Strategy for Waste Prevention? The answer "yes" is given only if there is a particular national plan or strategy for waste prevention that has been approved officially or if this is under elaboration and it is going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.B.2 Are there mandatory targets for recycling - recovery of packaging waste? The answer "yes" is given only if there is a specific quantified targets for recycling – recovery of packaging waste in the National Plan or Strategy or in a National Law or Regulation.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.B.3 Are there EPR or Deposit- Return schemes for packaging waste? The answer "yes" is given only if a national Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme for packaging waste is in place or if there is a national Deposit-Return Scheme in place.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.B.4 Are there national policies to eliminate or reduce single-use plastics? The answer "yes" is given only if there are approved national policies or legislation – regulations for the reduction of single use plastics or any specific part of them (bags, straws, plastic cups etc.)	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.B.5 Are there financial incentives for reuse – resource recovery activities? The answer "yes" is given only if a. there are specific measures like VAT exemption or reduction or other types of financial support of the recycling-recovery activities b. there are financial measures to reduce landfilling like landfill or incineration taxes.	
Comments:	

IND Q.C SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.C.1 Are there Sustainable Consumption and Production plans or strategies? The answer "yes" is given only if there is a particular national plan or strategy for SCP that has been approved officially or if this is under elaboration and it is going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.C.2 Are there green procurement rules for the public sector in place? The answer "yes" is given only if there are official national – govermental guidelines for green or sustainable public procurement	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.C.3 Are there policies to support sustainable tourism? The answer "yes" is given only if there is a national plan or strategy that has been approved officially or if this is under elaboration and it is going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Question	Answer (Yes / No)
IND Q.C.4 Are there policies to support eco-labelling and eco-design? The answer "yes" is given only if there is a national plan or strategy that has been approved officially or if this is under elaboration and it is going to be completed before the end of 2019.	
Comments:	

Definitions required

Recycling: the term represents a collection of public and private, formal and informal activities that result in diverting materials from disposal and recovering them in order to return them to productive use'. The recycling rate should include the contribution from the 'informal' recycling sector as well as formal recycling as part of the solid waste management system. Recycling is higher up the waste hierarchy, so energy recovery from e.g. thermal treatment is not considered here.

EPR Scheme: _Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)_ is a policy approach under which producers are given a significant responsibility – financial and/or physical – for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products. Assigning such responsibility could in principle provide incentives to prevent wastes at the source, promote product design for the environment and support the achievement of public recycling and materials management goals.

Deposit- Return Scheme: Deposit-return schemes involve consumers paying a small extra fee every time they buy a particular type of product. They get the money back when they bring the empty packaging to a collection point. Similar systems for glass bottles have been in place for decades.

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) [1]: As defined by the Oslo Symposium in 1994, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is about "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations". Following UN and UNEP's suggestions many countries have developed national SCP plans.

Green Public Procurement (GPP) [2]: This means that public authorities seek to purchase goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life-cycle compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function which would otherwise be procured.

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) [3]: This is a process by which public authorities seek to achieve the appropriate balance between the three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - when procuring goods, services or works at all stages of the project.

Sustainable Tourism [4]: it is defined by paragraph 130 of The Future We Want as a significant contributor "to the three dimensions of sustainable development" thanks to its close linkages to other sectors and its ability to create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. Therefore, Member States recognize "the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities".

Eco-label [5]: "Ecolabelling" is a voluntary method of environmental performance certification and labelling that is practiced around the world. An ecolabel identifies products or services proven environmentally preferable overall, within a specific product or service category. There are different classifications and certification systems of labels.

[1] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1951&menu=35
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/versus_en.htm
[3] https://www.unenvironment.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resource-efficiency/asia-pacific-roadmap-2
[4] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabletourism
[5] https://globalecolabelling.net/what-is-eco-labelling/