Terms of Reference (ToR) PWFI-STPP

Solution design for plastic pollution, Sao Tome e Principe

1. Background information and trends

Population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, amid high poverty rates, makes waste service fee collection and financing of the overall system key challenges for the region. Because governments have limited resources, waste often becomes a lower priority sector. However, governments are acting to improve the financing of solid waste systems and are increasingly trying to find innovative tools and resources to address this issue. For example, in Senegal fiscal reform is aiming to designate funds for solid waste services.

Experience has shown that a lack of clarity institutionally or politically can impede the role of local governments in delivering solid waste management services and hinder partnerships with the private sector. National governments are now more commonly undertaking traditional municipal roles in delivery of solid waste management services. This pattern goes against the general global trend of decentralization and has led to mixed results. Data collection systems for solid waste management are nascent in Sub Saharan Africa and face significant gaps. However, data are increasingly being collected by municipal agencies, non-profits, private operators, consulting firms, and other local organizations and cooperatives. Though not all data are published online, public data availability is anticipated to improve substantially in the near future.

Waste Generation and Composition

- The Sub-Saharan Africa region generated 174 million tonnes of waste in 2016, at a rate of 0.46 kilogram per capita per day. It is the fastest growing region, with waste expected to nearly triple by 2050.
- Waste in Sub-Saharan Africa is primarily organic, with 40 percent of it being food and green waste.
- The largest waste generators are typically middle-income countries or those with significant tourist populations.
- Overall waste collection rates are about 44 percent, although the rate is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas, where waste collection services are minimal.
- About 69 percent of waste is openly dumped, although use of landfills and recycling systems is becoming more prevalent.

- The region is experiencing substantial growth and modernization, with a large focus on building sustainable final disposal sites, improving collection coverage, closing dumpsites, and providing environmental education for the public.
- Institutional setups for operations and maintenance and the regulatory framework are generally not clearly defined. National governments are increasingly delivering traditional municipal waste management services.

Plastic waste in Sao Tomé e Principe

The São Tomé and Principe islands (population 193,000) located in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) facing acute waste management problems owing to the lack of suitable resources and knowledge.

The basic obstacles to a well-functioning waste management system in a SIDS are numerous from limited space availability for waste disposal, to limited institutional and human resources capacity and high costs for consumables used in current waste management operations.

In São Tomé and Principe these challenges also occur: in particular, waste vehicles imported to São Tomé require expensive and considerable maintenance; waste containers and bins are scarce; and economic and political leadership are both unwilling to take risks and to make unpopular decisions.

Most districts fail to collect waste, and collection covers only between 10% and 30% of the population.

2. Scope of Work

The logic of the activities is based on the rationale that by identification plastic waste hotspots, appropriate interventions and instruments using a standardised approach and supporting their implementation, there will be a measurable impact on waste flows that will result in reduce plastic waste and leakage into the environment.
To demonstrate the practicality of the approach Príncipe has been identified for developing a case study of the applicability of implementing identified solutions. Principe was chosen as an example for scaling and replication due to the high commitment from the Regional Government to address plastic pollution, ongoing projects and already implemented on the island by local NGO's, its importance as a biosphere reserve and the ability to engage.

The Consultant will work closely with the IUCN project management team, relevant IUCN units, project partners and experts and will be responsible for the tasks listed below:

Activity	Month post contract signature
1 Develop a stakeholder platform in Principe Island that includes potential entrepreneurs, business, commerce, tourism actors and local government (deliverables Stakeholder plan)	1
2 Develop a Training, Capacity Building, Business Hub for Women	2-4

interview and select participants	
Train and capacitate the participants in manufacturing commercial products from recycled plastic and other materials	
establish the framework of the Hub (Association, Cooperative, etc),	
enable the participants with the legal requirements to establish a business	
3 Develop with the participants, Management Plan, Business Plan for the HUB	2-6
4 Define with the participants and using a market audit up to 4 value chains from recycled content	3-4
5 Develop full business plan for at least 2 commercial products (space requirements, staff, CAPEX, OPEX, timeline, ROI, etc)	4-6