1. Institutional setting

Politics (PMDOT)**:**
"Guarantee Integral Waste Management under the Zero Waste Concept of a Circular Economy, with a focus on participation, citizen co-responsibility and environmental and social responsibility." (Policy A1)

Planning (PMGIR)**:**

2016 - 2025

Stakeholders:

- Public:

Secretaría de AMBIENTE grande otra vez · EMASEO grande otra vez · EMGIRS grande otra vez

- Private companies and NGOs:

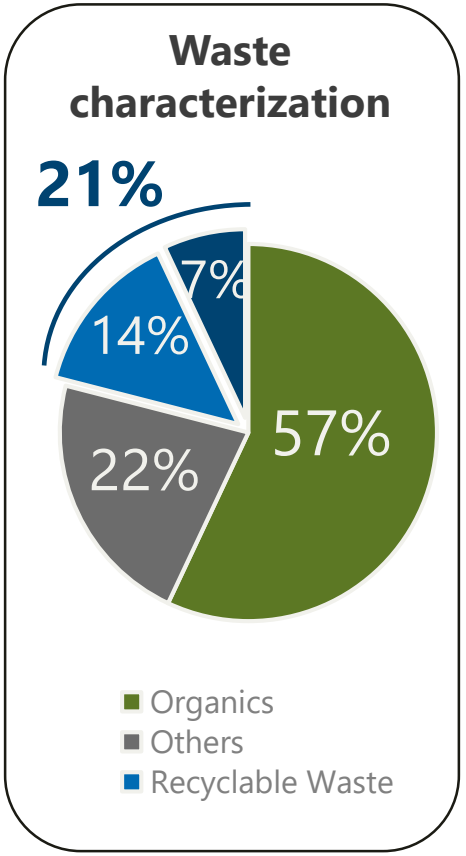
IRR Iniciativa Regional para el Reciclaje Inclusivo · BID · Coca-Cola · PepsiCo · Avina · Tetra Pak PROTEGE LO BUENO · ARCACONTINENTAL ECUADOR · Red Nacional de RENAREC Recicladores del Ecuador

2. Starting point/Project goal

A. Key open challenge to be addressed:

Increase the amount of recyclable waste recovery with social inclusion and citizen co-responsibility.

- Quito produces around 2000 tons/day. Around 21% are potentially recyclable waste (2/3 are plastics – 14%), only 5% are recycled and collected informally by formal recyclers and informal waste pickers.
- There are around 3,500 individual waste pickers (70% are women) and more than 3,000 multi-family households.



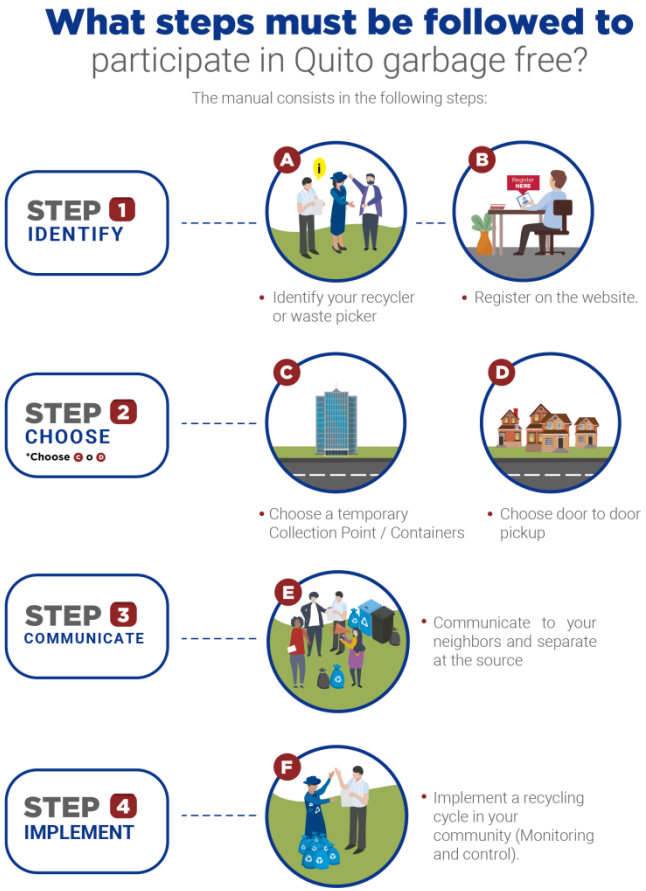
B. What was the target of the project?

Development of a low-cost and measureable strategy of separate collection with social inclusion.

3. Approach

A. Educational Compounds:

- Development of educational Material & Guide (2nd Version)

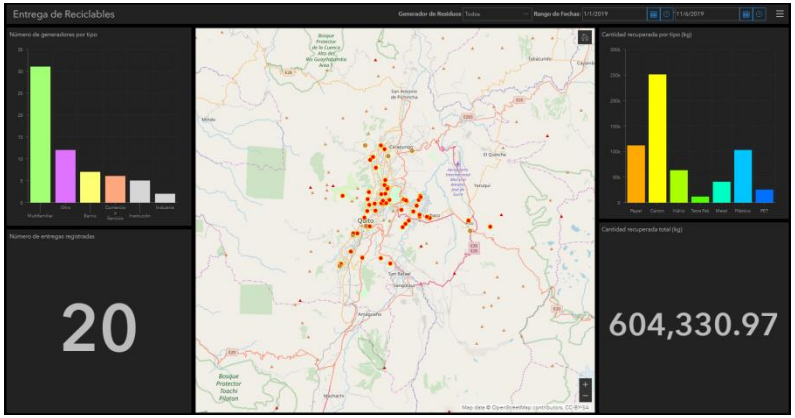


B. Registration Compounds:

- Online Register (ArcGis)

C. Tracking Compounds:

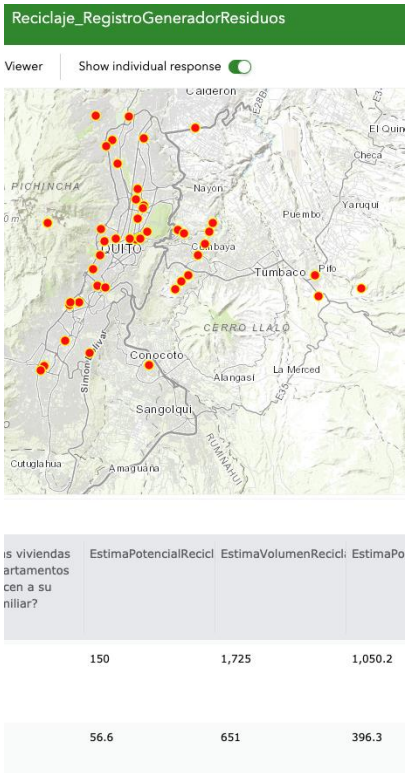
- Digital Tracking Tool & Dashboard (ArcGis)



4. Outputs

Which were the concrete tangible results, outcomes and/or impacts of the project?

- Digital localization and registration of more than 100 multi-family households, industries and institutions
- More than 80 registered recyclers as beneficiaries
- Development of statistics on recycling potential and georeferenced waste generation



How do you ensure the sustainability of the project?

The commercialization of recovered recyclable waste benefits recyclers and waste pickers and sustains their services promoted by the municipality. Public waste management companies do not have additional operating costs due to social inclusion in integrated waste management.

5. Lessons

- In Ecuador there is a lack of environmental education to disseminate citizen responsibility source separation practices.
- Economic issues in the development of a separated collection methodology raised the informal recycling sector in the past.
- The involvement of waste pickers and/or formal companies in integrated waste management is an alternative to solve this issue from an environmental, social and economic point of view.
- There are difficulties in the participation and communication with common waste GENERATORS in households and in multiple economic, commercial and institutional activities due to the deficiency in the control, incentives and sanctions.

6. Follow-up

Are there any open questions that need to be dealt with?

- How to develop sustainable incentives to promote and maintain the participation of waste GENERATORS to deliver and register recovered recyclable waste?
- How to develop sustainable incentives to formalize the informal sector (waste pickers)?
- How to ensure real data on recovered and collected recyclable waste?