



Piloting Industrial Waste Mapping: Preliminary findings and first results from Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine 25th November

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Introduction and objectives

- 2 pilot "regions" per country
- 3-4 wastes per pilot region
- Create replicable methodologies
- Slightly staggered timescales per country
- Slightly different approaches per country:
 - Ukraine: Slavuta City Territorial Community and Davydiv Village Territorial Community. Direct engagement with as many businesses as possible
 - **Georgia**: Rustavi and Zestaponi municipalities. Smaller areas, each with dominant industries. Published waste management plans as starting points.
 - **Azerbaijan**: Baku and Absheron-Khizi. Due to the large areas contact is made with key businesses















Intended outputs

- Describe the current status and map journeys of selected wastes and unutilised materials
- Establish legislative, strategic and industrial context
- Visuals to portray flows of materials
- Help build national capacity and demonstrate Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in SMEs
- Help municipalities support innovative waste management
- Identify circular economy opportunities, estimate/calculate impacts
- Provide recommendations for application in EaP countries
- Events to disseminate findings and lessons learned for future replication















Mapping

- Visual depiction of flows of material from waste generation to treatment, identifying key staging posts and stakeholders
- Representation of linearity or circularity
- Supporting documents e.g. presentations, reports, data.













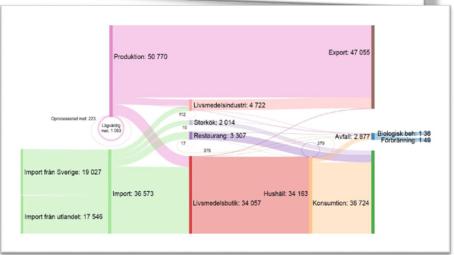
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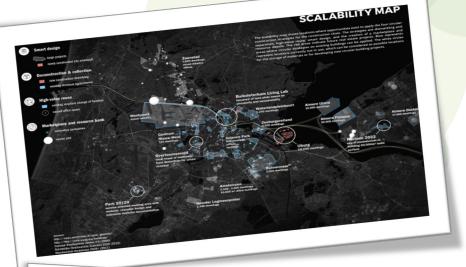
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Examples of mapping

CONSTRUCTION CHAIN















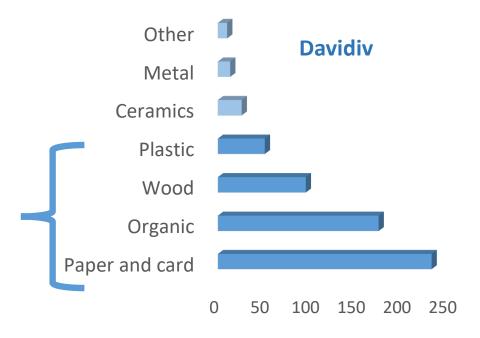




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UKRAINE





Action implemented by:

Tonnes per year















Potential solutions, lessons learned

- Paper and cardboard. Diversion from landfill. Avoidance of cement packaging. Reusable packaging. Takeback. Combustion.
- Plastic. Reduce duct tape from packaging. Opportunities for increased recycling. Non-recyclable plastics to combustion.
- **Wood.** Opportunities for recycling instead of downcycling, diversion from combustion e.g. particle boards
- Organic. Use of agrarian waste and byproducts as fertiliser.
- Ceramics. Crushing and creation of new tiles.

Key lessons learned on method: Frontload research, decisive choice of materials, emphasise positive nature of project













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GEORGIA

Rustavi (Kvemo Kartli)

- Paper and cardboard
- End of life tyres
- Mixed municipal waste

Zestaponi (Imereti)

- Waste from processing of slag, and unprocessed slag
- Synthetic hydraulic oil
- End of life tyres
- Mixed municipal waste







Imereti Getati monastery Tkibuli Tskalbuto complex Sataplia cave Motor Sachkhere Khoni Kutaisi() Chiatura Terjola Samtredia Baghdati Zestafoni Monastery Kharagauli The designations employed and the presentation of material on these maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers















Results to date

Rustavi (Kvemo Kartli)

- Data focussed on a few published waste management plans
- Lack of data on different waste fractions, so inference needed
- Reliance on landfill, focussed on more "general" wastes e.g. paper and card
- Opportunities for symbioses, though mainly for combustion
- Gaps in infrastructure and services

Zestaponi (Imereti)

- Focussed on more typical "industrial" wastes e.g. slag, oils
- Already closed loops for slag > metallurgy
- Reliance on landfill and combustion
- Challenges and opportunities more about supply chain than technical feasibility















AZERBAIJAN

- Baku and Absheron-Khizi:
 - Metal smelting
 - Metal processing
 - Construction materials
 - Furniture production
 - Production or use of chemicals
 - Production of glass and porcelain-faience
- Data collection only recently commenced















Lessons learned

- Early research. Do as much on the industrial base and waste arisings as early as possible. This can shape decisions on selection of regions, materials and inform data collection strategies
- Data is often very limited, set aside time for workarounds
- Keep project process as streamlined as possible e.g. selection of materials.
- Businesses can be sceptical when asked for data. Emphasise the positive nature of the project - nothing to lose, much to gain
- Keep data requests as simple as possible to maximise response
- Try to be specific when mapping wastes e.g. "paper", "wood" there are several categories of each

 Action implemented by:















Next steps

- Complete data gathering
- Characterise flows and material journeys
- Creation of visuals
- Reporting
- Dissemination events
- Lessons learned, replicable methodologies
- NB: Maps used are for presentational purposes only, they are not representative















Thank you for your attention.

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