


# UZBEKISTAN

## Loan 3067: Solid Waste Management Improvement Project

Ruoyu Hu  
12 July 2017

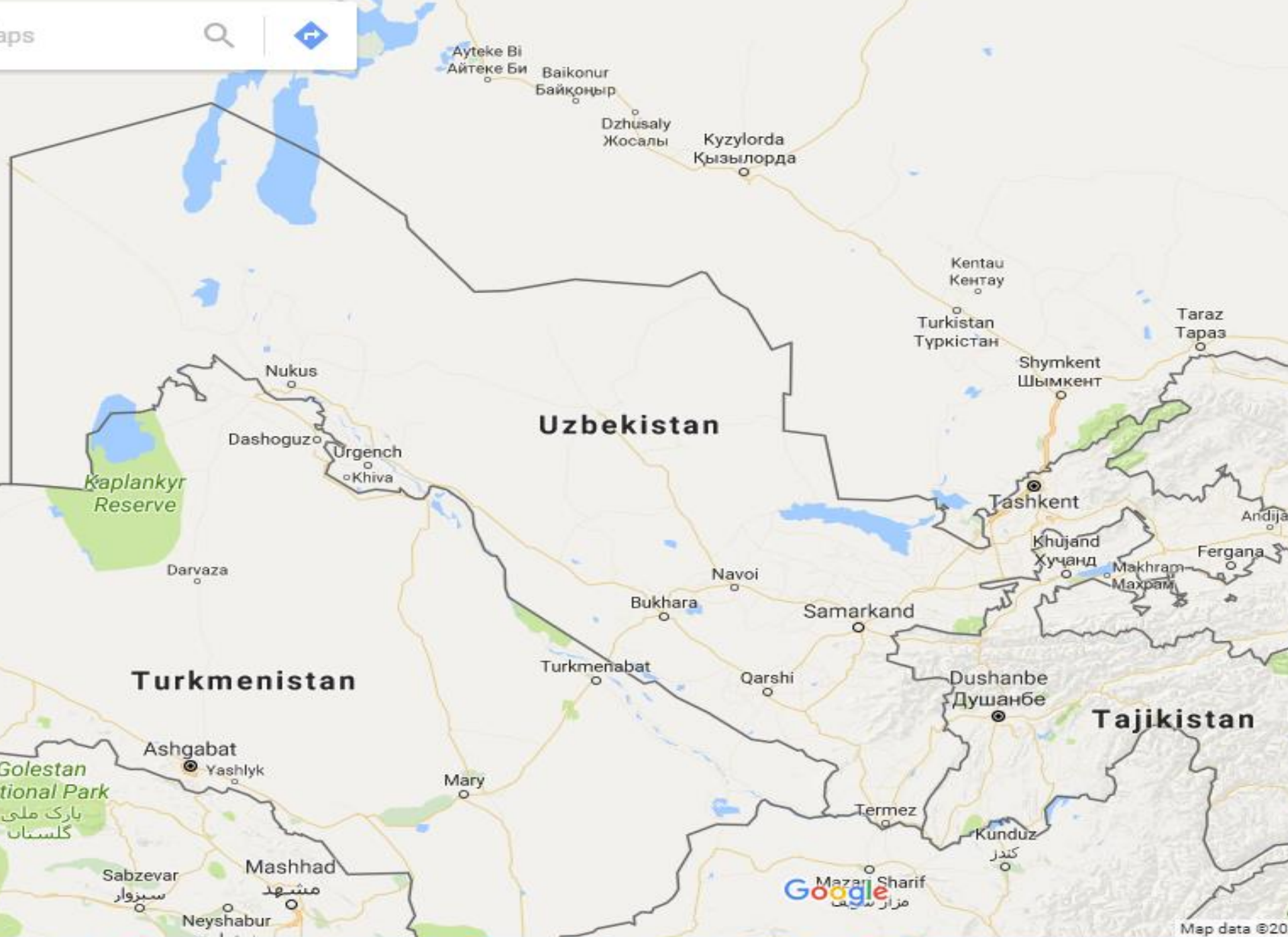
The views expressed in this paper/presentation are the views of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper/presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. Terminology used may not necessarily be consistent with ADB official terms.

# Outline of Contents

1. Basic country information
  2. Project background
  3. Project implementation arrangements
  4. Major challenges during implementation
  5. Some actions taken
  6. Some ideas to improve the project implementation
  7. Short story for collection points
- 

# 1. Basic Country Information

- A double-landlocked country bordered with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan
  - 447,400 km<sup>2</sup>, with 32 million population, 36.4% urban population, annual urbanization rate of 1.45%
  - GDP per capita \$2,200, 8% growth in the last 10 years
- 




## 2. Project Background

- Soviet style Solid Waste Management (SWM) system
- After independence, SWM almost collapsed. In 1998, WB approved a project (\$24 Million) cofinanced with EBRD (\$19 Million) for Tashkent, closed in 2006. The objective is to restore the system to a satisfactory level
- Solid Waste Management (SWM) has become a Government priority – Environmental State Program issued by Presidential Decree (# 1697) in 2006.
- However, unresolved policy issues continue to hamper sector modernization:
  - ❖ Modern SWM principles have yet to be put in place  
Current institutional structure is highly fragmented  
Sector financing insufficient
  - ❖ Waste-related data and information scattered and highly fragmented among knowledge institutions
  - ❖ Low quality of services provided

# 3. Implementation Arrangement


- Loan (\$69 Million) was approved in November 2013, became effective in December 2014, with loan closing of June 2019.
  - ❖ Output 1: Rehabilitated and expanded SWM system in Tashkent.
  - ❖ Output 2: Strengthened operational capacity.
  - ❖ Output 3: National SWM Strategy.
- EAs: The Tashkent Hokimiyat (Municipality) and the State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP)
- IA: Maxsustrans

## 4. Major challenges

- Complicated lengthy internal procedures
  - Weak capacity
  - Contract registration
  - Market environment
  - Implementation delays
  - Financial sustainability
- 

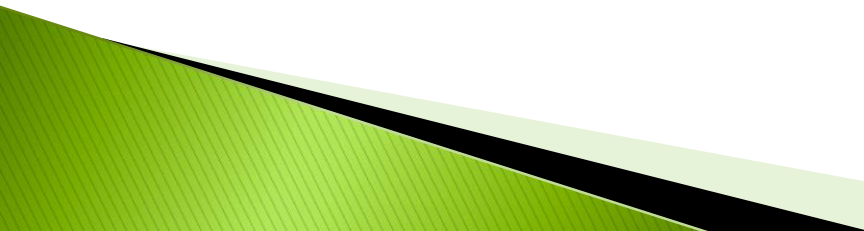


## 5. Actions Taken

- Strengthen communications
  - Extend hands-on training
  - Capacity building
  - Consultant actively involvement
  - Introduction to UZB on modern SWM
- 



## 6. Ideas for Improvement

- Innovation of collection points
  - Recruitment of homeless to watch the collection points
  - Geographic information system (GIS) database to monitor the fleet
  - Municipal Solid Waste Management Information System
  - Institutional structure optimization
- 

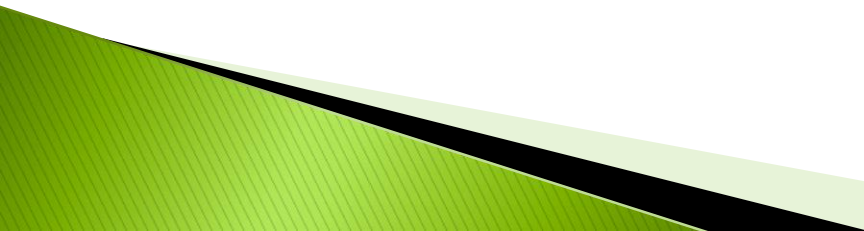
## 7. Short Story of Collection Points

- Homeless vagrants wandering the streets in the city, pick up valuable items in the trash, plastic bottles, waste paper, used clothes, scrap metal articles, etc. and sell to private recycling business to make money
- Staff not motivated to patrol and maintain the collection points, smelly, some facilities lost

# Old collection point



## 7. Short Story of Collection Points (continued)

- Rehabilitated and built 700 collection points
  - Recruit homeless vagrants to take care the collection points
  - Basic salary provided, a room with bath facility equipped
  - Two new collection bins with “Maxsustrans” logo allocated to each collection point
  - The waste segregated, recyclable waste allowed to sell as additional income.
- 



# Construction of New Collect Point



# New Collection Point with Bins





# New Collection Point with Bins (continued)

