

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

“Developing Local Municipal Solid Waste Management
Planning Guidelines” project



Stakeholder Engagement Report

“Developing Local Municipal Solid Waste Management
Planning Guidelines and
Training Needs Assessment for Implementing Such Guidelines” project

This research has been implemented in the scope of the Policy Development and Research Fund, financed by the Swedish Government and in cooperation with the AUA and MTAI of RA. The views and opinions expressed in this research are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any of the other parties.

Project website: https://ace.aua.am/waste/planning_guidelines/

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Introduction

Within the framework of the program, a multi-stakeholder meeting was held in Aghveran on February 26-27, organized by the project team under the direct coordination of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure.

The main purpose of the meeting was to present and discuss the following points developed by an expert team:

- Working draft of the Local Solid Waste Management Planning Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as the Guideline)
- Report on the analysis of RA Legislation and Institutional Structures related to Local Solid Waste Management
- The initial content and structure of the Training Needs Assessment (TNS), anticipating the observations and recommendations of stakeholders.

The agenda of the meeting is presented in Appendix A.

The meeting was attended by 32 participants from Yerevan and 9 regions except Syunik. The table below shows the number of participants by regions and institutions.

Region	Community	Municipality	Provincial Government	Expert	Total
Kotayk	Hrazdan, Charentsavan	2	1		3
Shirak	Akhuryan Gyumri	2			2
Tavush	Ijevan	2	1		3
Armavir			2		2
Ararat			1		1
Lori		2	1		3
Gegharkunik	Vardenis	2	1		3
Vayots Dzor			1		1
Aragatsotn		1	1		2
	Yerevan	3			3
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure					1
Experts				8	8
					32

Below is an analysis of the results of the meeting discussion.

1 Results of the discussion of the report on the analysis of the RA legislation and institutional frameworks

During the workshop, a substantive discussion took place with the workshop participants, who particularly related to the proper provision or implementation of the waste management service/authority provided by the community in the Republic of Armenia.

1.1 Results of the discussion of the main issues

1.1.1 Strategic approaches

The workshop participants highlighted the need for a comprehensive **knowledge-based and fact-based** long-term concept/strategic document in the field of waste management, including waste disposal. Examples from the experience of other countries were presented, referring to the International Experience Study Document conducted in the framework of the program. The experience of the six countries shows that national waste management programs, concepts, policy and strategy documents have been adopted at the state level.

The national comprehensive strategy for waste disposal (waste management) should take into account the lessons of the past, demographic data, the materialistic values of the people, etc. Waste reduction / prevention, reuse and recycling issues were addressed.

They agreed that the key to the strategy should be preventive behavior, and that proper waste management system should be based on knowledge, the study of international best practices and fact-based research in Armenian reality.

1.1.2 Scope of powers of local self-government bodies

The scope of powers of state and local self-government bodies in the field of waste management, waste disposal and sanitation services is not clearly defined.

During the discussion, the representatives of the local self-government bodies showed concern that sometimes they are required to do more than they are authorized by law.

Often the representatives of the provincial government and various public administration structures require them to do tasks that are not defined by law. In their dealings with local authorities, these bodies exercise the functions of superiors, especially in matters of regulation, as they require information that is not owned by local authorities.

Problems arise with the disposal of hazardous waste and their placement in safe places, which is mainly beyond authority of the head of the community.

The participants were in favor of reviewing the legislation regulating the sector in terms of clarifying the legal boundaries of the authorities of all entities involved in the management of the sector, based on the EU best practice and the requirements arising from the obligations assumed by the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia.

The participants of the workshop on this issue also supported the proposal made in the legal analysis, that is, instead of two laws on "Law on Waste disposal and sanitary cleaning" and "Law on Waste", to adopt a

single "Law on Waste Management", which will not only define all the concepts regulating the field, but also the regulation of similar relations will be done within the framework of one basic law, which will enable to ensure the proper application and protection of legal norms.

1.1.3 "Waste disposal service" and "sanitary cleaning" concepts

The concepts of organizing a "waste disposal service" and "sanitary cleaning" and the importance of their descriptions in the strategic plans of the communities became a subject of detailed discussion at the workshop.

The participants emphasized that it is especially difficult to collect local fees from people/residents who are not provided with services. In the case of local payments, it is not legal to sign contracts for the provision of waste disposal services, but in the case of signed contracts, the contracting parties clearly know their rights and responsibilities.

In particular, the representatives of Yerevan and the large communities were against concluding contracts. The representatives of the communities participating in the workshop mentioned that none of the communities has rules established by an internal legal act, which will regulate the resident-community administrative relations in the field of waste disposal.

In particular, the issues of not only waste collection, but also waste reuse and recycling were discussed with the participants, but all of them unanimously agreed on reducing waste, stressing the unique role of the government in it.

The legal structure of the description of the waste disposal service should express the subject of local government behavior (scope of actions) in the given field, the set of rights and responsibilities defined by the legislation, the responsibility and the result that an individual citizen or society as a whole receives in the form of a benefit (benefit), as well as express the satisfaction of citizens and other entities receiving services in relation to the services provided. The qualitative and quantitative features of the description of that service were discussed in detail.

1.1.4 Sustainable waste management components

Almost all the participants stressed that they are only engaged in waste collection, transportation and placing it in the landfill. Some of the communities separate plastic bottles, store or sell them, and paper, glass and plastic separation bins have only recently been installed in the Ajapnyak and Malatia-Sebastia administrative districts, Yerevan, which are implementing pilot projects with USAID support. A decision was made to follow up on the pilot projects and successfully share the experience with other communities.

1.1.5 Local solid waste management planning

The current legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not oblige local self-governments to have a strategic waste management plan, but obliges the community council to approve the sanitary cleaning scheme of the community. As a result, in many communities there is no strategic plan for waste disposal or waste management, as well as no discipline/rules for waste disposal and sanitary cleaning in the administrative territory of the community adopted in accordance with the requirements of the RA legislation.

The workshop participants agreed to have such plans if the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure assists the communities in calculating the cost of the waste disposal service, determining the composition of the waste, and other issues because the communities do not have relevant resources to implement them. If the legislation stipulates that waste disposal management/waste management

strategic plans are mandatory, i.e. the legal requirement is imperative, and if the necessary methodological assistance gets provided to communities through the introduction of guidelines and other types of tools, then communities will reassess their authorities and new functions in the given field and will reorganize the provision of service.

1.1.6 The role of the community in waste management processes

The role of the community is not clearly defined by the RA legislation; it is perceived ambiguously. It is not clear whether the community is a waste disposal service provider (when the waste disposal is carried out by a community NGO or another structure) or a regulator of a waste disposal service provider (when the service is provided by another community or trade organization).

1.1.7 Data availability and collection

The issues of waste management data collection, classification, archiving, as well as the control and the monitoring of the waste disposal service were discussed separately. **There is no clear methodology and standards, there is no information base and there are no relevant structures which are obliged by law to monitor and analyze the collected information then to present knowledge-based and fact-based institutional development proposals or improvement of legislation.**

1.1.8 Mechanisms for encouraging sustainable Solid Waste Management

The participants discussed the importance of providing waste disposal services, encouragement of credit and tax preferential mechanisms to promote proper waste management, as well as the financial levers of responsibility.

Everyone agreed that the best international experience should be taken into account for the introduction of effective financial incentive mechanisms and levers. In particular, encourage:

- waste sorting,
- waste recycling,
- waste reduction through the introduction of the latest technologies,
- waste self-transportation,
- waste composting,
- the creation of separate waste collection points,
- financial leveling or targeted subsidy programs to encourage waste sorting and recycling communities, etc.

The importance of reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfills through appropriate policies was also noted. The cornerstone of such policy should be the legal implementation of a favorable tax environment, such as VAT exemption for waste disposal companies, reduction of profit tax, and the establishment of appropriate environmental fees.

1.1.9 Offenses and Liability

It is important to legislate responsibility, including specific means of financial influence, according to the fault of the subjects and the degree of responsibility, especially:

- for open burning of waste and incineration,
- for failure to comply with the established procedure of the waste disposal service,
- for damage caused to nature and human health as a result of dumping waste in places that are not established (for example, in main water channels, other water bodies), etc.
- for using the landfills in another community without a contact or the right of ownership.

During the workshop, the issues of application of Article 43. 1 of the VIVO (ՎԻՎՕ) (violation of waste disposal and sanitary cleaning rules, waste dumping in undesignated sites) became a special topic of discussion.

All the communities agreed on one thing, that they avoid initiating administrative proceedings, drafting an administrative act, applying sanctions, especially in court, in accordance with the provisions of that article.

Yerevan Municipality does not apply to the court on the grounds defined in the above-mentioned article, but tries to eliminate the violation within a one-day period, which is considered a very short period. Gyumri municipality uses the means of public influence more than the administrative one. For example, it publicly reprimands people who have committed offenses on regional TV channels. The other communities also did not register any success in bringing administrative responsibility, not only to individuals, but also to legal entities.

1.1.10 Landfill fee (gate fee)

In connection with landfills, a proposal was made to define the concept of "landfill use fee". In particular, the head of Alaverdi community presented the real difficulties related to the operation and management of the landfill in Alaverdi. The communities that have to dispose of their waste in the Alaverdi community landfill do not want to pay for the operation and management of the landfill. There are no established legal mechanisms to properly regulate this relationship.

1.2 Results of discussion of other issues

The general conclusions reached as a result of the substantive discussions and exchange of ideas at the workshop about other issues related to the field of waste disposal and legal field were the following:

1. Bring the legislation of the Republic of Armenia in line with European and international standards, taking into account the obligations undertaken towards the international structures by our country.
2. Clearly define all possible types of waste, requirements for their sorting, collection, storage, transportation, use, recycling and landfill, define responsibility for landfill operation, separation and specification of responsibilities of individual entities.
3. Legislate to give communities a wider opportunity to adopt .
 - Compulsory legal acts in the territory of the community,
 - Tariffs (there is a limit to waste tariffs in the current law, which means that the law must be reviewed regularly to keep pace with inflation. Moreover, in the case of setting a tariff, system upgrades, major reforms, and other vital issues, such as enlargement of communities are not taken into account),
 - Privileges for various social groups, as well as the application of administrative liability and other measures against individuals and legal entities that do not comply with the requirements of legal acts, in compliance with the requirements of international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, the Constitution and laws regulating the sphere of social protection.
4. Implement management mechanisms and structures that are clear, well thought out, legitimate, realistic, applicable and measurable.
5. Strengthen the control over the implementation of the current laws, decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and its own legal acts. In cases where the head of the community is not authorized to apply sanctions for environmental protection or violation of sanitary rules, make reports and contact the competent state authorities to ensure the application of sanctions.
6. Strictly follow the adopted strategies, the requirements of the RA laws, the requirements of the international agreements ratified by Armenia and the commitments undertaken by the RA.
7. Participate in the development and discussion of the draft conceptual, strategic, and legal acts of the waste management field of the Republic of Armenia in an organized and coordinated manner, under

the direct coordination of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the Republic of Armenia, so that it is possible to adopt such legal acts in accordance with which any activities related to community interests that do not contradict the law are carried out.

8. Establish real mechanisms to promote the implementation of international, interstate, state, regional, inter-community and intra-community programs for waste management, environmental protection and sanitary and epidemiological safety.
9. Provide a favorable and attractive environment to prevent pollution, prevent/reduce waste production, establish stable mechanisms and affordable latest technologies for waste recovery, as well as for recycling of secondary raw materials. Guarantee state support in those initiatives.
10. Decentralize control and make the head of the community the biggest claimant in the field of waste disposal, management, sanitary and epidemiological safety and other related areas, requiring him to also bear the burden of responsibility for the claimant.
11. Ensure the public has the ability to be informed. Inform the community population about changes in legislation and new legal acts of community significance through community TV and other media. Apply the requirements of the legislation and inform the population of the community about the sanctions imposed on specific individuals or legal entities.
12. Offer continuous environmental education to reduce waste generation, give importance to waste sorting and encourage waste recycling initiatives.

2 Results of the discussion of the working draft of the local government guideline of MSW

During the meeting of the stakeholders, the second working draft of the local government guideline of the MSW developed by the expert team of the program was discussed with the participants, which included the amendments made on the basis of the observations and suggestions of the representatives of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure.

2.1 Format and methodology of the discussion

Participants were provided with a template for evaluating the guideline, which was completed after presenting and discussing each of the 48 subsections of the guideline. The subsections of the guideline were evaluated according to two criteria:

- The degree of complexity in terms of completing/implementing
- The degree of complexity in terms of collecting the required data

In determining the degree of complexity, the participants used the following scale:

- 1 - very easy
- 2 - easy
- 3 - medium difficulty
- 4 - difficult
- 5 - very difficult.

For each subsection of the guideline, participants had the opportunity to leave general observations and notes in the appropriate field of the evaluation table. Below is an example of an evaluation chart.

The degree of complexity in terms of completing/implementing (1-5)	
The degree of complexity in terms of collecting the required data (1-5)	

Other Notes:

2.2 Statistical evaluation results of the guideline

As mentioned, the assessment was made for 48 subsections of the guideline. Figure 1 shows the average results of the assessment of the applicability of the subsections of the guideline according to the degree of complexity of the completion/implementation and data collection. Several important conclusions can be drawn from the image:

- The applicability of the subsections of the guideline according to the degree of complexity of the completion (implementation) was estimated at an average of 2.74, i.e. the medium difficulty and easier:
- The applicability of the subsections of the guideline according to the degree of complexity of the data collection was estimated at an average of 2.53, i.e. again the medium difficulty and easier.
- In the case of all subsections of the guideline, collecting the required data was assessed as more difficult than completing the subsection. The exception is section 2.3.2 *Distribution of roles and responsibilities between different stakeholders during the planning period (role review and redistribution)*.
- In terms of data collection, the subsections related to the analysis of the amount and composition of waste were evaluated as the most difficult. However, their degree of complexity was estimated at a maximum of 3.7, i.e. medium difficulty or difficult.

It should be noted that the participants made separate notes on these subsections, which are given below. These subsections include:

- *1.3.4 Type and the amount of main sources of waste generation*
- *1.4.1 Quantities of waste by flows and their form of use*
- *1.4.2 Waste composition by shares*
- *1.5.4 Recycling and preparation for reuse.*
- In terms of both criteria, subsection 1.6.2, the method for assessing the satisfaction of residents with waste management services, was rated the easiest.

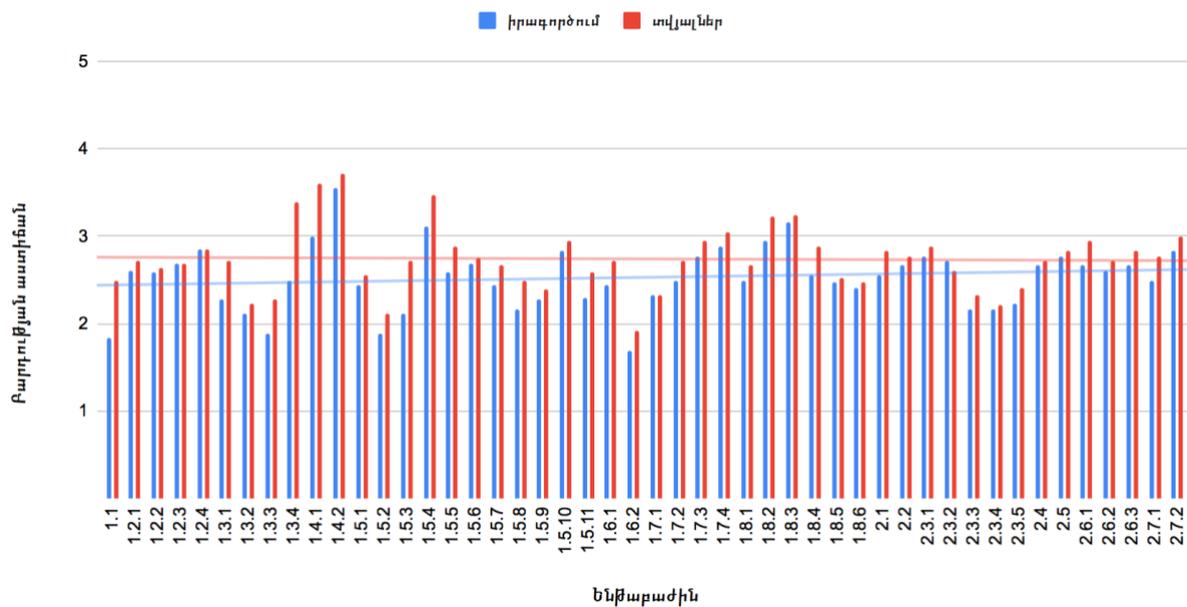


Figure 1 - Applicability of the guideline by degree of subsection completion/implementation and data collection complexity (1 - very easy, 5 - very difficult).

2.3 Individual observations of participants

1.3.4 Type and the amount of main sources of waste generation

- Statistics have a certain degree of reliability. [as an obstacle]
- Legal entities do not disclose the types of waste they produce.
- As a rule, companies hide [data].
- Businesses hide [data].

1.4.1 Quantities of waste by flows and their form of use

- In the future, it may be easier. [The participant estimated the degree of complexity of data collection at 4, i.e. complex]

1.4.2 Waste composition by shares

- What methodology is used to do this?
- In the future, it may be easier. If data collection starts. [the participant estimated the degree of complexity of data collection at 5, i.e. very difficult]

1.5.1 MSW collection

- In the chart, the column " waste collected from cemeteries" needs to be added

1.5.11 Waste use map

- I am a GIS specialist. [The participant responds to the options listed in the subsection, one of which is suggested when the municipality has staff with computer mapping skills]

A general overview was also made regarding the entire guideline.

- In general, it is not very difficult. In case of providing data (in an interagency form), it is possible to create a MSW plan in the short term.

2.4 Conclusions

The analysis of the assessments made by the participants in the meeting of the stakeholders shows that, in general, the complexity of the guideline's applicability is relatively close to the average level of completing and data collection complexity. The data collection required for the application of the guideline was generally assessed as more complex than filling in.

During the meeting, the participants expressed an opinion that it will not be difficult to collect the necessary data if there are appropriate mechanisms. The lack of desire of legal entities to provide data has been mentioned many times. As a solution, the development and implementation of relevant legislative regulations was proposed.

The participants also mentioned the need to increase the capacity for MSW management planning in the municipalities, expressed their willingness to support the assessment of training needs and any other activities that will contribute to capacity building in the municipalities, within the framework of the project.

Individual subsections of the guideline will be developed based on the statistical results of this assessment, as well as the relevant observations of the participants and notes.

3 Results of the discussion on the content and structure of the Training Needs Assessment (TNS)

One of the main activities of the project was the assessment of the capacity and training needs to apply the newly developed guideline in the communities. To this end, a training needs assessment questionnaire was developed by the project expert team.

During the meeting of the multi-stakeholder parties, the participants were presented and discussed the *preliminary* structure and content of the developed TNS questionnaire. Participants repeatedly stated that there is an urgent need for capacity building and training related to the management of MSW in communities, and that they are ready to contribute to any actions aimed at this. Several observations and suggestions were made about the TNS questionnaire, on the basis of which they were finalized and completed for further circulation.

The TNS questionnaire was circulated within the municipalities through the provincial government. The questionnaire was developed under the direct coordination of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the Republic of Armenia. The expert team of the program supported the community administrations to complete the questionnaire.

The results of the assessment of the capacities and training needs for the application of the newly developed guideline in the communities are presented in a separate report, which is available on the program's website: https://ace.aua.am/hy/waste/planning_guidelines/:

The content and structure of the TNS questionnaire are presented in Appendix B.

Appendix A – Agenda of the Stakeholder Meeting

Date: February 26 and 27, 2021.

Location: Hotel complex "Park Resort Aghveran" (address: Kotayk region, Arzakan community, Antarain street 1).

The program covers the costs associated with transportation and overnight accommodation of the participants. For participants arriving from remote areas, we offer the opportunity to arrive at the venue the day before (February 25). If you have any questions, please contact the event coordinators Margarita Terzyan (+374 98 96 99 76, mterzyan@urbanfoundation.am) or Armine Tukhikyan (+374 91 436104, atukhikyan@yahoo.com).

Day 1-Local Sustainable MSW Management Planning February 26, 2021		
Time	Session	Speaker / Moderator / Institution
10.30 - 11.00	Registration	
11.00 - 11.10	Opening speech	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
11.10 - 11.20	Brief presentation of the project	AUA
11.20 - 11.50	Armenian experience in local MWS management planning (presentation + discussion)	Urban Foundation
11.50 - 12.20	International experience in local MWS management planning (presentation + discussion)	AUA
12.20 - 12.30	Coffee break	
12.30 - 13.00	Presentation of the working draft of the guideline (presentation + discussion)	AUA
13.00 - 14.00	Evaluation of the working draft of the guideline (group work)	AUA, Urban Foundation
14.00 - 15.00	Lunch break	
15.00 - 16.00	Discussion of the evaluation results of the guideline	AUA, Urban Foundation
16.00 - 16.15	Coffee break	
16.15 - 17.00	Discussion of guideline application challenges (resources and capabilities)	AUA, Urban Foundation
17.00 - 17.30	Final discussion	AUA, Urban Foundation

**Day 2- Legislative and institutional structure of local MSW Management
February 27, 2021**

Time	Session	Speaker / Moderator / Institution
10.30 - 11.00	Registration	
11.00 - 11.10	Opening speech	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
11.10 - 11.20	Brief presentation of the project	AUA
11.20 - 11.30	Brief summary of the previous day's discussions (presentation)	AUA, Urban Foundation
11.30 - 12.00	Legislative and institutional structure of local MSW Management in Armenia (presentation)	Urban Foundation
12.00 - 12.15	Coffee break	
12.15 - 13.30	Assessment of legislative gaps and barriers to local MSW Management in Armenia (group work)	Urban Foundation, AUA
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch break	
14.00 - 15.00	Assessment of institutional gaps and barriers to local MSW Management in Armenia (group work)	Urban Foundation, AUA
15.00 - 15.15	Coffee break	
15.15 - 16.30	Final discussion	Urban Foundation, AUA

Appendix B - Training Needs Assessment Questionnaire

Assessment of the needs for the preparation of community waste management plans

This survey is conducted within the framework of the project "Development of Local MSW Management Planning Guideline and Training Needs Assessment for the for the application of the Guideline".

1. Mark the region _____
2. Mark the community _____

General information

1.1. What planning documents are being developed in the community? (mark in the appropriate boxes)

Five-year community development plan	
Annual work plan	
Waste disposal plan	
Economic development plan	
Other (please specify)	

1.2 The departments/subdivisions of the municipality that are involved in the planning process (mark in the appropriate boxes).

Office of the head of the municipality	
Communal department	
Department of Economic Development	
Other (please specify)	

1.3 How many specialists are involved in the planning process? (indicate the number)

--

1.1. Has the community developed a separate strategic plan for waste disposal (or waste management) as a separate document? (The waste disposal schemes in the development plan are not considered a separate waste disposal plan.)

Yes	No
-----	----

If a separate waste disposal plan has been developed

2.1 How many employees are involved in planning? (indicate the number)

--

2.2 On average, how long does the planning process take? (indicate the number of days)

--

2.3 What steps do you take when developing the plan? (mark in front of the lines)

Applying the plan development guideline	
Meetings with community stakeholders	
Identifying issues	
Prioritizing identified issues	
Analyzing strengths and weaknesses	
Defining goals and targets	
Logistic and economic calculation	
Other (please specify)	

Training needs

3.1 Has there ever been training on planning? (mark yes or no)	
If training has been conducted, then:	
3.2 How many employees have been trained? (indicate the number)	
3.3 How many are currently working? (indicate the number)	
3.4 Who conducted the training? (indicate the name of the organization)	

3.5 What principles and tools of sustainable waste management are you familiar with, and which do you apply? (I am not familiar / familiar, but I do not apply / apply)

Polluter pays principle	
Extended producer responsibility	

Waste hierarchy	
Participatory budgeting for waste management	
Performance-based contracting	
“Green shopping” in waste sector	
Waste reduction programs	
Incentives for reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfills	

3.6 How would you evaluate the current level of knowledge and skills on the following waste management topics in your municipality/provincial government? 0-missing, 1-incomplete, 2-sufficient, 3-excellent

Topics	0	1	2	3
Methods to reduce solid waste generation and tools for their promotion				
Solid waste sorting methods and tools for their promotion				
Optimization of solid waste collection				
Solid waste recycling methods and tools for their promotion				
Methods of composting organic waste and tools for their promotion				
Other methods of using organic waste and tools for their promotion				
Safe use of hazardous solid waste generated in the community and tools for their promotion				
Methods to use large-sized waste and tools for their promotion				
Methods to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and tools for their promotion				
Sustainable landfill management (creation, operation, closure)				
Methods to prevent waste disposal in undesignated sites of the community				
Improper monitoring of waste management				
Impact of improper waste management on public health				
Impact of improper waste management on the environment				
Socio-economic consequences of improper waste management				
Impact of improper waste management on climate change				

Methods to raise public awareness in the community				
Effective implementation of PPP contracts				
Mechanisms for solid waste data collection generated in the community				
Types of solid waste generated in the community and features of their management				
Assessment of the composition of solid waste generated in the community				
The main actors in the management of solid waste in the community and their role				
Extended producer responsibility as an effective way to manage solid waste				
Financing and budgeting for sustainable waste management (including participatory)				
Ensuring public participation in waste management planning				

3.7 What do you need to be trained on for more efficient waste management? (mark in front of the lines)

Structure and content of the developing plan	
Tools needed for planning	
Using IT tools in planning	
Planning methodology	
Other (please specify)	

3.8 Preferred training format (mark in front of all the lines that match)

Auditorium (not remote)	
At work (not remote)	
Distance	
All options are acceptable	

If a separate waste disposal plan has not been developed

2.5 What are the reasons for the lack of waste disposal plans? (mark in front of the line that matches)

Time scarcity	
---------------	--

Lack of human resources	
Lack of specialist, knowledge and skills	
There was no need for a separate waste disposal plan	
Other (please specify)	

Training needs

3.1 Has there ever been training on planning (mark yes or no)	
If training has been conducted, then:	
3.2 How many employees have been trained? (indicate the number)	
3.3 How many are currently working? (indicate the number)	
3.4 Who conducted the training? (indicate the name of the organization)	

3.5 What principles and tools of sustainable waste management are you familiar with, and which do you apply? (I am not familiar / familiar, but I do not apply / apply)

Polluter pays principle	
Extended producer responsibility	
Waste hierarchy	
Participatory budgeting for waste management	
Performance-based contracting	
“Green shopping” in waste sector	
Waste reduction programs	
Incentives for reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfills	

3.6 How would you evaluate the current level of knowledge and skills on the following waste management topics in your municipality/provincial government? 0-missing, 1-incomplete, 2-sufficient, 3-excellent

Topics	0	1	2	3
Methods to reduce solid waste generation and tools for their promotion				
Solid waste sorting methods and tools for their promotion				
Optimization of solid waste collection				
Solid waste recycling methods and tools for their promotion				
Methods of composting organic waste and tools for their promotion				
Other methods of using organic waste and tools for their promotion				
Safe use of hazardous solid waste generated in the community and tools for their promotion				
Methods to use large-sized waste and tools for their promotion				
Methods to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and tools for their promotion				
Sustainable landfill management (creation, operation, closure)				
Methods to prevent waste disposal in undesignated sites of the community				
Improper monitoring of waste management				
Impact of improper waste management on public health				
Impact of improper waste management on the environment				
Socio-economic consequences of improper waste management				
Impact of improper waste management on climate change				
Methods to raise public awareness in the community				
Effective implementation of PPP contracts				
Mechanisms for solid waste data collection generated in the community				
Types of solid waste generated in the community and features of their management				
Assessment of the composition of solid waste generated in the community				
The main actors in the management of solid waste in the community and their role				
Extended producer responsibility as an effective way to manage solid waste				
Financing and budgeting for sustainable waste management (including participatory)				
Ensuring public participation in waste management planning				

3.7 What do you need to be trained on for more efficient waste management? (mark in front of the lines)

Structure and content of the developing plan	
Tools needed for planning	
Using IT tools in planning	
Planning methodology	
Other (please specify)	

3.8 Preferred training format (mark in front of all the lines that match)

Auditorium (not remote)	
At work (not remote)	
Distance	
All options are acceptable	