

E-Waste Forum - Circulating success  
Cairo, 9-10 February 2009

# Defining development trends and impact scenarios for e-waste in the Mediterranean Basin

Oliver KESERUE  
Plan Bleu



9 February 2009, Cairo,



## *The Mediterranean - a cradle of growth, consumption and trade*

EEEW have multiple sources. Environmental policies and institutions must be able to address major sources:

Transboundary movements; point sources (treatment and recovery operations, manufacturing...); diffuse sources (households, small businesses, informal sector)

Intertemporal nature of consumption, stocks and waste flows. Major sources today are the consequence of inadequate policies in the past. Inadequate policies today could result in major sources tomorrow (time bomb)

*What futures studies and statistical means do we need to provide policy makers adequate evidence to push for prescriptive measures which are sufficient to address these risks?*

*What legal instruments are there to address these waste streams in the Mediterranean?*



PNUE



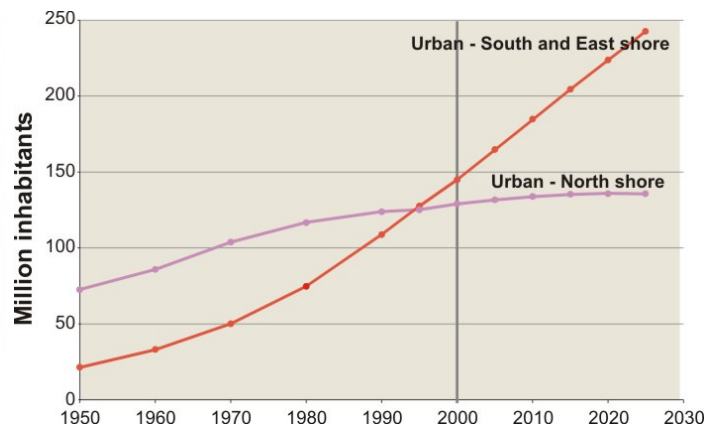
plan  
bleu

## The Mediterranean - a cradle of growth, consumption and trade

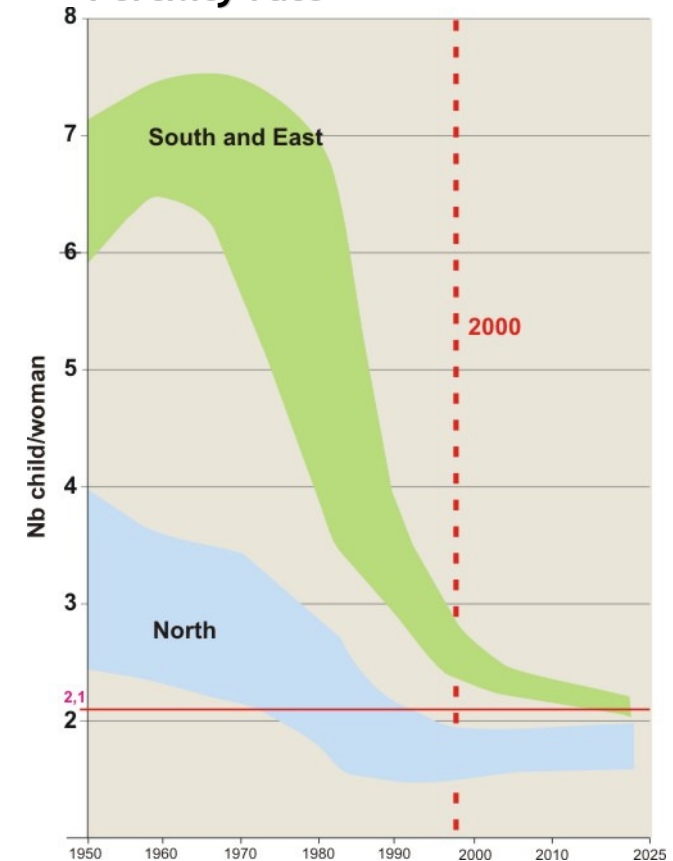
### Population trends, million inhabitants

	1970	2000	2025
North rim countries	169	193	197
South and East rim countries	116	234	<b>327</b>
<b>Total Med</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>524</b>

### Urban population



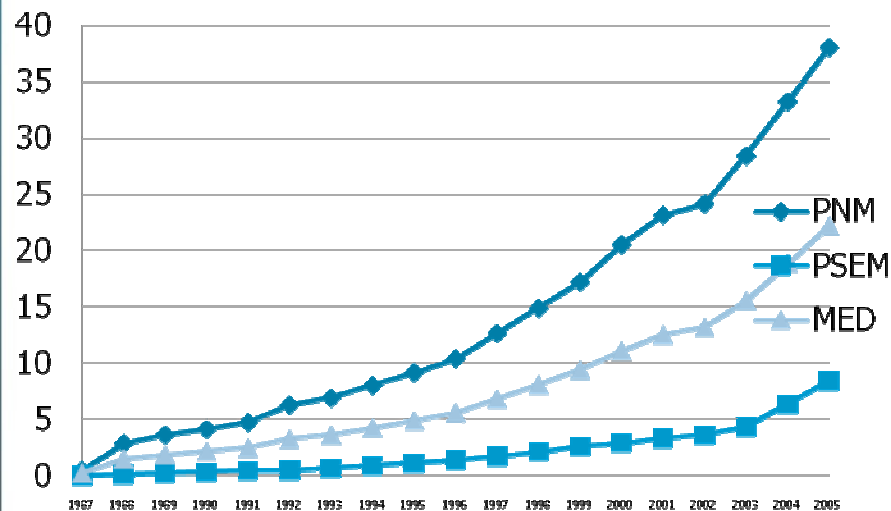
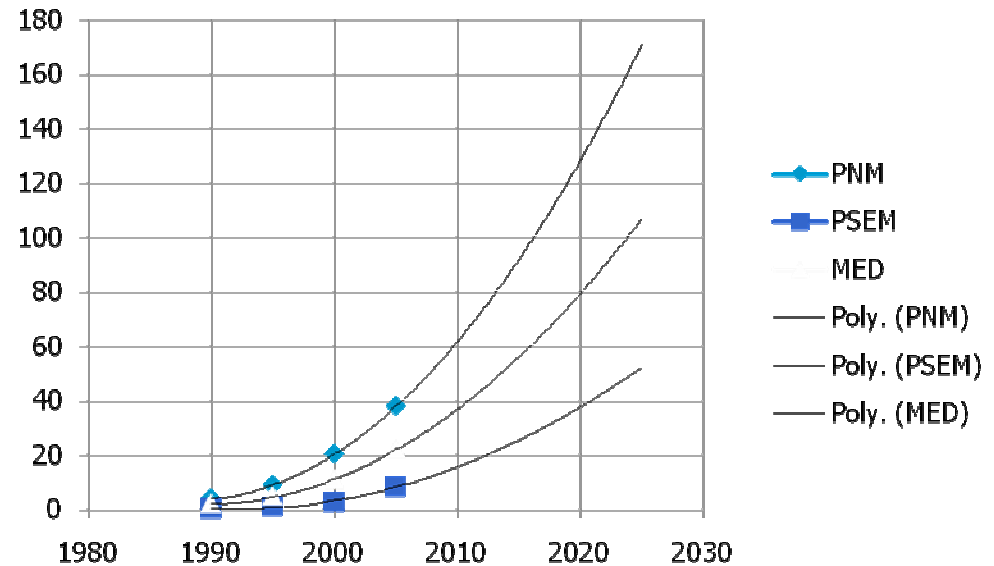
### Fertility rate



By 2025:

- ✓ 75% living in cities
- ✓ + 100 million urban dwellers in South and East

# Growth of PCs exceeding GDP growth for PSEM



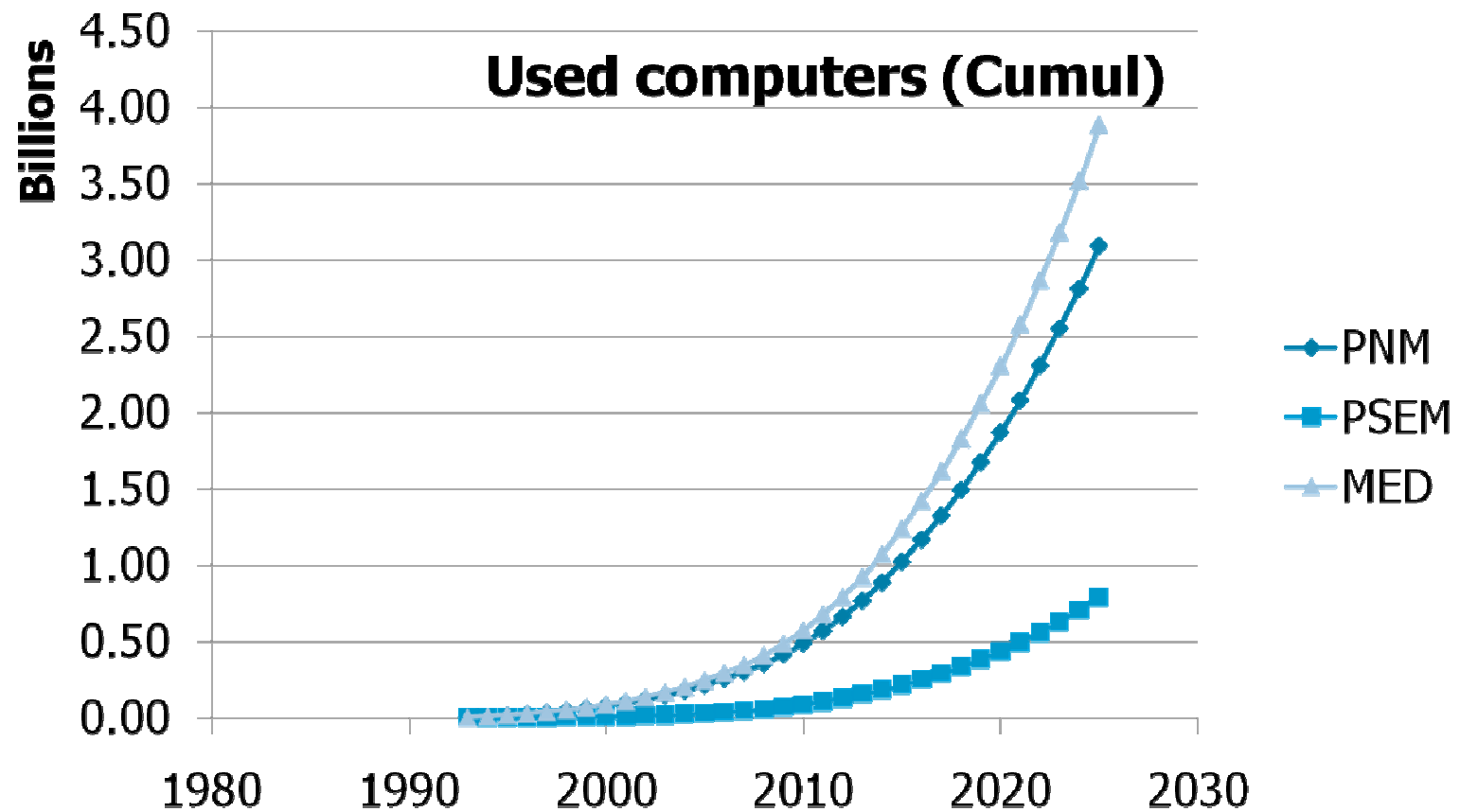
Computers per 100 inhabitants

Source : WDI 2008

## A mountain of stocks of waste PCs

North rim characterised by replacement: recovery + adding to stock

South rim dominated by first purchase: addition to stock



Source : WDI 2008

## *What Policy response for WEEE in the Mediterranean?*

The 1978 Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (latest revision, 9 July 2004), is the most important regional policy instrument related to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts:

Composed of 7 Protocols:

- The **Dumping Protocol** on intentional pollution and incineration at sea
- The **Emergency Protocol**, on prevention and emergency response
- The Land-based Sources of Pollution: **(LBS) Protocol**
- The Specially Protected Areas **(SPA) and Biodiversity Protocol**
- The **Offshore** Exploration and Exploitation Protocol
- The **Hazardous Wastes Protocol** on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes.
- The Integrated Coastal Zone Management **(ICZM) Protocol**

Backbone of the multilateral environmental legal architecture for the Mediterranean Sea



## What Policy response for WEEE in the Mediterranean?

*What inroads does the Barcelona Convention provide for the management of WEEE bearing in mind their intrinsic properties?*

- Diffuse
- Hazardous
- Highly traded
- Diversity of economic actors
- Long value chain, dislocated externalities and responsibilities

The SAP/MED, adopted in 1997, is a 25 year action oriented MAP/MEDPOL initiative:

- Perform National Diagnostic Analysis to address LBS of pollution.
- identifies hotspots priority measures and targets in all countries;
- lays the ground for the preparation and implementation of National Action Plans
- Phasing out inputs of toxic, persistent bioaccumulative substances
- Regulate activities through BAT/BEP type guidelines;



The LBS protocol covers the Mediterranean Sea Area, the hydrologic basin of the Mediterranean Sea Area; inland waters up to the freshwater limit; brackish waters, coastal salt waters including marshes and coastal lagoons, and ground waters communicating with the Mediterranean Sea.

The LBS protocol applies to: Discharge originating from land-based:

- point sources
- diffuse sources
- activities that may affect directly or indirectly the Mediterranean Sea Area

A multi-dimensional Mediterranean region



## Regional Study to assess the status of WEEE in the Arabic Region

Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Palestinian Authority

- Correlation of socio-economic indicators to estimate future streams
- Identification of current systems of collection
- Catalogue of available outlets and opportunities for reuse/recovery/disposal



PNUE



plan  
bleu

## Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre

Adopts a systemic and prospective approach to Mediterranean environment and development issues using observation and evaluation tools and generating indicators. Experts produce scenarios for reconciling the environment and the realities of socio-economic development in a drive to help Mediterranean countries make decisions with the future in mind.

source: UNEP-MAP



PNUE



plan  
bleu

## *MAP-Blue Plan Prospective approach*

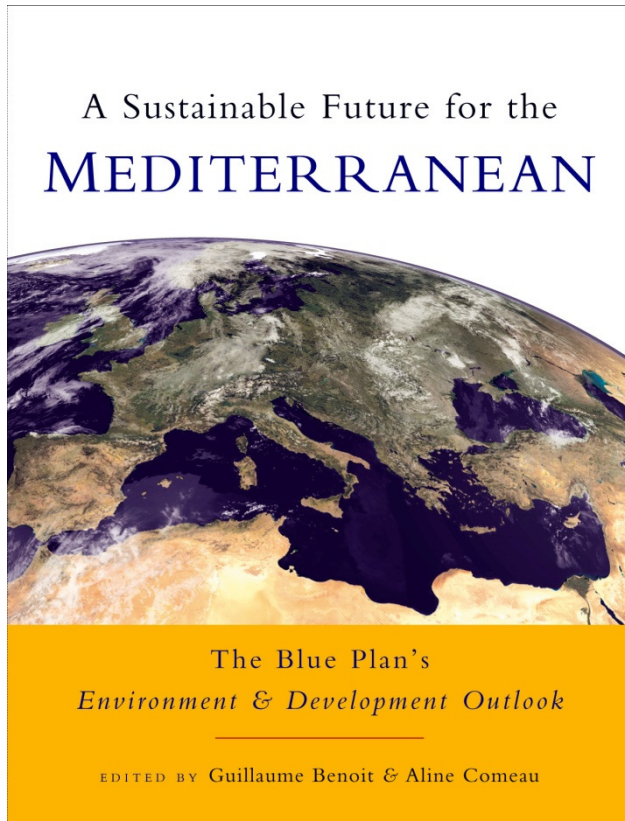
Need to go beyond measuring existing externalities and treatment capacities. Recurring structural inadequacy.

Diversify statistical base from environment to mainstream economy

Trade flows, origin and characterisation need to be strengthened for WEEE, used and new equipment

- Development of extended producer responsibility
- Increase awareness (consumer and authorities) of potential impacts of traded goods.
- Phasing out/substitution of substances must concern all Med countries
- Aid development equitable ESM standards





- 2005 Blue Plan State of the environment report
- Spanning five décades
- Focus on urban, coastal and rural development and water, energy and transport



- Review process for 2011 and beyond
- Added focus on pollution



Thank you

[www.planbleu.org](http://www.planbleu.org)



PNUE



plan  
bleu