



Waste Management During the COVID-19 Pandemic: From Response to Recovery

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1. Introduction

- A joint publication developed by UNEP and IGES-CCET in 2020 responding to the needs of national/local governments
- Based on a desk review and a questionnaire survey covering 15 countries (Asia, Africa and LA),
- Focuses on policies and practices in managing Healthcare Waste (HCW) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic,
- Reviews good practices for immediate response to recovery with a focus on developing countries.
- Identifies policy recommendations from response to recovery of HCWM system



2. Key messages

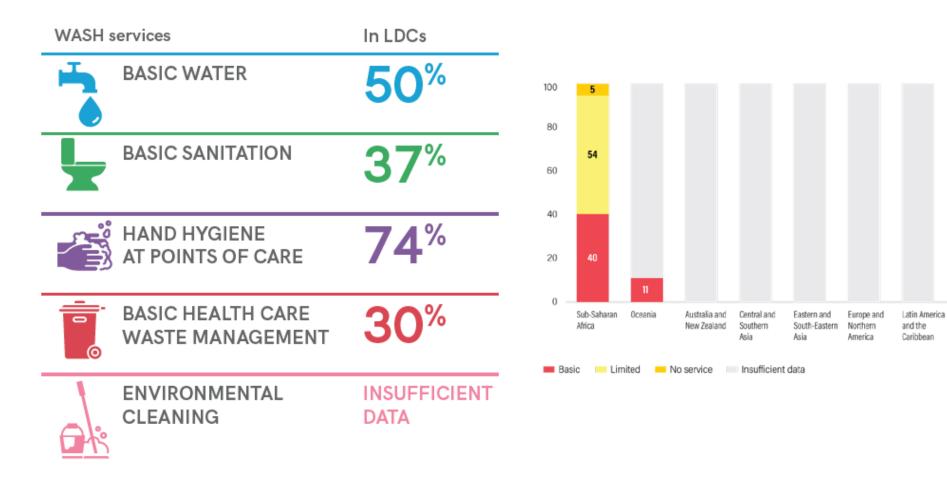
Policy Makers

- COVID-19 brings additional challenges in waste management in developing countries
- Governments have introduced some immediate policies and actions, but they are inadequate.
- In addition to technology and finance, good governance and policy-making responsibility play an important role throughout the emergency management cycle – from preparedness and readiness to respond to eventual evidence-based recovery from COVID-19
- Encourage evidence-based and informed decision making for not only recovery but also building back better.

Practitioners

- Proper segregation, packaging and storage of potentially contaminated materials (double bag) from others
- Adjusting collection frequency and treatment options based on priority (organic waste, infectious waste, etc.) and continuation of a separated collection of recyclables
- Strict use of personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling healthcare waste and hand hygiene as well as introduce other precautionary practices to ensure health and safety of waste workers
- Secure livelihood of the informal sector, women and small and medium businesses.

3. Only 3 in 10 health care facilities (HCF) in developing countries have basic waste management services



WASH services in HCF in least developed countries (LDC) in 2019 (WHO & UNICF, 2020) Regional and Global waste management services in HCF by regions in 2019 (WHO & UNICF, 2020)

59

30

Least

Developed

Countries

Northern Africa

and Western

Asia

50

Landlocked

Developing

Countries

Small Island

Developing

States

World

4. Inadequate HCWM systems force national/local governments more vulnerable in the COVID-19 pandemic

- Unpredicted increase in the generation of HCW
- Increased amount of mixed waste, including infectious waste
- Increased amount of plastic waste
- Suspension of source separation and recycling activities
- Increased negative impacts for informal groups (women) and their livelihood
- Increased insufficient handing and treatment of HCW

City	Population (World Population Review)	healthcare waste generated (tonnes/day before COVID-19)	Estimated additional healthcare waste generation (tonnes/ day during COVID-19)	Percentage of increase due to COVID-19		
Manila	14 million	47	280	496		
Jakarta	10.6 million	35	212	506		
Bangkok	10.5 million	35	210	500		
Ha Noi	8 million	27	160	493		
Kuala Lumpur	7.7 million	26	154	492		







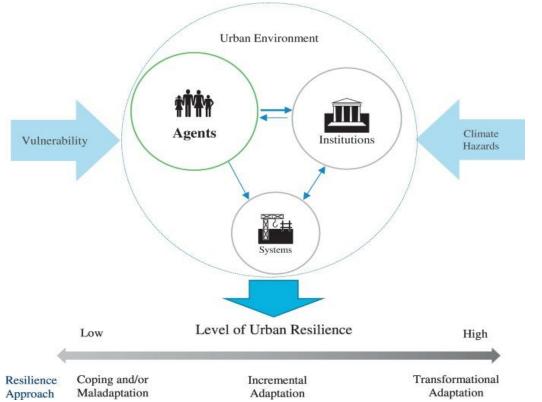
Source: H/H waste collection in Jakarta @ Enri Damanhuri, 2020

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5. Having specific policies/ legislation/ regulations do not guarantee that they are extensive, sufficient and enforced both in normal and pandemic situation

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		Safety Policy	Report	Flowchart	Q&A	Recommendation	Manual	Notification	Project Document	Flyer	Research Paper	Standard	Regulation	Act	Policy	Provincial Notice	Document		Safety Policy	1
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UN																			Q&A	2
WHO CDC																			Recommendation	1
UNEP																			Manual	1
SWANA																			Notification	5
Stericycle																			Project Document	1
ACR+																			Flyer	2
ISWA																			Research Paper	2
UN-Habitat																				
China																			Standard	1
Ethiopia																			Regulation	3
India																			Act	1
Japan													-						Policy	1
Kenya																			-	
Malaysia																			Provincial Notice	1
Mexico																			PPT Document	1
South Africa																			Strategy	1
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6. Discussion



- Improving the management of HCW, increasing *resilience* against COVID-19.
- National and local governments need to redesign their HCWM systems in the longer term, build sound institutions and capacity of agents



7. From Response to Re-design (Triple Rs): Recommendations for Policy-makers and Practitioners

Response

- Ensure health and safety measures for all workers
- Prepare contingency plans at all levels
- Secure life and livelihood of vulnerable groups (informal sector, women and small and medium businesses)
- Introduce temporary treatment facilities

Recover

- Recovery support schemes for informal groups, women and small/ medium business
- Increase waste minimization and recycling targets while introducing system changes (source separation, collection and recycling)
- Data management and evidence-based policies and actions

Redesign

- Integrate HCWM into national/ local waste management, emergency, resilience and climate change policies, strategies and plans
- Introduce sound treatment and green health infrastructure
- Inclusion of health priorities in SDGs and NDCs

8. Way forward

- 1. Networking and knowledge sharing
 - Organised a series of webinars jointly with other partners (MOEJ, UNEP, UN-Habitat, SACEP, ISWA, JSMCWM etc.)
 - > Published academic papers/ review articles
 - Documentation of good practices/ case studies in Japan, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and others
- 2. Assist national and local governments to develop a sustainable and low carbon health systems
 - Assist in developing national policy frameworks for greening HCWM in Africa (Kenya & Ethiopia)
 - Assist Nepal and Sri Lanka to build capacity on HCWM
 - Shared experience with Japanese companies to plan their project activities in developing countries (e.g. GUUN and Yokohama City in Mandaue City, Philippines)



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