



Uzbekistan: Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project

Project Name	Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project				
Project Number	51034-002				
Country	Uzbekistan				
Project Status	Proposed				
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Loan				
Source of Funding / Amount	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Loan: Solid Waste Sector Development Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordinary capital resources</td> <td>US\$ 60.00 million</td> </tr> </table>	Loan: Solid Waste Sector Development Project		Ordinary capital resources	US\$ 60.00 million
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Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth				
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions Private sector development				
Sector / Subsector	Water and other urban infrastructure and services - Urban policy, institutional and capacity development - Urban solid waste management				
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Effective gender mainstreaming				
Description	The proposed Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project will assist the Government of Uzbekistan (government) to develop the nation's solid waste management (SWM) sector by (i) supporting sector reforms; and (ii) improving access to SWM services for small cities and peri-urban and rural citizens.				
Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy	<p>Economic growth. Uzbekistan has achieved rapid, sustainable economic growth over the past decade and is one of Central and West Asia's fastest growing economies. With the objective of attaining upper middle-income status by 2030, the government has launched an innovative reform process to gradually transit to a market-oriented economy, underpinned by private sector growth. The provision of sustainable infrastructure services is critical in succeeding in these reforms.</p> <p>SWM challenges to sustaining growth. Despite its progressive development mandate, Uzbekistan is inhibited by pervasive infrastructure service limitations, notably in relation to SWM. It is estimated that the nation generates over 12,000 tons/day (over 4.4 million tons/year) of municipal solid waste (MSW), which is projected to increase to over 18,000 tons/day (6.6 million tons/year) by 2035, cumulatively generating over 100 million tons by 2035. The existing SWM system is unprepared to meet this demand: MSW reuse and recycling initiatives are poorly developed, MSW collection services are sporadic and inefficient, and the nation's rudimentary disposal sites threaten the environment and public health. The majority of the population (70%) has not even been served at all, being left to organize their own localized collection services or to self-dump MSW within their communities.</p> <p>The dangers of MSW dumping. As the nation's dumpsites and scattered waste piles lack modern, engineered environmental protection systems, they can cause significant, long-term impacts to nearby receptors and environs. These facilities can create dust, generate odors, cause flooding, and are ideal breeding sites for disease vectors. They also can generate contaminated liquids (leachates) that pollute lands and water resources, and landfill gas that is toxic, explosive, and contributes substantially to atmospheric degradation and global warming. Particulates and dust levels can be high at these facilities and can include asbestos and other dangerous dusts. Most of the dumped MSW in Uzbekistan is also left uncovered: accentuating these impacts and exposing humans to direct waste contact. These facilities are also vulnerable to climate change threats, particularly to heavy precipitation and flooding impacts. Communities along dumpsite access corridors can also often suffer from traffic, noise, dust, litter and accidents.</p> <p>Limited institutional capacity. SWM services are provided by municipalities. Outside of Tashkent City, however, SWM service provision is weak, with municipal administrations struggling to provide even rudimentary levels of SWM service. Regulatory and institutional frameworks are fragmented, compliance and accountability mechanisms poorly developed, and enforcement largely ineffective. Utility operators have limited capacity, and lack performance-based management foci. Funding constraints are also acute, exacerbated by low or absent tariffs, and low public financing. Private sector involvement is limited, with opportunities being missed to improve SWM service efficiencies and expand the recycling sector. Stakeholder involvement is low, and concepts of recycling, environmental protection, and climate change poorly understood. These deficiencies constrain SWM service delivery, resulting in urban-rural access inequalities, environmental degradation, public health threats, and as a consequence, constrained economic growth.</p> <p>Sector reform initiatives. In response, government is reforming the sector by (i) enacting a SWM strategy and related government resolutions; (ii) creating SWM service zones in urban areas, to be implemented through public-private-partnerships (PPPs); (iii) establishing SWM state unitary enterprises, known as Toza Hudud, to provide small urban centers, peri-urban and rural SWM services; (iv) mobilizing recyclers; (v) introducing best-practice SWM technologies; and (vi) incentivizing foreign direct investment. Since 2016, nationwide MSW collection coverage has improved from less than 30% to about 50%, and approximately 5,000 jobs have been created. ADB has been actively assisting government to rehabilitate and expand the Tashkent City SWM system, and to formulate the above-mentioned national SWM strategy. Similarly, the Agence Fran aise de D eveloppement is implementing a SWM project in Samarkand City, and willing to complement ADB's intervention in assisting the government to realize the national SWM strategy.</p> <p>With regard to SWM improvements in small urban centers, peri-urban and rural areas, government is now implementing three broad phases of sector reforms: (i) an initial phase to strengthen the regulatory framework, rationalize and operationalize SWM service delivery institutions, address acute MSW collection deficiencies, and improve dumpsites; (ii) a second phase to achieve universal SWM collection coverage, and transit from existing dumpsites to modern sanitary landfills; and (iii) a third phase to accelerate waste reduction and recycling initiatives, and incorporate alternative technologies. Government has already established the Toza Hudud, transferred municipality assets to them, and begun to improve small urban centers, peri-urban and rural collection systems and dumpsites.</p> <p>Priority needs. Although progress is being achieved, government has requested ADB assistance to specifically support first-phase reforms in small cities and peri-urban and rural areas. This assistance includes: (i) developing SWM regulatory and legislative frameworks; (ii) operationalizing regulatory and service delivery institutions; and (iii) filling investment gaps to provide first-phase SWM vehicles and equipment, and interim dumpsite improvements.</p>				
Impact	environment, health, and living conditions improved.				
Outcome	Reliable and sustainable SWM services improved and expanded in small urban centers, peri-urban and rural areas nationwide.				

Outputs	SWM sector regulatory framework enhanced Toza Hudud capacity strengthened Environmental monitoring and enforcement capabilities of SCEEP improved SWM collection and interim disposal services in small urban centers, peri-urban and rural areas improved nationwide
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Geographical Location	Nation-wide
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Safeguard Categories	
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Environment	B
Involuntary Resettlement	B
Indigenous Peoples	C

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects	
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Environmental Aspects

Involuntary Resettlement

Indigenous Peoples

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation	
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During Project Design

During Project Implementation

Responsible ADB Officer	Hu, Ruoyu
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Responsible ADB Department	Central and West Asia Department
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Responsible ADB Division	Urban Development and Water Division, CWRD
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Executing Agencies	State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (formerly State Committee for Nature Protection) 5, Mustakillik street, Tashkent Uzbekistan
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Timetable	
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Concept Clearance	13 Jun 2019
Fact Finding	17 Jun 2019 to 28 Jun 2019
MRM	18 Jul 2019
Approval	-
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	20 Jun 2019

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/51034-002/main
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Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=51034-002
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Date Generated	25 June 2019
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