

# Means of implementation for actions and solutions in the waste management sector

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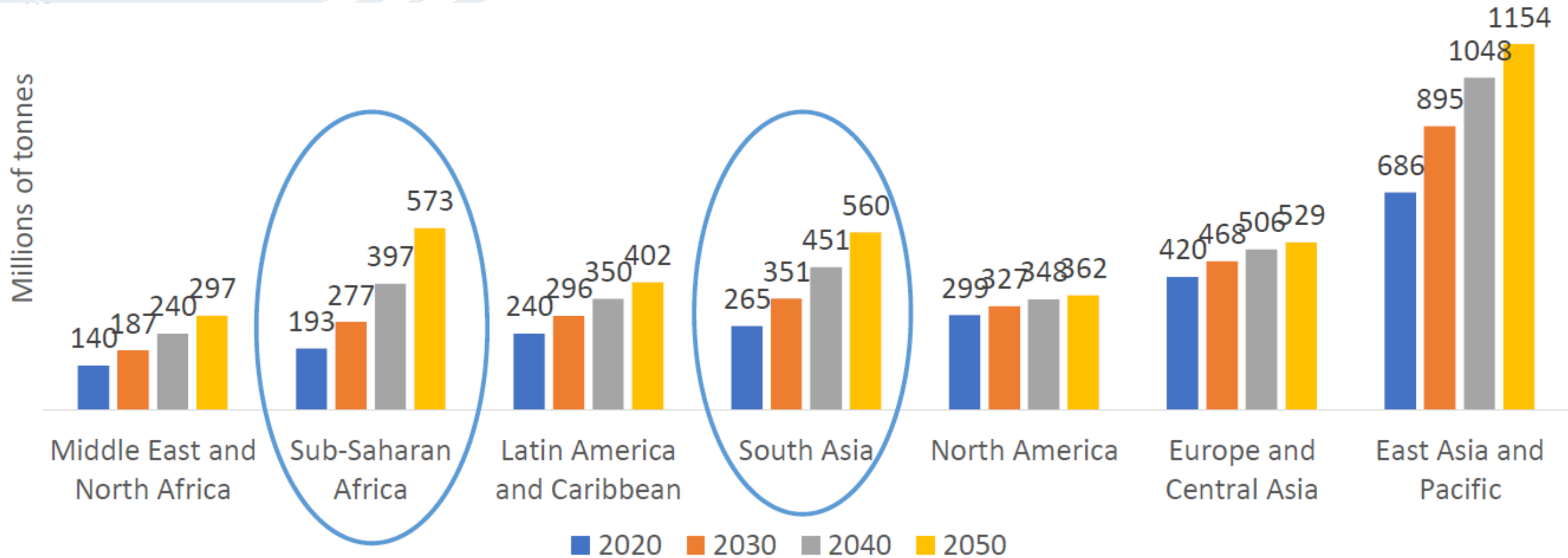
Waste generation is expected to increase by 73% by 2050\*

*2020: 2.24 billion tonnes*

*2050: 3.88 billion tonnes*

(\*) What a Waste 2.0, The World Bank, 2018

# Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are the fastest growing regions



Projected Waste Generation  
Millions of tonnes/year



# THE WASTE MANAGEMENT VALUE CHAIN

There many implementation models to handle waste streams from every step of the waste value chain



For solutions to be sustainable, they need to be **financially viable, at scale**



# 1. THE IMPORTANCE OF A PLAN

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- A strategic long-term sector plan provides a clear vision for developing waste management systems in a coordinated and phased manner
- It aligns investments, infrastructure development, service delivery, and financing with national and local objectives over time
- Strategic planning anticipates future waste generation, urban growth, and changing service needs, avoiding costly reactive measures.
- It ensures that sector development is proactive, resilient, and sustainable.

Without a strategic plan, investments become ad hoc, resources are wasted, infrastructure may become obsolete, and critical gaps in service delivery persist

## 2. UNDERSTANDING THE COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Typically:

- Insufficient funding from local budget
- No serious tariff collection from households
- Some funding from commercial waste
- People pay waste collectors directly (informal channels)

### Needs:

- Much greater than current operational budget (varies by country)
- Capital investments are substantial and may be (partially) financed with transfers from national government
- Operational costs over the years are typically higher than capital costs and need long-term financing

**For SWM systems to be sustainable, it is essential to understand full costs of system and then to generate revenues that can cover costs (e.g. budget transfers, tariffs, sale of recyclables)**



### 3. MATCH FINANCING AND SECTOR IMPROVEMENTS

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- **Understand costs:** Need to do serious accounting and cost analysis for each step of the value chain
- **Quantify sources of revenues:** Budget transfers, user tariffs (multiple charging options), cross-subsidizing
- **Identify possible revenue enhancements:** Generate revenues from alternative waste streams (e.g. sale of recyclables, biogas to energy, carbon credits)
- **Assess political and public support to increase service costs (willingness-to-pay, affordability)**
- **Stage incremental improvements in service levels, geographical expansion, tariffs, introduction of higher-end systems/recycling:** anticipate long-term transition
- **Mobilize private sector**
- **Involve informal waste collectors and waste pickers**



## 4. DECIDING ON THE RIGHT IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY

### PUBLIC SECTOR

- Regulatory framework
- Environmental and Social Standards
- Planning
- Financing
- Monitoring
- Public education/awareness

### PRIVATE SECTOR

- Global industry expertise
- Innovation
- Service standards
- Efficiency
- Competition
- Financing



Municipal service provision

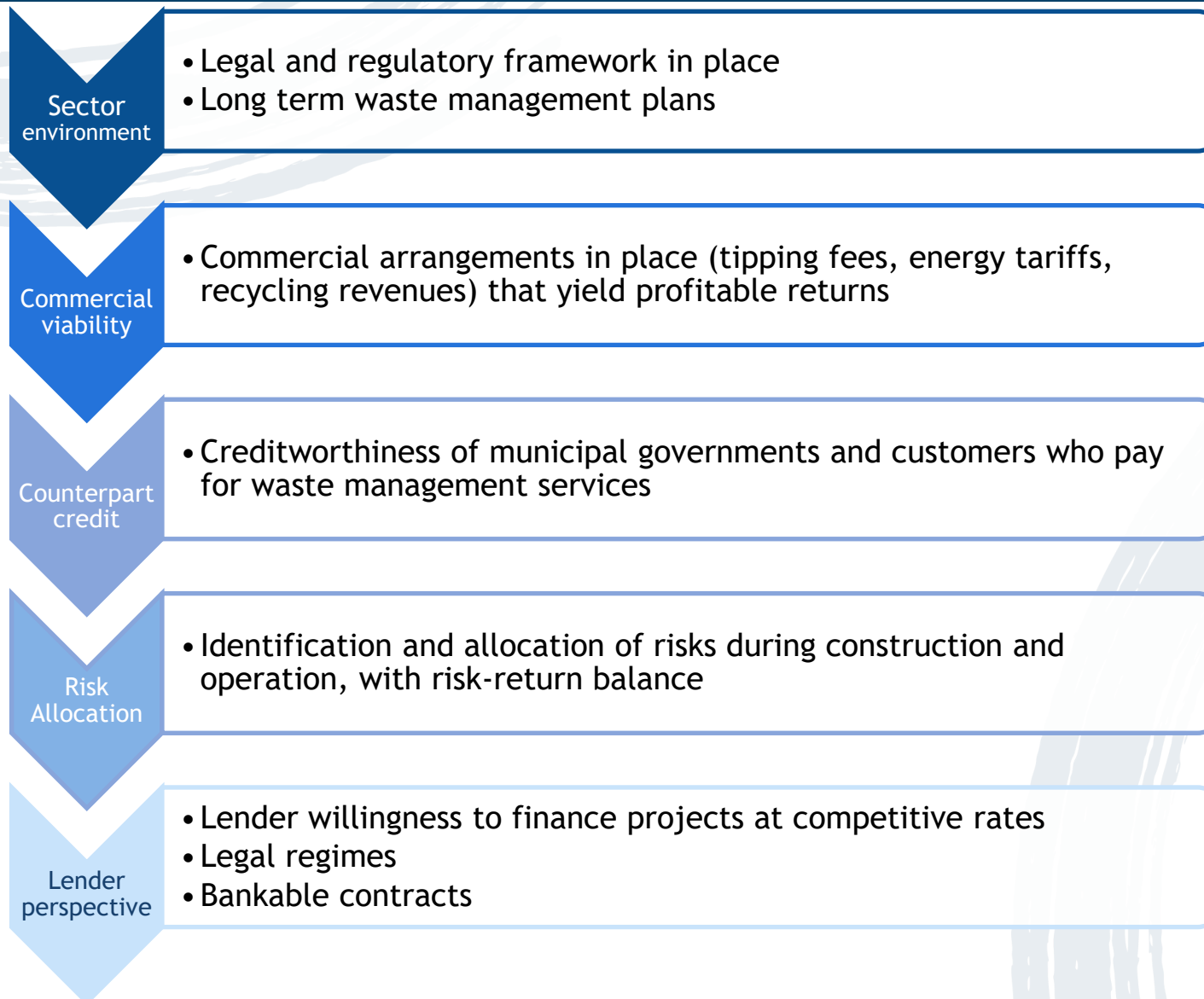
Service contract to private sector

Private Public Partnership (PPP) without investment

PPP with investment

Concession

## 5. MOBILIZING THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT



**When the enabling conditions are in place, private waste management companies and financing will flow into the waste sector**



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Thank you

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